

ADC12DJ5200-EP 10.4GSPS Single-Channel or 5.2GSPS Dual-Channel, 12-bit, RF-Sampling Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

1 Features

- High reliability enhanced product:
 - Controlled baseline: one assembly and test site, one fabrication site, extended product lifecycle, extended product-change notification and product traceability
- ADC core:
 - 12-bit resolution
 - Up to 10.4GSPS in single-channel mode
 - Up to 5.2GSPS in dual-channel mode
- Performance specifications:
 - Noise floor (-20dBFS , $V_{FS} = 1V_{PP-DIFF}$):
 - Dual-channel mode: -151.8dBFS/Hz
 - Single-channel mode: -154.4dBFS/Hz
 - ENOB (dual channel, $F_{IN} = 2.4\text{GHz}$): 8.6 Bits
- Buffered analog inputs with V_{CMI} of 0V:
 - Analog input bandwidth (-3dB): 8GHz
 - Usable input frequency range: $> 10\text{GHz}$
 - Full-scale input voltage (V_{FS} , default): $0.8V_{PP}$
- Noiseless aperture delay (t_{AD}) adjustment:
 - Precise sampling control: 19fs Step
 - Simplifies synchronization and interleaving
 - Temperature and voltage invariant delays
- Easy-to-use synchronization features:
 - Automatic SYSREF timing calibration
 - Time stamp for sample marking
- JESD204C serial data interface:
 - Maximum lane rate: 17.16Gbps
 - Support for 64b/66b and 8b/10b encoding
 - 8b/10b modes are JESD204B compatible
- Optional digital down-converters (DDC):
 - 4x, 8x, 16x and 32x complex decimation
 - Four independent 32-Bit NCOs per DDC
- Peak RF Input Power (Diff): $+26.5\text{dBm}$ ($+27.5\text{dBFS}$, 560x fullscale power)
- Programmable FIR filter for equalization
- Power consumption: 4W
- Power supplies: 1.1V, 1.9V

2 Applications

- Wideband digitizers
- Electronic warfare (SIGINT, ELINT)
- Satellite communications (SATCOM)
- RF-sampling software-defined radio (SDR)

3 Description

The ADC12DJ5200-EP device is an RF-sampling, giga-sample, analog-to-digital converter (ADC) that can directly sample input frequencies from DC to above 10 GHz. ADC12DJ5200-EP can be configured as a dual-channel, 5.2 GSPS ADC or single-channel, 10.4 GSPS ADC. Support of a useable input frequency range of up to 10 GHz enables direct RF sampling of L-band, S-band, C-band, and X-band for frequency agile systems.

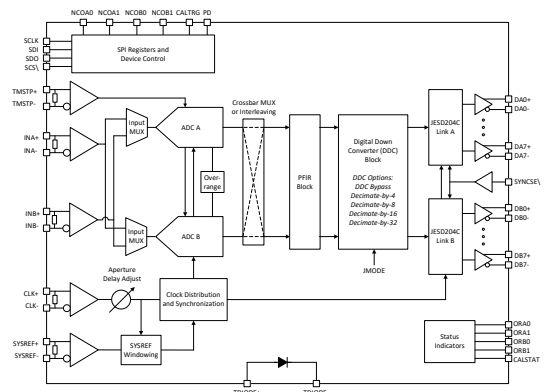
The ADC12DJ5200-EP uses a high-speed JESD204C output interface with up to 16 serialized lanes supporting up to 17.16 Gbps line rate. Deterministic latency and multi-device synchronization is supported through JESD204C subclass-1. The JESD204C interface can be configured to trade-off line rate and number of lanes. Both 8b/10b and 64b/66b data encoding schemes are supported. 64b/66b encoding supports forward error correction (FEC) for improved bit error rates. The interface is backwards compatible with JESD204B receivers.

Innovative synchronization features, including noiseless aperture delay adjustment and SYSREF windowing, simplify system design for multichannel applications. Optional digital down converters (DDCs) are available to provide digital conversion to base-band and to reduce the interface rate. A programmable FIR filter allows on-chip equalization.

Package Information

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾ | PACKAGE SIZE ⁽²⁾ |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ADC12DJ5200-EP | FCBGA (144) | 10mm × 10mm |

- For more information, see [Section 10](#).
- The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



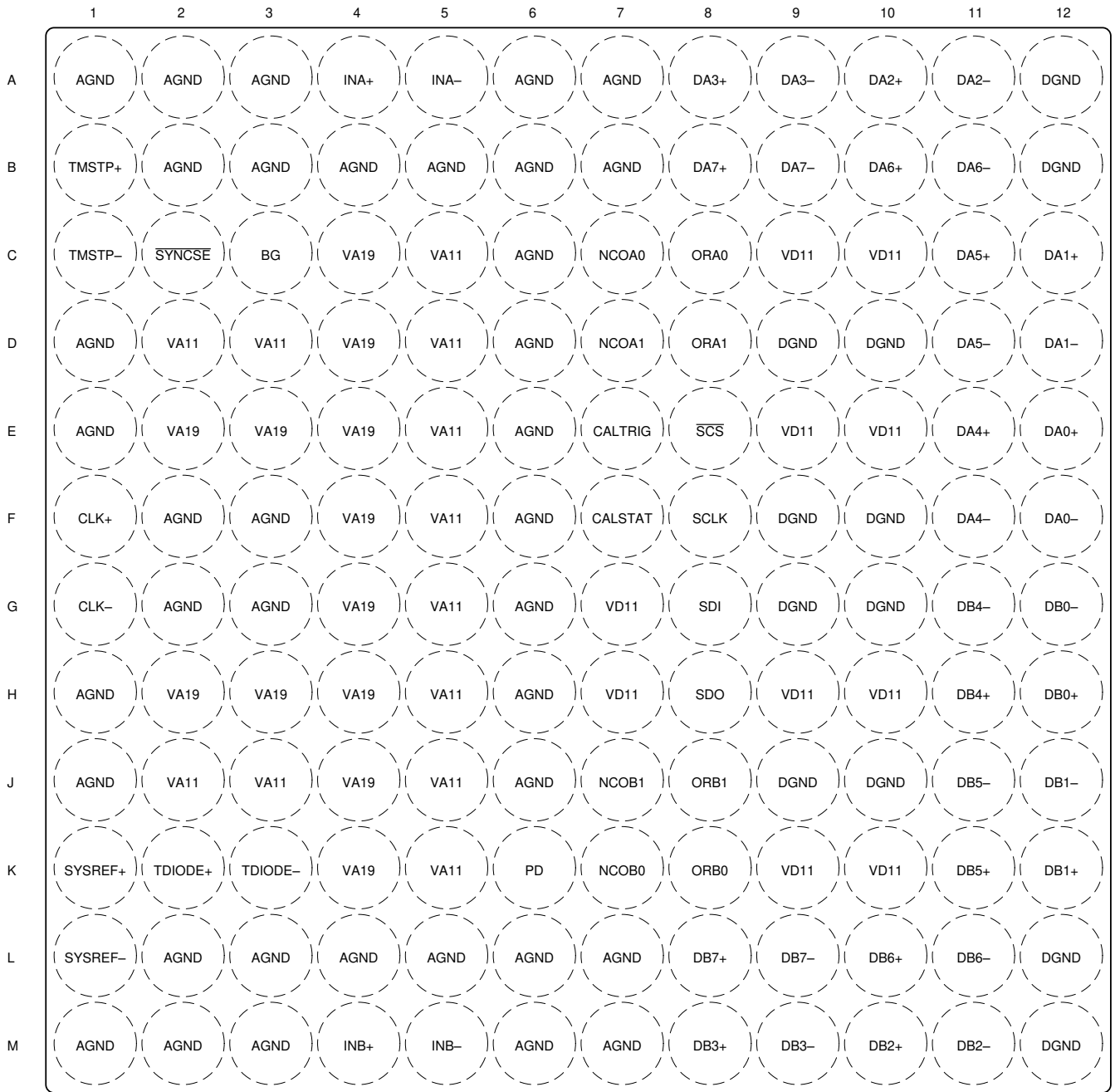
ADC12DJ5200-EP Block Diagram



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4 Pin Configuration and Functions



Not to scale

**Figure 4-1. ALR Package, 144-Ball Flip Chip BGA
Top View**

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

| PIN | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|--|------|---|
| NAME | NO. | | |
| AGND | A1, A2, A3, A6, A7, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, C6, D1, D6, E1, E6, F2, F3, F6, G2, G3, G6, H1, H6, J1, J6, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, M1, M2, M3, M6, M7 | — | Analog supply ground. Tie AGND and DGND to a common ground plane (GND) on the circuit board. |
| BG | C3 | O | Band-gap voltage output. This pin is capable of sourcing only small currents and driving limited capacitive loads, as specified in the Recommended Operating Conditions table. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| CALSTAT | F7 | O | Foreground calibration status output or device alarm output. Functionality is programmed through CAL_STATUS_SEL. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| CALTRIG | E7 | I | Foreground calibration trigger input. This pin is only used if hardware calibration triggering is selected in CAL_TRIG_EN, otherwise software triggering is performed using CAL_SOFT_TRIG. Tie this pin to GND if not used. |
| CLK+ | F1 | I | Device (sampling) clock positive input. The clock signal is strongly recommended to be AC-coupled to this input for best performance. In single-channel mode, the analog input signal is sampled on both the rising and falling edges. In dual-channel mode, the analog signal is sampled on the rising edge. This differential input has an internal untrimmed 100-Ω differential termination and is self-biased to the optimal input common-mode voltage as long as DEVCLK_LVPECL_EN is set to 0. |
| CLK– | G1 | I | Device (sampling) clock negative input. TI strongly recommends using AC-coupling for best performance. |
| DA0+ | E12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 0, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA0– | F12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 0, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA1+ | C12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 1, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA1– | D12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 1, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA2+ | A10 | O | High-speed serialized-data output for channel A, lane 2, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA2– | A11 | O | High-speed serialized-data output for channel A, lane 2, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA3+ | A8 | O | High-speed serialized-data output for channel A, lane 3, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA3– | A9 | O | High-speed serialized-data output for channel A, lane 3, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |

Table 4-1. Pin Functions (continued)

| PIN | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|------|-----|------|--|
| NAME | NO. | | |
| DA4+ | E11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 4, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA4– | F11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 4, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA5+ | C11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 5, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA5– | D11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 5, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA6+ | B10 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 6, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| DA6– | B11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 6, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA7+ | B8 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 7, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DA7– | B9 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel A, lane 7, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB0+ | H12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 0, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB0– | G12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 0, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB1+ | K12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 1, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| DB1– | J12 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 1, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB2+ | M10 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 2, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB2– | M11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 2, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB3+ | M8 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 3, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB3– | M9 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 3, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |

Table 4-1. Pin Functions (continued)

| PIN | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|------|---|
| NAME | NO. | | |
| DB4+ | H11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 4, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB4– | G11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 4, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB5+ | K11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 5, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB5– | J11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 5, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB6+ | L10 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 6, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB6– | L11 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 6, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB7+ | L8 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 7, positive connection. This differential output must be AC-coupled and must always be terminated with a 100-Ω differential termination at the receiver. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DB7– | L9 | O | High-speed serialized data output for channel B, lane 7, negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used, or connected to any voltage level between GND (0V) and VD11 (1.1V) using 0 OHM to 1MOHM resistors. |
| DGND | A12, B12, D9, D10, F9, F10, G9, G10, J9, J10, L12, M12 | — | Digital supply ground. Tie AGND and DGND to a common ground plane (GND) on the circuit board. |
| INA+ | A4 | I | Channel A analog input positive connection. INA± is recommended for use in single channel mode for optimal performance. The differential full-scale input voltage is determined by the FS_RANGE_A register (see the Full-Scale Voltage (V_{FS}) Adjustment section). This input is terminated to ground through a 50-Ω termination resistor. The input common-mode voltage is typically be set to 0 V (GND) and must follow the recommendations in the Recommended Operating Conditions table. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| INA– | A5 | I | Channel A analog input negative connection. INA± is recommended for use in single channel mode for optimal performance. See INA+ (pin A4) for detailed description. This input is terminated to ground through a 50-Ω termination resistor. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| INB+ | M4 | I | Channel B analog input positive connection. INA± is recommended for use in single channel mode for optimal performance. The differential full-scale input voltage is determined by the FS_RANGE_B register (see the Full-Scale Voltage (V_{FS}) Adjustment section). This input is terminated to ground through a 50-Ω termination resistor. The input common-mode voltage must typically be set to 0 V (GND) and must follow the recommendations in the Recommended Operating Conditions table. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| INB– | M5 | I | Channel B analog input negative connection. INA± is recommended for use in single channel mode for optimal performance. See INB+ for detailed description. This input is terminated to ground through a 50-Ω termination resistor. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| NCOA0 | C7 | I | LSB of NCO selection control for DDC A. NCOA0 and NCOA1 select which NCO, of a possible four NCOs, is used for digital mixing when using a complex output JMODE. The remaining unselected NCOs continue to run to maintain phase coherency and can be swapped in by changing the values of NCOA0 and NCOA1 (when CMODE = 1). This pin is an asynchronous input. See the NCO Fast Frequency Hopping (FFH) and NCO Selection sections for more information. Tie this pin to GND if not used. |

Table 4-1. Pin Functions (continued)

| PIN | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------------|-----|------|---|
| NAME | NO. | | |
| NCOA1 | D7 | I | MSB of NCO selection control for DDC A. Tie this pin to GND if not used. |
| NCOB0 | K7 | I | LSB of NCO selection control for DDC B. NCOB0 and NCOB1 select which NCO, of a possible four NCOs, is used for digital mixing when using a complex output JMODE. The remaining unselected NCOs continue to run to maintain phase coherency and can be swapped in by changing the values of NCOB0 and NCOB1 (when CMODE = 1). This pin is an asynchronous input. See the NCO Fast Frequency Hopping (FFH) and NCO Selection sections for more information. Tie this pin to GND if not used. |
| NCOB1 | J7 | I | MSB of NCO selection control for DDC B. Tie this pin to GND if not used. |
| ORA0 | C8 | O | Fast overrange detection status for channel A for the OVR_T0 threshold. When the analog input exceeds the threshold programmed into OVR_T0, this status indicator goes high. The minimum pulse duration is set by OVR_N. See the ADC Overage Detection section for more information. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| ORA1 | D8 | O | Fast overrange detection status for channel A for the OVR_T1 threshold. When the analog input exceeds the threshold programmed into OVR_T1, this status indicator goes high. The minimum pulse duration is set by OVR_N. See the ADC Overage Detection section for more information. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| ORB0 | K8 | O | Fast overrange detection status for channel B for the OVR_T0 threshold. When the analog input exceeds the threshold programmed into OVR_T0, this status indicator goes high. The minimum pulse duration is set by OVR_N. See the ADC Overage Detection section for more information. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| ORB1 | J8 | O | Fast overrange detection status for channel B for the OVR_T1 threshold. When the analog input exceeds the threshold programmed into OVR_T1, this status indicator goes high. The minimum pulse duration is set by OVR_N. See the ADC Overage Detection section for more information. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| PD | K6 | I | This pin disables all analog circuits and serializer outputs when set high for temperature diode calibration or to reduce power consumption when the device is not being used. Tie this pin to GND if not used. |
| SCLK | F8 | I | Serial interface clock. This pin functions as the serial-interface clock input that clocks the serial programming data in and out. The Using the Serial Interface section describes the serial interface in more detail. Supports 1.1-V and 1.8-V CMOS levels. |
| $\overline{\text{SCS}}$ | E8 | I | Serial interface chip select active low input. The Using the Serial Interface section describes the serial interface in more detail. Supports 1.1-V and 1.8-V CMOS levels. This pin has a 82-k Ω pullup resistor to VD11. |
| SDI | G8 | I | Serial interface data input. The Using the Serial Interface section describes the serial interface in more detail. Supports 1.1-V and 1.8-V CMOS levels. |
| SDO | H8 | O | Serial interface data output. The Using the Serial Interface section describes the serial interface in more detail. This pin is high impedance during normal device operation. This pin outputs 1.9-V CMOS levels during serial interface read operations. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| SYNCSE | C2 | I | Single-ended JESD204C SYNC signal. This input is an active low input that is used to initialize the JESD204C serial link in 8B/10B modes when SYNC_SEL is set to 0. The 64B/66B modes do not use the SYNC signal for initialization, however it may be used for NCO synchronization. When toggled low in 8B/10B modes this input initiates code group synchronization (see the Code Group Synchronization (CGS) section). After code group synchronization, this input must be toggled high to start the initial lane alignment sequence (see the Initial Lane Alignment Sequence (ILAS) section). A differential SYNC signal can be used instead by setting SYNC_SEL to 1 and using TMSTP \pm as a differential SYNC input. Tie this pin to GND if differential SYNC (TMSTP \pm) is used as the JESD204C SYNC signal. |
| SYSREF+ | K1 | I | The SYSREF positive input is used to achieve synchronization and deterministic latency across the JESD204C interface. This differential input (SYSREF+ to SYSREF-) has an internal untrimmed 100- Ω differential termination and can be AC-coupled when SYSREF_LVPECL_EN is set to 0. This input is self-biased when SYSREF_LVPECL_EN is set to 0. The termination changes to 50 Ω to ground on each input pin (SYSREF+ and SYSREF-) and can be DC-coupled when SYSREF_LVPECL_EN is set to 1. This input is not self-biased when SYSREF_LVPECL_EN is set to 1 and must be biased externally to the input common-mode voltage range provided in the Recommended Operating Conditions table. |

Table 4-1. Pin Functions (continued)

| PIN | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|--|------|--|
| NAME | NO. | | |
| SYSREF– | L1 | I | SYSREF negative input |
| TDIODE+ | K2 | I | Temperature diode positive (anode) connection. An external temperature sensor can be connected to TDIODE+ and TDIODE– to monitor the junction temperature of the device. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| TDIODE– | K3 | I | Temperature diode negative (cathode) connection. This pin can be left disconnected if not used. |
| TMSTP+ | B1 | I | Timestamp input positive connection or differential JESD204C SYNC positive connection. This input is a timestamp input, used to mark a specific sample, when <code>TIMESTAMP_EN</code> is set to 1. This differential input is used as the JESD204C SYNC signal input when <code>SYNC_SEL</code> is set to 1. This input can be used as both a timestamp and differential SYNC input at the same time, allowing feedback of the SYNC signal using the timestamp mechanism. <code>TMSTP±</code> uses active low signaling when used as a JESD204C SYNC. For additional usage information, see the Timestamp section. <code>TMSTP_RECV_EN</code> must be set to 1 to use this input. This differential input (TMSTP+ to TMSTP–) has an internal untrimmed 100-Ω differential termination and can be AC-coupled when <code>TMSTP_LVPECL_EN</code> is set to 0. The termination changes to 50 Ω to ground on each input pin (TMSTP+ and TMSTP–) and can be DC coupled when <code>TMSTP_LVPECL_EN</code> is set to 1. This pin is not self-biased and therefore must be externally biased for both AC- and DC-coupled configurations. The common-mode voltage must be within the range provided in the Recommended Operating Conditions table when both AC and DC coupled. This pin can be left disconnected and disabled (<code>TMSTP_RECV_EN = 0</code>) if <code>SYNCSE</code> is used for JESD204C SYNC and timestamp is not required. |
| TMSTP– | C1 | I | Timestamp input positive connection or differential JESD204C SYNC negative connection. This pin can be left disconnected and disabled (<code>TMSTP_RECV_EN = 0</code>) if <code>SYNCSE</code> is used for JESD204C SYNC and timestamp is not required. |
| VA11 | C5, D2, D3, D5, E5, F5, G5, H5, J2, J3, J5, K5 | I | 1.1-V analog supply |
| VA19 | C4, D4, E2, E3, E4, F4, G4, H2, H3, H4, J4, K4 | I | 1.9-V analog supply |
| VD11 | C9, C10, E9, E10, G7, H7, H9, H10, K9, K10 | I | 1.1-V digital supply |

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

| | | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| V _{DD} | Supply voltage range | VA19 ⁽²⁾ | -0.3 | 2.35 | V |
| | | VA11 ⁽²⁾ | -0.3 | 1.32 | |
| | | VD11 ⁽³⁾ | -0.3 | 1.32 | |
| | | Voltage between VD11 and VA11 | -1.32 | 1.32 | |
| V _{GND} | Voltage between AGND and DGND | | -0.1 | 0.1 | V |
| V _{PIN} | Pin voltage range | DA[7:0]+, DA[7:0]-, DB[7:0]+, DB[7:0]-, TMSTP+, TMSTP- ⁽³⁾ | -0.5 | VD11 + 0.5 ⁽⁵⁾ | V |
| | | CLK+, CLK-, SYSREF+, SYSREF- ⁽²⁾ | -0.5 | VA11 + 0.5 ⁽⁴⁾ | |
| | | BG, TDIODE+, TDIODE- ⁽²⁾ | -0.5 | VA19 + 0.5 ⁽⁶⁾ | |
| | | INA+, INA-, INB+, INB- ⁽²⁾ | -1 | 1 | |
| | CALSTAT, CALTRIG, NCOA0, NCOA1, NCOB0, NCOB1, ORA0, ORA1, ORB0, ORB1, PD, SCLK, SCS, SDI, SDO, SYNCSE ⁽²⁾ | -0.5 | VA19 + 0.5 ⁽⁶⁾ | | |
| I _{MAX(ANY)} | Peak input current (any input except INA+, INA-, INB+, INB-) | | -25 | 25 | mA |
| I _{MAX(INx)} | Peak input current (INA+, INA-, INB+, INB-) | | -50 | 50 | mA |
| P _{MAX(INx)} | Peak RF input power (INA+, INA-, INB+, INB-) | differential with Z _{S-DIFF} = 100 Ω, up to 21 days ⁽⁷⁾ | | 26.5 | dBm |
| | | Single-ended with Z _{S-SE} = 50 Ω | | 16.4 | dBm |
| I _{MAX(ALL)} | Peak total input current (sum of absolute value of all currents forced in or out, not including power-supply current) | | | 100 | mA |
| T _J | Junction temperature | | | 150 | °C |
| T _{stg} | Storage temperature | | -65 | 150 | °C |

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under [Recommended Operating Conditions](#). Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) Measured to AGND.
- (3) Measured to DGND.
- (4) Maximum voltage not to exceed VA11 absolute maximum rating.
- (5) Maximum voltage not to exceed VD11 absolute maximum rating.
- (6) Maximum voltage not to exceed VA19 absolute maximum rating.
- (7) Tested continuously for 21 days with F_{IN} = 1.2GHz on a typical device. At the end of testing, the device was not damaged. During the overdrive, the ADC is still properly converting the input signal, although it will be saturated for voltages beyond the input fullscale.

5.2 ESD Ratings

| | | | VALUE | UNIT |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|------|
| V _(ESD) | Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾ | ±2000 | V |
| | | Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾ | ±500 | |

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

| | | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------|--|--|------|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| V _{DD} | Supply voltage range | VA19, analog 1.9-V supply ⁽²⁾ | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | V |
| | | VA11, analog 1.1-V supply ⁽²⁾ | 1.05 | 1.1 | 1.15 | |
| | | VD11, digital 1.1-V supply ⁽³⁾ | 1.05 | 1.1 | 1.15 | |
| V _{CM1} | Input common-mode voltage | INA+, INA–, INB+, INB– ⁽²⁾ | –50 | 0 | 100 | mV |
| | | CLK+, CLK–, SYSREF+, SYSREF– ^{(2) (4)} | 0 | 0.3 | 0.55 | V |
| | | TMSTP+, TMSTP– ^{(3) (5)} | 0 | 0.3 | 0.55 | |
| V _{ID} | Input voltage, peak-to-peak differential | CLK+ to CLK–, SYSREF+ to SYSREF–, TMSTP+ to TMSTP– | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | V _{PP-DIFF} |
| | | INA+ to INA–, INB+ to INB– | | | 0.8 ⁽⁶⁾ | |
| I _{C_T0} | Temperature diode input current | TDIODE+ to TDIODE– | | 100 | | μA |
| C _L | BG maximum load capacitance | | | | 50 | pF |
| I _O | BG maximum output current | | | | 100 | μA |
| DC | Input clock duty cycle | | 30 | 50 | 70 | % |
| T _A | Operating free-air temperature | | –55 | | 125 | °C |
| T _J | Operating junction temperature | | | | 150 ⁽¹⁾ | °C |

- (1) Die is designed for T_J = 150 °C operation and for device and die metallization degradation up to 150,000 POH continuous operation at T_J = 125 °C. Prolonged use above a junction temperature of T_J = 105 °C may, however, increase the package failure-in-time (FIT) rate.
- (2) Measured to AGND.
- (3) Measured to DGND.
- (4) TI strongly recommends that CLK± be AC-coupled with DEVCLK_LVPECL_EN set to 0 to allow CLK± to self-bias to the optimal input common-mode voltage for best performance. TI recommends AC-coupling for SYSREF± unless DC-coupling is required, in which case, the LVPECL input mode must be used (SYSREF_LVPECL_EN = 1).
- (5) TMSTP± does not have internal biasing that requires TMSTP± to be biased externally whether AC-coupled with TMSTP_LVPECL_EN = 0 or DC-coupled with TMSTP_LVPECL_EN = 1.
- (6) The ADC output code saturates when V_{ID} for INA± or INB± exceeds the programmed full-scale voltage (V_{FS}) set by FS_RANGE_A for INA± or FS_RANGE_B for INB±.

5.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾ | | 10mmx10mm FC-BGA | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------|
| | | 144 PINS | |
| R _{θJA} | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 23.9 | °C/W |
| R _{θJC(top)} | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 0.8 | °C/W |
| R _{θJB} | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 8.4 | °C/W |
| Ψ _{JT} | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 0.23 | °C/W |
| Ψ _{JB} | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 8.4 | °C/W |

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

5.5 Electrical Characteristics: DC Specifications

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|---|---|--|-----|-----|--------|---------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| DC ACCURACY | | | | | | | | |
| | Resolution | Resolution with no missing codes | | | 12 | Bits | | |
| DNL | Differential nonlinearity | Maximum positive excursion from ideal step size | | | 0.14 | LSB | | |
| | | Maximum negative excursion from ideal step size | | | -0.13 | | | |
| INL | Integral nonlinearity | Maximum positive excursion from ideal transfer function | | | 2.0 | LSB | | |
| | | Maximum negative excursion from ideal transfer function | | | -2.4 | LSB | | |
| ANALOG INPUTS (INA+, INA-, INB+, INB-) | | | | | | | | |
| V_{OFF} | Offset error | CAL_OS = 0 | | | ±0.50 | mV | | |
| | | CAL_OS = 1 | | | ±0.15 | mV | | |
| V_{OFF_ADJ} | Input offset voltage adjustment range | Available offset correction range (see OS_CAL or OADJ_x_INx) | | | ±50 | mV | | |
| V_{OFF_DRIFT} | Offset drift | Foreground calibration at nominal temperature only | | | 18 | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ | | |
| | | Foreground calibration at each temperature | | | -5.5 | | | |
| | | Foreground and FGOS calibration at each temperature | | | 0 | | | |
| V_{FS} | Analog differential input full-scale range | Default full-scale voltage (FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000) | | | 750 | 825 | 910 | mV _{PP} |
| | | Maximum full-scale voltage (FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xFFFF) | | | 975 | 1060 | | |
| | | Minimum full-scale voltage (FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0x2000) | | | | 500 | 560 | |
| V_{FS_DRIFT} | Analog differential input full-scale range drift | Default FS_RANGE_A and FS_RANGE_B setting, foreground calibration at each temperature, inputs driven by a 50-Ω source, includes effect of R_{IN} drift | | | 0.033 | $\%/^\circ\text{C}$ | | |
| V_{FS_MATCH} | Analog differential input full-scale range matching | Matching between INA± and INB±, default setting, dual-channel mode | | | 0.625% | | | |
| R_{IN} | Single-ended input resistance to AGND | Each input pin is terminated to AGND, measured at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | | | 48 | 50 | 52 | Ω |
| R_{IN_TEMPCO} | Input termination linear temperature coefficient | | | | 14.7 | $\text{m}\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$ | | |
| C_{IN} | Single-ended input capacitance | Single-channel mode measured at DC | | | 0.4 | pF | | |
| | | Dual-channel mode measured at DC | | | 0.4 | | | |
| TEMPERATURE DIODE CHARACTERISTICS (TDIODE+, TDIODE-) | | | | | | | | |
| ΔV_{BE} | Temperature diode voltage slope | Forced forward current of 100 μA. Offset voltage (approximately 0.792 V at 0°C) varies with process and must be measured for each part. Offset measurement must be done with the device unpowered or with the PD pin asserted to minimize device self-heating. | | | -1.65 | $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ | | |

5.5 Electrical Characteristics: DC Specifications (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|--|---|---|------|---------------|------|------------------------------|
| BAND-GAP VOLTAGE OUTPUT (BG) | | | | | | |
| V_{BG} | Reference output voltage | $I_L \leq 100\ \mu\text{A}$ | | 1.1 | | V |
| V_{BG_DRIFT} | Reference output temperature drift | $I_L \leq 100\ \mu\text{A}$ | | -64 | | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| CLOCK INPUTS (CLK+, CLK-, SYSREF+, SYSREF-, TMSTP+, TMSTP-) | | | | | | |
| Z_T | Internal termination | Differential termination with $DEVCLK_LVPECL_EN = 0$, $SYSREF_LVPECL_EN = 0$, and $TMSTP_LVPECL_EN = 0$ | | 100 | | Ω |
| | | Single-ended termination to GND (per pin) with $DEVCLK_LVPECL_EN = 0$, $SYSREF_LVPECL_EN = 0$, and $TMSTP_LVPECL_EN = 0$ | | 50 | | |
| V_{CM} | Input common-mode voltage, self-biased | Self-biasing common-mode voltage for $CLK\pm$ when AC-coupled ($DEVCLK_LVPECL_EN$ must be set to 0) | | 0.3 | | V |
| | | Self-biasing common-mode voltage for $SYSREF\pm$ when AC-coupled ($SYSREF_LVPECL_EN$ must be set to 0) and with receiver enabled ($SYSREF_RECV_EN = 1$) | | 0.28 | | |
| | | Self-biasing common-mode voltage for $SYSREF\pm$ when AC-coupled ($SYSREF_LVPECL_EN$ must be set to 0) and with receiver disabled ($SYSREF_RECV_EN = 0$) | | 0.28 | | |
| C_{L_DIFF} | Differential input capacitance | Between positive and negative differential input pins | | 0.04 | | pF |
| C_{L_SE} | Single-ended input capacitance | Each input to ground | | 0.5 | | pF |
| SERDES OUTPUTS (DA[7:0]+, DA[7:0]-, DB[7:0]+, DB[7:0]-) | | | | | | |
| V_{OD} | Differential output voltage, peak-to-peak | 100- Ω load | 540 | 600 | 650 | $\text{mV}_{PP-DIFF}$ |
| V_{CM} | Output common-mode voltage | AC coupled | | $V_{D11} / 2$ | | V |
| Z_{DIFF} | Differential output impedance | | | 100 | | Ω |
| CMOS INTERFACE: SCLK, SDI, SDO, SCS, PD, NCOA0, NCOA1, NCOB0, NCOB1, CALSTAT, CALTRIG, ORA0, ORA1, ORB0, ORB1, SYNCSE | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | High-level input voltage | required input voltage | 0.7 | | | V |
| V_{IL} | Low-level input voltage | required input voltage | | | 0.45 | V |
| I_{IH} | High-level input current | | | | 40 | μA |
| I_{IL} | Low-level input current | | -40 | | | μA |
| C_i | Input capacitance | | | 3.4 | | pF |
| V_{OH} | High-level output voltage | $I_{LOAD} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$ | 1.65 | | | V |
| V_{OL} | Low-level output voltage | $I_{LOAD} = 400\ \mu\text{A}$ | | | 150 | mV |

5.6 Electrical Characteristics: Power Consumption

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_V_{A11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{D11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{S11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|------------|------------------------------|---|-----|------|------|------|
| I_{VA19} | 1.9-V analog supply current | Power mode 1: JMODE 1 (single-channel mode, 16 lanes, 8B/10B encoding, DDC bypassed), foreground calibration | | 934 | | mA |
| I_{VA11} | 1.1-V analog supply current | | | 845 | | mA |
| I_{VD11} | 1.1-V digital supply current | | | 1170 | | mA |
| P_{DIS} | Power dissipation | | | 4.01 | | W |
| I_{VA19} | 1.9-V analog supply current | Power mode 2: JMODE 30 (single-channel mode, 8 lanes, 64B/66B encoding, DDC bypassed), foreground calibration | | 935 | 1050 | mA |
| I_{VA11} | 1.1-V analog supply current | | | 850 | 1000 | mA |
| I_{VD11} | 1.1-V digital supply current | | | 1195 | 1650 | mA |
| P_{DIS} | Power dissipation | | | 4.0 | 4.98 | W |
| I_{VA19} | 1.9-V analog supply current | Power mode 3: JMODE 1 (single-channel mode, 16 lanes, 8B/10B encoding, DDC bypassed), background calibration | | 1242 | | mA |
| I_{VA11} | 1.1-V analog supply current | | | 1030 | | mA |
| I_{VD11} | 1.1-V digital supply current | | | 1265 | | mA |
| P_{DIS} | Power dissipation | | | 4.90 | | W |
| I_{VA19} | 1.9-V analog supply current | Power mode 4: JMODE 3 (dual-channel mode, 16 lanes, 8B/10B encoding, DDC bypassed), background calibration | | 1320 | | mA |
| I_{VA11} | 1.1-V analog supply current | | | 1030 | | mA |
| I_{VD11} | 1.1-V digital supply current | | | 1250 | | mA |
| P_{DIS} | Power dissipation | | | 5.03 | | W |
| I_{VA19} | 1.9-V analog supply current | Power mode 5: JMODE 22 (single-channel mode, 8 lanes, 8B/10B encoding, 4x decimation), foreground calibration | | 936 | | mA |
| I_{VA11} | 1.1-V analog supply current | | | 845 | | mA |
| I_{VD11} | 1.1-V digital supply current | | | 2350 | | mA |
| P_{DIS} | Power dissipation | | | 5.3 | | W |
| I_{VA19} | 1.9-V analog supply current | Power mode 6: JMODE 11 (dual-channel mode, 8 lanes, 8B/10B encoding, 4x decimation), foreground calibration | | 1014 | | mA |
| I_{VA11} | 1.1-V analog supply current | | | 845 | | mA |
| I_{VD11} | 1.1-V digital supply current | | | 2260 | | mA |
| P_{DIS} | Power dissipation | | | 5.34 | | W |
| I_{VA19} | 1.9-V analog supply current | Power mode 7: PD pin held high, clock disabled | | 44 | | mA |
| I_{VA11} | 1.1-V analog supply current | | | 30 | | mA |
| I_{VD11} | 1.1-V digital supply current | | | 56 | | mA |
| P_{DIS} | Power dissipation | | | 0.18 | | W |

5.7 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Dual-Channel Mode)

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 3$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | |
|---------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|------|---------------|------|--|
| FPBW | Full-power input bandwidth (-3 dB) ⁽¹⁾ | Foreground calibration | | 8.1 | | GHz | | |
| | | Background calibration | | 8.1 | | | | |
| XTALK | Channel-to-channel crosstalk | Aggressor = 1 GHz, -1 dBFS | | -77 | | dB | | |
| | | Aggressor = 3 GHz, -1 dBFS | | -71 | | | | |
| | | Aggressor = 6 GHz, -1 dBFS | | -63 | | | | |
| CER | Code error rate | Maximum CER, does not include JESD204C interface BER | | 10^{-18} | | Errors/sample | | |
| NOISE _{DC} | DC input noise standard deviation | No input, foreground calibration, excludes DC offset, includes fixed interleaving spur ($f_S / 2$ spur) | | 2.3 | | LSB | | |
| NSD | Noise spectral density, excludes fixed interleaving spur ($f_S / 2$ spur) | Maximum full-scale voltage ($V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$), $A_{IN} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | -152.0 | | dBFS/Hz | | |
| | | Default full-scale voltage ($V_{FS} = 0.8\text{ V}_{PP}$), $A_{IN} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | -150.4 | | | | |
| NF | Noise figure, $Z_S = 100\ \Omega$ | Maximum full-scale voltage ($V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$), $A_{IN} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | 23.0 | | dB | | |
| | | Default full-scale voltage ($V_{FS} = 0.8\text{ V}_{PP}$), $A_{IN} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | 22.6 | | | | |
| SNR | Signal-to-noise ratio, excluding DC, HD2 to HD9, $f_S / 2$, $f_S / 2 - f_{IN}$, | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.6 | dBFS | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.9 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.3 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 57.2 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.4 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.8 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.3 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ | 48 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 52 | 54.7 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 51 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.2 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.2 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 56.3 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 53.0 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.0 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.0 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 51.4 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 52.6 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.6 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 49.6 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 51.1 | | | |
| | | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | 55.2 | |

5.7 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Dual-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 3$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|------|-----|------|--|
| SINAD | Signal-to-noise and distortion ratio, excluding DC and $f_S / 2$ fixed spurs | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.5 | | dBFS | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.3 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.1 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 56.3 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.4 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.3 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.1 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}, T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ | 46 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 49 | 53.9 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}, T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 48 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.7 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.1 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 55.7 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 51.5 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 53.2 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.8 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 48.8 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 51.5 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.5 | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 46.2 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 49.2 | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.0 | | | |
| | | | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.8 | | |
| | | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.9 | | |
| $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 9.0 | | | | |
| $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 9.1 | | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.7 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.9 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 9.0 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}, T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ | 7.35 | | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 7.85 | 8.7 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}, T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 7.7 | | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.8 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 9.0 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 9.0 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.3 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.5 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 9.0 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 7.8 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.3 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.9 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 7.4 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 7.9 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 8.8 | | | | | |
| ENOB | Effective number of bits, excluding DC and $f_S / 2$ fixed spurs | | | | | | bits | |

5.7 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Dual-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 3$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|--|------|
| SFDR | Spurious-free dynamic range, excluding DC and $f_s / 2$ fixed spurs | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 65 | | dBFS | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 67 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 73 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 67 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 64 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 69 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 74 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | 52 | 65 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 67 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 73 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | 68 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 59 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 64 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 73 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 61 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 75 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 50 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 71 | | | | | |
| | | HD2 | 2nd-order harmonic distortion | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -74 | | dBFS |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -76 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -84 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | | -76 | | |
| $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -78 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -77 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -81 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -72 | -58 | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -72 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -82 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | | | -73 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -64 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -69 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -83 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -65 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -67 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -79 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -59 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -63 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -81 | | | | | |

5.7 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Dual-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 3$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-----|------|------|--|------|
| HD3 | 3rd-order harmonic distortion | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -65 | | dBFS | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -72 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -81 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | -65 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -65 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -76 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -81 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -67 | -58 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -74 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -84 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | -71 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -65 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -66 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -79 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -55 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -62 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -82 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -50 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -56 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -80 | | | | | |
| | | $f_S / 2 - f_{IN}$ | $f_S / 2 - f_{IN}$ input signal dependent interleaving spur | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -69 | | dBFS |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -70 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -76 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | | -71 | | |
| $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -67 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -70 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -77 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -68 | -52 | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -68 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -74 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | | | -70 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -67 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -68 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -74 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -68 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -68 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -77 | | | | | |
| $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -61 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -63 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -71 | | | | | |
| $f_S / 2$ | $f_S / 2$ fixed interleaving spur, independent of input signal | | | $A_{IN} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | -73 | -55 | dBFS | | |

5.7 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Dual-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 3$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|---|-----|------|-----|--|------|
| SPUR | Worst spur, excluding DC, HD2, HD3, $f_s / 2$ and $f_s / 2 - f_{IN}$ spurs | $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -74 | | dBFS | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -75 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -80 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | -76 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -73 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -74 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -79 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -74 | -62 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -75 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -80 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | -76 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -71 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -74 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -78 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -68 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -72 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -79 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{IN} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -71 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -73 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -78 | | | | | |
| | | IMD3 | 3rd-order intermodulation distortion | $f_1 = 343\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 353\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | -78 | | dBFS |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | -82 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | -90 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$, $V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | | -85 | | |
| $f_1 = 993\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 1003\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -82 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -85 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -86 | | | | | |
| $f_1 = 2393\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 2403\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -78 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -83 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -92 | | | | | |
| $f_1 = 4193\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 4203\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$, $V_{FS} = 1.0\text{ V}_{PP}$ | | | | -81 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -70 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -75 | | | | | |
| $f_1 = 4193\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 4203\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -85 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -56 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -63 | | | | | |
| $f_1 = 5993\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 6003\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -91 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -48 | | | | | |
| | $A_{IN} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -54 | | | | | |
| $f_1 = 7993\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 8003\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{IN} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | | | -83 | | | | | |

(1) Full-power input bandwidth (FPBW) is defined as the input frequency where the reconstructed output of the ADC has dropped 3 dB below the power of a full-scale input signal at a low input frequency. Useable bandwidth may exceed the -3-dB, full-power input bandwidth.

5.8 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Single-Channel Mode)

typical values at $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|-----|------------|-----|---------------|
| FPBW | Full-power input bandwidth (-3 dB) ⁽¹⁾ | Foreground calibration | | | 7.9 | | GHz |
| | | Background calibration | | | 7.9 | | |
| CER | Code error rate | Maximum CER, does not include JESD204C interface BER | | | 10^{-18} | | Errors/sample |
| NOISE_{DC} | DC input noise standard deviation | No input, foreground calibration, excludes DC offset, includes fixed interleaving spurs ($f_S / 2$ and $f_S / 4$ spurs), OS_CAL enabled | | | 3.1 | | LSB |
| NSD | Noise spectral density, excludes fixed interleaving spurs ($f_S / 2$ and $f_S / 4$ spur) | Maximum full-scale voltage ($V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$), $A_{\text{IN}} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -154.2 | | dBFS/Hz |
| | | Default full-scale voltage ($V_{\text{FS}} = 0.8\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$), $A_{\text{IN}} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -152.9 | | |
| NF | Noise figure, $Z_S = 100\ \Omega$ | Maximum full-scale voltage ($V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$), $A_{\text{IN}} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | | 20.8 | | dB |
| | | Default full-scale voltage ($V_{\text{FS}} = 0.8\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$), $A_{\text{IN}} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | | 20.0 | | |
| SNR | Signal-to-noise ratio, excluding DC, HD2 to HD9, $f_S / 2$, $f_S / 4$, $f_S / 2 - f_{\text{IN}}$, $f_S / 4 \pm f_{\text{IN}}$ | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.4 | | dBFS |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.8 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.5 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | 56.9 | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.3 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.8 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.3 | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ | 48 | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | 52 | 54.6 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | 51 | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.3 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.4 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | 56.2 | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 53.0 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.0 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 56.0 | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 51.4 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 52.7 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.8 | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 49.5 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 51.0 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.4 | | |

5.8 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Single-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----|------|-----|--|------|
| SINAD | Signal-to-noise and distortion ratio, excluding DC and $f_s / 2$ fixed spurs | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 53.5 | | dBFS | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.4 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.7 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | 55.4 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 53.0 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.1 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.4 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 50.7 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 52.1 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55.1 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | 52.4 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 49.4 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 50.9 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.6 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 48.2 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 50.7 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.8 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 45.4 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 48.2 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 54.2 | | | | | |
| | | ENOB | Effective number of bits, excluding DC and $f_s / 2$ fixed spurs | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | 8.6 | | bits |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | 8.7 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | 9.0 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | 8.9 | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.5 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.7 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.9 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.1 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.4 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.9 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | | 8.4 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 7.9 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.2 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.8 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 7.7 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.1 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 8.8 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 7.3 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | 7.7 | | | | | |

5.8 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Single-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|--|------|
| SFDR | Spurious free dynamic range, excluding DC, $f_s / 4$ and $f_s / 2$ fixed spurs | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 63 | | dBFS | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 67 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 73 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | 65 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 61 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 64 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 72 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 57 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 67 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | 58 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 57 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 65 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 60 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 70 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | 51 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | 55 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | 66 | | | | | |
| | | HD2 | 2nd-order harmonic distortion | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -74 | | dBFS |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -75 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -88 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | -76 | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -78 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -78 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -88 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -76 | -58 | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -81 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -83 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | | -77 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -71 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -74 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -84 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -59 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -64 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -80 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -54 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -57 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -74 | | | | | |

5.8 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Single-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----|------|-----|--|------|
| HD3 | 3rd-order harmonic distortion | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -63 | | dBFS | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -70 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -82 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | -67 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -65 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -74 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -83 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -65 | -58 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -71 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -86 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | -68 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -62 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -68 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -83 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -55 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -64 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -83 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -51 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -57 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -78 | | | | | |
| | | $f_s / 2 - f_{\text{IN}}$ | $f_s / 2 - f_{\text{IN}}$ input signal dependent interleaving spur | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -66 | | dBFS |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -70 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -77 | | |
| | | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | -70 | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -62 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -65 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -73 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -55 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -56 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -67 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}, V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | | -57 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -55 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -57 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -65 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -59 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -61 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -57 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -58 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -66 | | | | | |

5.8 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Single-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|
| $f_s / 4 \pm f_{\text{IN}}$ | $f_s / 4 \pm f_{\text{IN}}$ input signal dependent interleaving spur | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -71 | | dBFS | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -73 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -80 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | -71 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -71 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -70 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -77 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -69 | -52 | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -71 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -78 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | -70 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -67 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -69 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -75 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -67 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -69 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -77 | | | | | |
| | | $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | -67 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | -68 | | | | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | -77 | | | | | |
| | | $f_s / 2$ | $f_s / 2$ fixed interleaving spur, independent of input signal | $A_{\text{IN}} = -20\text{ dBFS}$, OS_CAL disabled | | | | -64 | | dBFS |
| | | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -20\text{ dBFS}$, OS_CAL enabled | | | | -72 | | |
| | | $f_s / 4$ | $f_s / 4$ fixed interleaving spur, independent of input signal | $A_{\text{IN}} = -20\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -67 | -55 | dBFS |
| | | SPUR | Worst spur, excluding DC, HD2, HD3, $f_s / 2$, $f_s / 4$, $f_s / 2 - f_{\text{IN}}$, and $f_s / 4 \pm f_{\text{IN}}$ | $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | -76 | | dBFS |
| $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | | -75 | | | | | |
| $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | | -80 | | | | | |
| $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | | | -75 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -73 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -74 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -79 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 2397\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -74 | -62 | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -77 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -82 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$, $V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | | | -78 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 4197\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -70 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -73 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -77 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 5997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -70 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -72 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -78 | | | | | |
| $f_{\text{IN}} = 7997\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -66 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -3\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -70 | | | | | |
| | $A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$ | | | | -79 | | | | | |

5.8 Electrical Characteristics: AC Specifications (Single-Channel Mode) (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 50^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| IMD3 | 3rd-order intermodulation distortion | $f_1 = 343\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 353\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -77 | | dBFS |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -82 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -92 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone, } V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | -82 | | |
| | | $f_1 = 993\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 1003\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -80 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -83 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -85 | | |
| | | $f_1 = 2393\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 2403\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -80 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -86 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -94 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone, } V_{\text{FS}} = 1.0\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | | -82 | | |
| | | $f_1 = 4193\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 4203\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -71 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -76 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -86 | | |
| | | $f_1 = 5993\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 6003\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -59 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -66 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -88 | | |
| | | $f_1 = 7993\text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 8003\text{ MHz}$ | $A_{\text{IN}} = -7\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -50 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -9\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -57 | | |
| | | | $A_{\text{IN}} = -18\text{ dBFS per tone}$ | | -85 | | |

(1) Full-power input bandwidth (FPBW) is defined as the input frequency where the reconstructed output of the ADC has dropped 3 dB below the power of a full-scale input signal at a low input frequency. Useable bandwidth may exceed the -3-dB , full-power input bandwidth.

5.9 Timing Requirements

typical values at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|--------|------------------|
| DEVICE (SAMPLING) CLOCK (CLK+, CLK-) | | | | | |
| f_{CLK} | Input clock frequency (CLK±), both single-channel and dual-channel modes ⁽¹⁾ | 800 | | 5200 | MHz |
| t_{CLK} | Input clock period (CLK±), both single-channel and dual-channel modes ⁽¹⁾ | 192.3 | | 1250 | ps |
| SYSREF (SYSREF+, SYSREF-) | | | | | |
| $t_{INV(SYSREF)}$ | Width of invalid SYSREF capture region of CLK± period, indicating setup or hold time violation, as measured by SYSREF_POS status register, SYSREF_ZOOM = 1 ⁽³⁾ | | 48 | | ps |
| $t_{INV(TEMP)}$ | Drift of invalid SYSREF capture region over temperature, positive number indicates a shift toward MSB of SYSREF_POS register, SYSREF_ZOOM = 1 | | 0.02 | | ps/°C |
| $t_{INV(VA11)}$ | Drift of invalid SYSREF capture region over VA11 supply voltage, positive number indicates a shift toward MSB of SYSREF_POS register, SYSREF_ZOOM = 1 | | -0.03 | | ps/mV |
| $t_{STEP(SP)}$ | Delay of SYSREF_POS LSB ⁽⁴⁾ | SYSREF_ZOOM = 0 | | 39 | ps |
| | | SYSREF_ZOOM = 1 | | 24 | |
| t_{PH_SYS} | Minimum SYSREF± assertion duration with SYSREF Windowing after SYSREF± rising edge event | | $5 \cdot T_{CLK} + 4.5$ | | ns |
| t_{PL_SYS} | Minimum SYSREF± de-assertion duration with SYSREF Windowing after SYSREF± falling edge event | | $5 \cdot T_{CLK} + 4.5$ | | ns |
| JESD204B SYNC TIMING (SYNCSE OR TMSTP±) | | | | | |
| $t_H(SYNCSE)$ | Minimum hold time from multiframe or extended multiblock boundary (SYSREF rising edge captured high) to de-assertion of JESD204C SYNC signal (SYNCSE if SYNC_SEL = 0 or TMSTP± if SYNC_SEL = 1) for NCO synchronization (NCO_SYNC_ILA = 1) ⁽²⁾ | JMODE = 10, 21, 23 | | 19 | t_{CLK} cycles |
| | | JMODE = 11, 14, 22, 24, 61 | | 10 | |
| | | JMODE = 12, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70 | | 18 | |
| | | JMODE = 13 | | 23 | |
| | | JMODE = 36, 37, 38, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 60, 65, 68, 71 | | 17 | |
| | | JMODE = 39 | | 21 | |
| | | JMODE = 46, 47, 48, 49, 64 | | 9 | |
| $t_{SU}(SYNCSE)$ | Minimum setup time from de-assertion of JESD204C SYNC signal (SYNCSE if SYNC_SEL = 0 or TMSTP± if SYNC_SEL = 1) to multiframe or extended multiblock boundary (SYSREF rising edge captured high) for NCO synchronization (NCO_SYNC_ILA = 1) ⁽²⁾ | JMODE = 10, 21, 23 | | -2 | t_{CLK} cycles |
| | | JMODE = 11, 14, 22, 24, 61 | | 7 | |
| | | JMODE = 12, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70 | | -1 | |
| | | JMODE = 13 | | -6 | |
| | | JMODE = 36, 37, 38, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 60, 65, 68, 71 | | 0 | |
| | | JMODE = 39 | | -4 | |
| | | JMODE = 46, 47, 48, 49, 64 | | 8 | |
| t_{SYNCSE} | SYNCSE minimum assertion time to trigger link resynchronization | | 4 | | Frames |
| SERIAL PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (SCLK, SDI, SCS) | | | | | |
| $f_{CLK(SCLK)}$ | Serial clock frequency | | | 15.625 | MHz |
| t_{PH} | Serial clock high value pulse duration | | 32 | | ns |
| t_{PL} | Serial clock low value pulse duration | | 32 | | ns |
| $t_{SU}(SCS)$ | Setup time from \overline{SCS} to rising edge of SCLK | | 30 | | ns |
| $t_H(SCS)$ | Hold time from rising edge of SCLK to \overline{SCS} | | 30 | | ns |

5.9 Timing Requirements (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| $t_{SU(SDI)}$ | Setup time from SDI to rising edge of SCLK | 25 | | | ns |
| $t_{H(SDI)}$ | Hold time from rising edge of SCLK to SDI | 3 | | | ns |

- (1) Unless functionally limited to a smaller range in the [JESD204C Modes](#) table based on programmed $JMODE$.
- (2) This parameter only applies to $JMODE$ settings that use 8B/10B encoding or settings that use 64B/66B encoding and 4x or 8x decimation. $SYNC$ is not used for 64B/66B encoding modes unless the DDC block and NCOs are used and require synchronization.
- (3) Use $SYSREF_POS$ to select an optimal $SYSREF_SEL$ value for the $SYSREF$ capture, see the [SYSREF Position Detector and Sampling Position Selection \(SYSREF Windowing\)](#) section for more information on $SYSREF$ windowing. The invalid region, specified by $t_{INV(SYSREF)}$, indicates the portion of the $CLK\pm$ period (t_{CLK}), as measured by $SYSREF_SEL$, that may result in a setup and hold violation. Verify that the timing skew between $SYSREF\pm$ and $CLK\pm$ over system operating conditions from the nominal conditions (that used to find optimal $SYSREF_SEL$) does not result in the invalid region occurring at the selected $SYSREF_SEL$ position in $SYSREF_POS$, otherwise a temperature dependent $SYSREF_SEL$ selection may be needed to track the skew between $CLK\pm$ and $SYSREF\pm$.
- (4) It is recommended to use $SYSREF_ZOOM = 0$ below $f_{CLK} = 3\text{GHz}$ and $SYSREF_ZOOM = 1$ above $f_{CLK} = 3\text{GHz}$

5.10 Switching Characteristics

typical values at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $J_{MODE} = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|--|---|------|-------------------|-------|------|
| DEVICE (SAMPLING) CLOCK (CLK+, CLK-) | | | | | | |
| t_{AD} | Sampling (aperture) delay from the CLK± rising edge (dual-channel mode) or rising and falling edge (single-channel mode) to sampling instant | TAD_COARSE = 0x00, TAD_FINE = 0x00, and TAD_INV = 0 | | 360 | | ps |
| $t_{TAD(MAX)}$ | Maximum t_{AD} adjust programmable delay, not including clock inversion (TAD_INV = 0) | Coarse adjustment (TAD_COARSE = 0xFF) | | 289 | | ps |
| | | Fine adjustment (TAD_FINE = 0xFF) | | 4.9 | | ps |
| $t_{TAD(STEP)}$ | t_{AD} adjust programmable delay step size | Coarse adjustment (TAD_COARSE) | | 1.13 | | ps |
| | | Fine adjustment (TAD_FINE) | | 19 | | fs |
| t_{AJ} | Aperture jitter, rms | Minimum t_{AD} adjust coarse setting (TAD_COARSE = 0x00, TAD_INV = 0), dither disabled (ADC_DITH_EN = 0) | | 50 | | fs |
| | | Minimum t_{AD} adjust coarse setting (TAD_COARSE = 0x00, TAD_INV = 0), dither enabled (ADC_DITH_EN = 1) | | 60 | | fs |
| | | Maximum t_{AD} adjust coarse setting (TAD_COARSE = 0xFF) excluding TAD_INV (TAD_INV = 0), dither disabled (ADC_DITH_EN = 0) | | 65 ⁽³⁾ | | |
| | | Maximum t_{AD} adjust coarse setting (TAD_COARSE = 0xFF) excluding TAD_INV (TAD_INV = 0), dither enabled (ADC_DITH_EN = 1) | | 74 ⁽³⁾ | | |
| SERIAL DATA OUTPUTS (DA[7:0]+, DA[7:0]-, DB[7:0]+, DB[7:0]-) | | | | | | |
| f_{SERDES} | Serialized output bit rate | | 1 | | 17.16 | Gbps |
| UI | Serialized output unit interval | | 58.2 | | 1000 | ps |
| t_{TLH} | Low-to-high transition time (differential) | 20% to 80%, 8H8L test pattern, 17.16 Gbps | | 18.9 | | ps |
| t_{THL} | High-to-low transition time (differential) | 20% to 80%, 8H8L test pattern, 17.16 Gbps | | 18.8 | | ps |
| DDJ | Data dependent jitter, peak-to-peak | PRBS-7 test pattern, JMODE = 19, 12.8 Gbps | | 9.0 | | ps |
| | | PRBS-9 test pattern, JMODE = 30, 17.16 Gbps | | 10.0 | | |
| DCD | Even-odd jitter, peak-to-peak | PRBS-7 test pattern, JMODE = 19, 12.8 Gbps | | .33 | | ps |
| | | PRBS-9 test pattern, JMODE = 30, 17.16 Gbps | | .6 | | |
| EBUJ | Effective bounded uncorrelated jitter, peak-to-peak | PRBS-7 test pattern, JMODE = 19, 12.8 Gbps | | 1.7 | | ps |
| | | PRBS-9 test pattern, JMODE = 30, 17.16 Gbps | | 1.93 | | |
| RJ | Unbounded random jitter, RMS | 8H8L test pattern, JMODE = 19, 12.8 Gbps | | 0.85 | | ps |
| | | PRBS-9 test pattern, JMODE = 30, 17.16 Gbps | | 0.88 | | |
| TJ | Total jitter, peak-to-peak, with unbounded random jitter portion defined with respect to a BER = $1e-15$ ($Q = 7.94$) | PRBS-7 test pattern, JMODE = 19, 12.8 Gbps | | 23.3 | | ps |
| | | PRBS-9 test pattern, JMODE = 30, 17.16 Gbps | | 22.6 | | |

5.10 Switching Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1\text{-}V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|------------------|
| ADC CORE LATENCY | | | | | | |
| t_{ADC} | Deterministic delay from the CLK± edge that samples the reference sample to the CLK± edge that samples SYSREF going high ⁽¹⁾ | JMODE = 0, 30, 32 | | 2.5 | | t_{CLK} cycles |
| | | JMODE = 1, 5, 19, 40, 42, 44 | | -9.5 | | |
| | | JMODE = 2, 31, 33 | | 2 | | |
| | | JMODE = 3, 7, 20 | | -10 | | |
| | | JMODE = 6, 50 | | -13.5 | | |
| | | JMODE = 8, 51 | | -14 | | |
| | | JMODE = 10, 37 | | 183 | | |
| | | JMODE = 11, 47 | | 171 | | |
| | | JMODE = 12, 53 | | 167 | | |
| | | JMODE = 13, 39 | | 372 | | |
| | | JMODE = 14, 15, 49, 55 | | 364 | | |
| | | JMODE = 16 | | 356 | | |
| | | JMODE = 21, 36 | | 148 | | |
| | | JMODE = 22, 46 | | 142 | | |
| | | JMODE = 23, 38 | | 223.5 | | |
| | | JMODE = 24, 48 | | 219.5 | | |
| | | JMODE = 25, 52 | | 138 | | |
| | | JMODE = 26, 54 | | 211.5 | | |
| | | JMODE = 27 | | 207.5 | | |
| | | JMODE = 34 | | 6.5 | | |
| | | JMODE = 35 | | 6 | | |
| JMODE = 41, 43, 45 | | -10.0 | | | | |
| JMODE = 56, 59 | | 750 | | | | |
| JMODE = 57, 58, 60 | | 742 | | | | |
| JMODE = 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 | | 403.5 | | | | |
| JMODE = 66, 67, 68 | | 1514 | | | | |
| JMODE = 69, 70, 71 | | 777.5 | | | | |

5.10 Switching Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, $V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} = 5.12\text{ GHz}$, filtered $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, Dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); minimum and maximum values are at nominal supply voltages and over the operating junction temperature range provided in the [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) table

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------------------|
| JESD204C AND SERIALIZER LATENCY | | | | | | |
| t_{TX} | Delay from the CLK_{\pm} rising edge that samples $SYSREF$ high to the first bit of the multiframe (8B/10B encoding) or extended multiblock (64B/66B encoding) on the JESD204C serial output lane corresponding to the reference sample of $t_{ADC}^{(2)}$ | JMODE = 0 | 92 | | 111 | t_{CLK} cycles |
| | | JMODE = 1 | 159 | | 182 | |
| | | JMODE = 2 | 93 | | 111 | |
| | | JMODE = 3 | 159 | | 188 | |
| | | JMODE = 5 | 143 | | 168 | |
| | | JMODE = 6, 8, 12, 15, 25, 26 | 191 | | 215 | |
| | | JMODE = 7, 11, 22 | 143 | | 168 | |
| | | JMODE = 10 | 85 | | 103 | |
| | | JMODE = 13, 21, 23 | 85 | | 102 | |
| | | JMODE = 14, 24 | 143 | | 166 | |
| | | JMODE = 16, 27 | 280 | | 305 | |
| | | JMODE = 19, 20 | 143 | | 165 | |
| | | JMODE = 30, 31 | 114 | | 134 | |
| | | JMODE = 32, 34, 36 | 102 | | 119 | |
| | | JMODE = 33, 35, 37 | 103 | | 119 | |
| | | JMODE = 38 | 102 | | 118 | |
| | | JMODE = 39 | 103 | | 118 | |
| | | JMODE = 40 | 205 | | 229 | |
| | | JMODE = 41 | 206 | | 229 | |
| | | JMODE = 42, 43, 48, 49 | 179 | | 200 | |
| | | JMODE = 44, 45, 46, 47 | 179 | | 202 | |
| | | JMODE = 50, 52, 54 | 267 | | 291 | |
| | | JMODE = 51, 53, 55 | 268 | | 291 | |
| JMODE = 56, 61 | 143 | | 165 | | | |
| JMODE = 57, 62 | 191 | | 213 | | | |
| JMODE = 58, 63 | 280 | | 305 | | | |
| JMODE = 59, 64 | 179 | | 199 | | | |
| JMODE = 60 | 268 | | 289 | | | |
| JMODE = 65 | 267 | | 289 | | | |
| JMODE = 66, 69 | 191 | | 212 | | | |
| JMODE = 67, 70 | 280 | | 304 | | | |
| JMODE = 68 | 268 | | 288 | | | |
| JMODE = 71 | 267 | | 288 | | | |
| SERIAL PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (SDO) | | | | | | |
| $t_{(OZD)}$ | Delay from the falling edge of the 16th SCLK cycle during read operation for SDO transition from tri-state to valid data | 1 | | | ns | |
| $t_{(ODZ)}$ | Delay from the \overline{SCS} rising edge for SDO transition from valid data to tri-state | | | 10 | ns | |
| $t_{(OD)}$ | Delay from the falling edge of SCLK during read operation to SDO valid | 1 | | 12 | ns | |

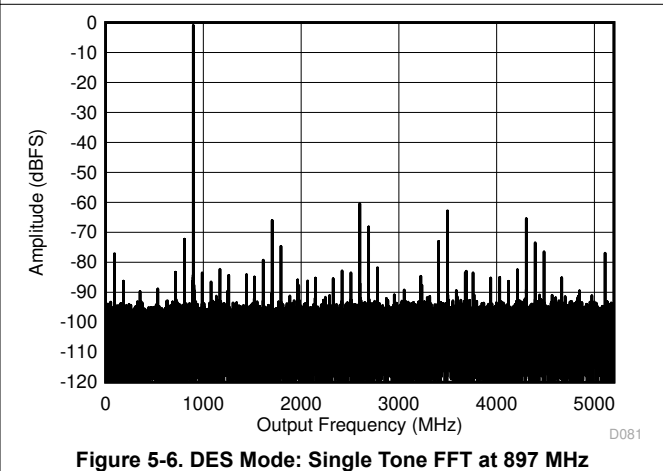
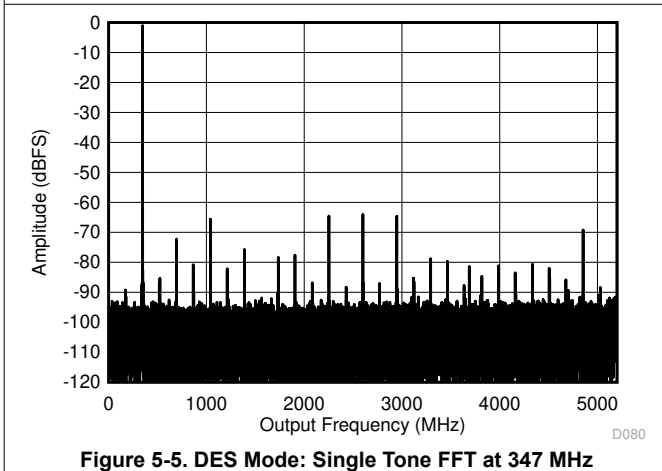
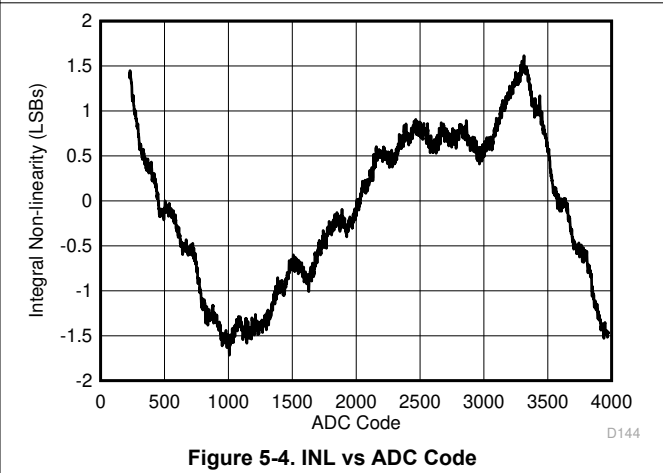
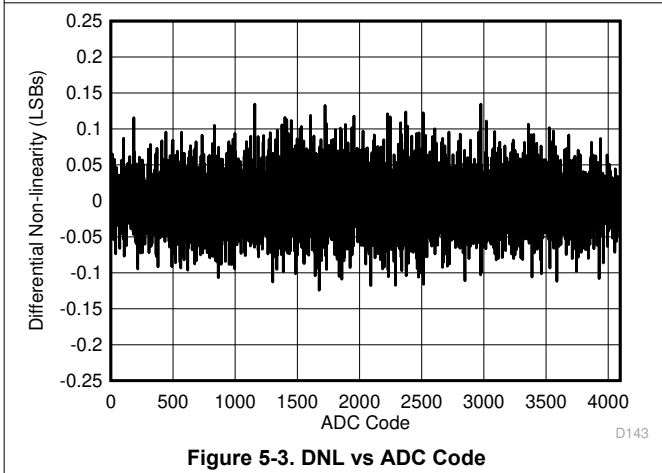
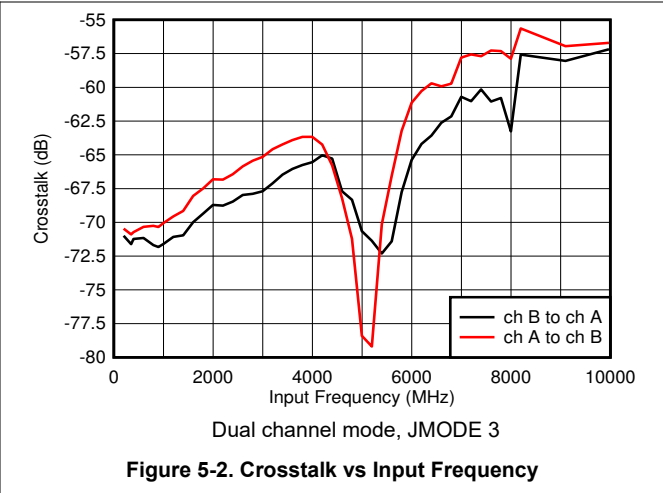
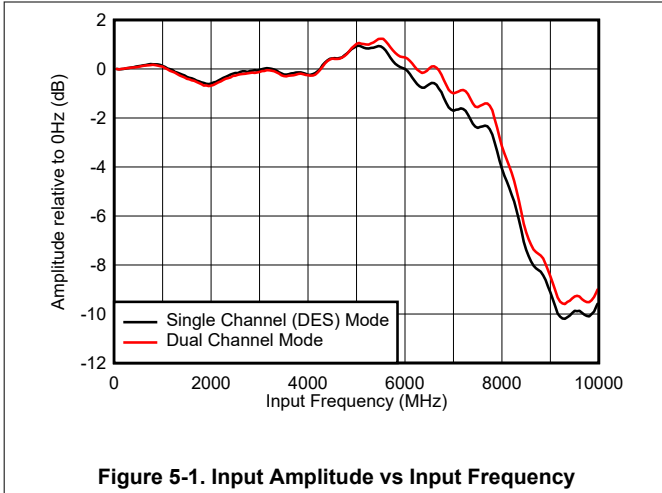
(1) t_{ADC} is an exact, unrounded, deterministic delay. The delay can be negative if the reference sample is sampled after the $SYSREF$ high capture point, in which case the total latency is smaller than the delay given by t_{TX} .

(2) The values given for t_{TX} include deterministic and non-deterministic delays. Over process, temperature, and voltage, the delay will vary. JESD204B accounts for these variations when operating in subclass-1 mode in order to achieve deterministic latency. Proper receiver RBD values must be chosen such that the elastic buffer release point does not occur within the invalid region of the local multiframe clock (LMFC) cycle.

- (3) t_{AJ} increases because of additional attenuation on the internal clock path.

5.11 Typical Characteristics

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

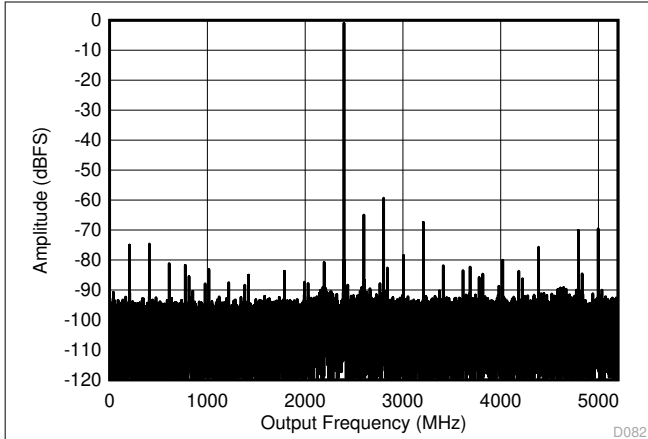


Figure 5-7. DES Mode: Single Tone FFT at 2397 MHz

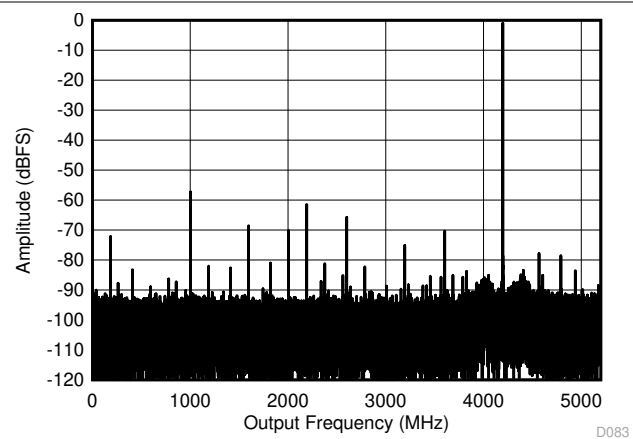


Figure 5-8. DES Mode: Single Tone FFT at 4197 MHz

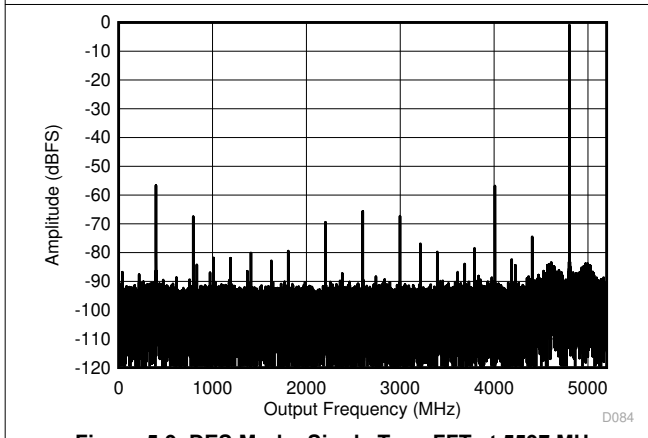


Figure 5-9. DES Mode: Single Tone FFT at 5597 MHz

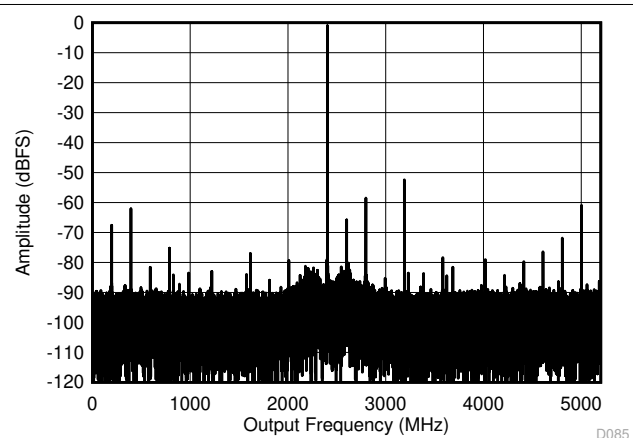


Figure 5-10. DES Mode: Single Tone FFT at 7997 MHz

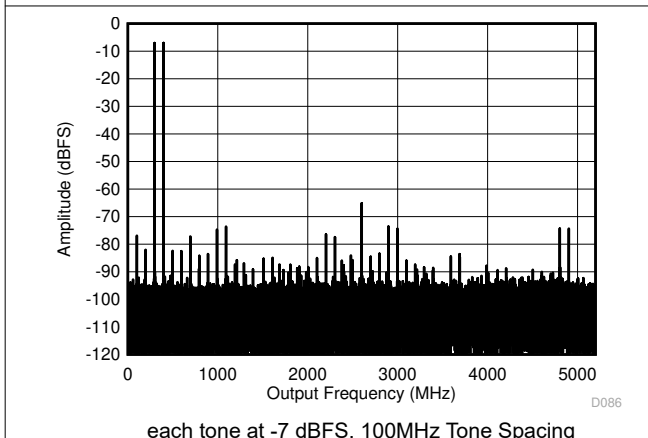


Figure 5-11. DES Mode: Two Tone FFT at 347 MHz

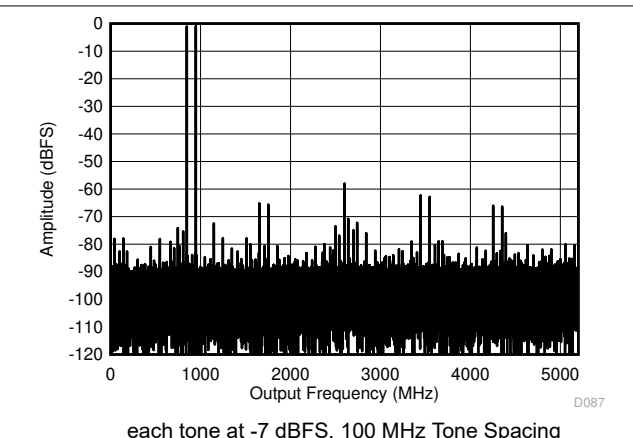
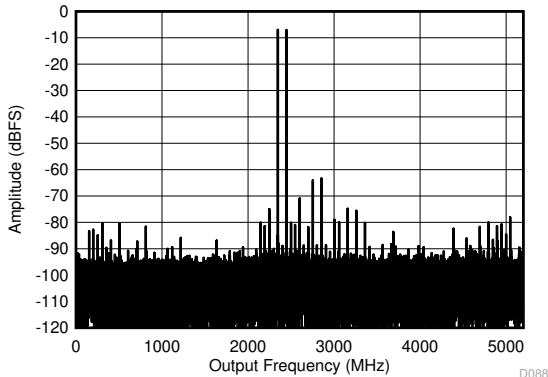


Figure 5-12. DES Mode: Two Tone FFT at 897 MHz

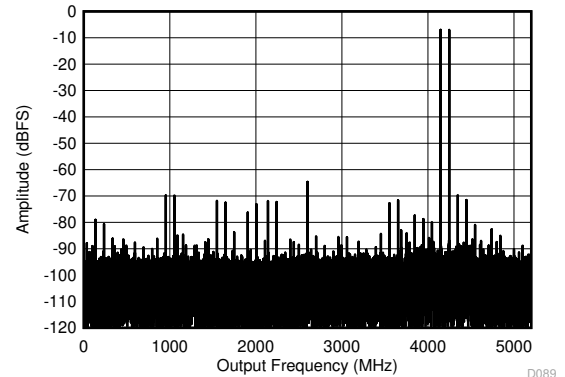
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0xA000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



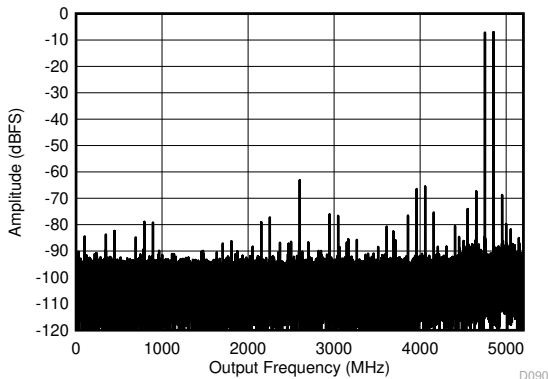
each tone at -7 dBFS, 100 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 5-13. DES Mode: Two Tone FFT at 2397 MHz



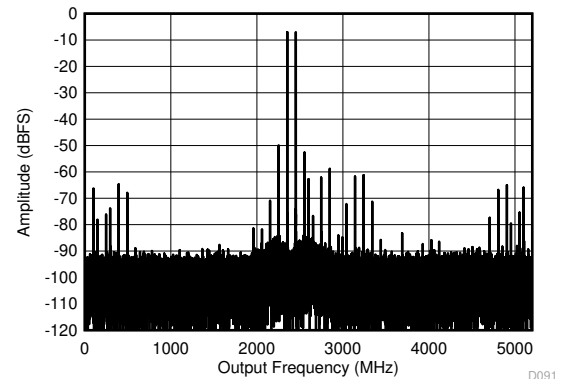
each tone at -7 dBFS, 100 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 5-14. DES Mode: Two Tone FFT at 4197 MHz



each tone at -7 dBFS, 100 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 5-15. DES Mode: Two Tone FFT at 5597 MHz



each tone at -7 dBFS, 100 MHz Tone Spacing

Figure 5-16. DES Mode: Two Tone FFT at 7997 MHz

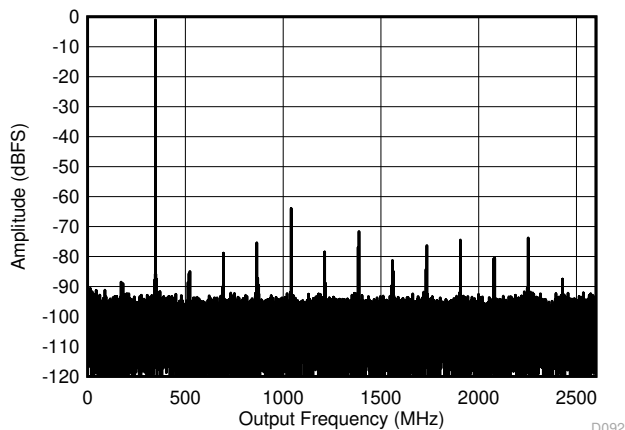


Figure 5-17. Dual Channel Mode: Single Tone FFT at 347 MHz

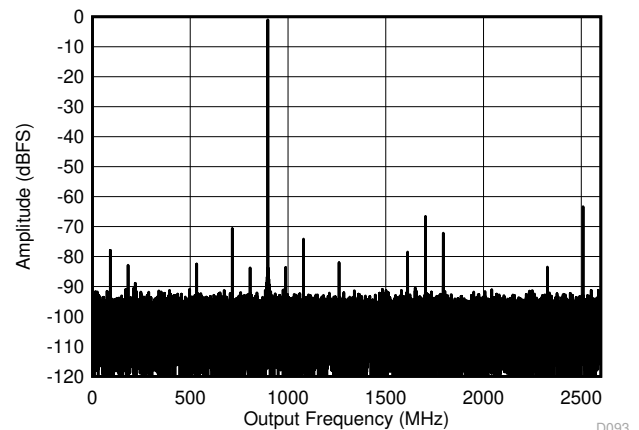


Figure 5-18. Dual Channel Mode: Single Tone FFT at 897 MHz

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

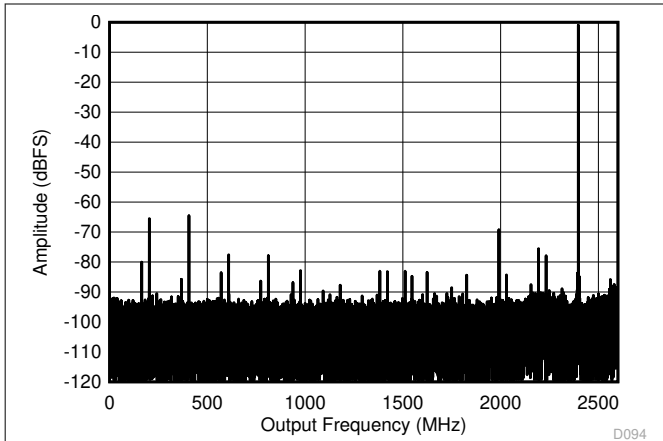


Figure 5-19. Dual Channel Mode: Single Tone FFT at 2397 MHz

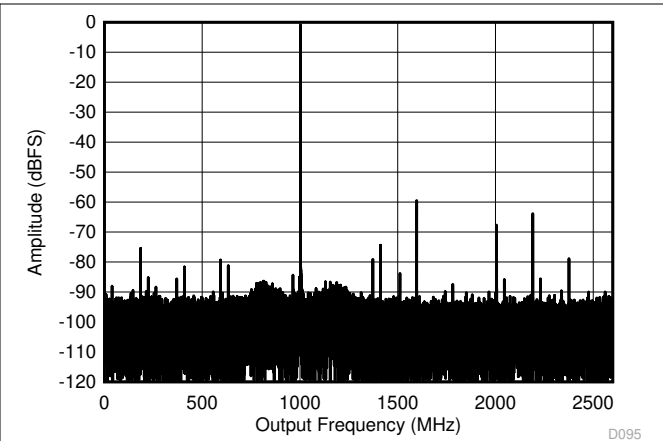


Figure 5-20. Dual Channel Mode: Single Tone FFT at 4197 MHz

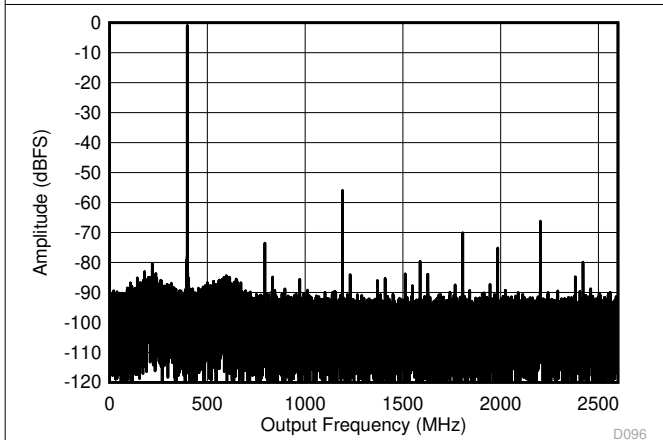


Figure 5-21. Dual Channel Mode: Single Tone FFT at 5597 MHz

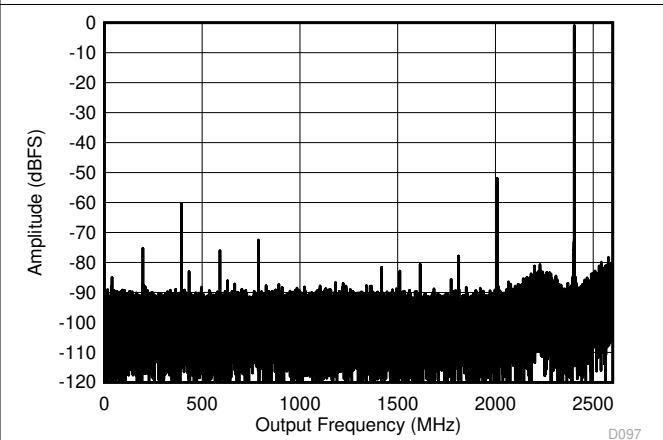


Figure 5-22. Dual Channel Mode: Single Tone FFT at 7997 MHz

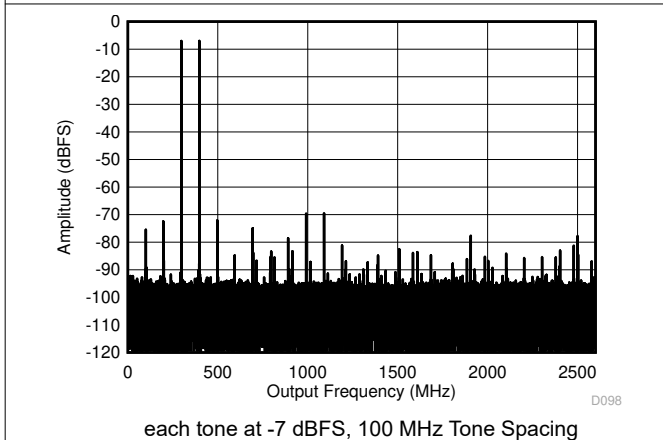


Figure 5-23. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone FFT at 347 MHz

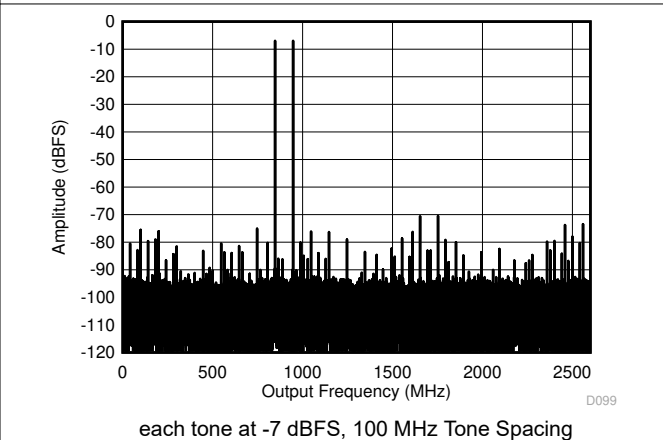


Figure 5-24. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone FFT at 897 MHz

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

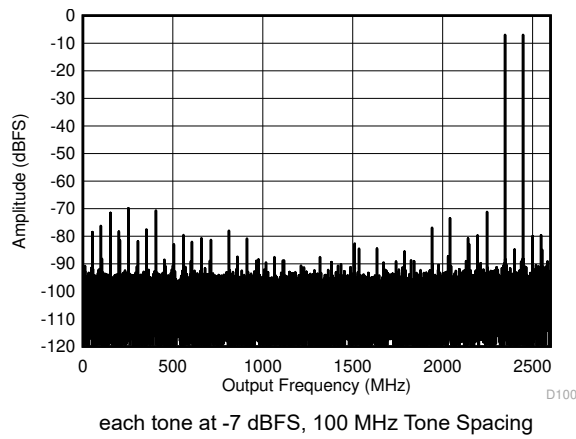


Figure 5-25. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone FFT at 2397 MHz

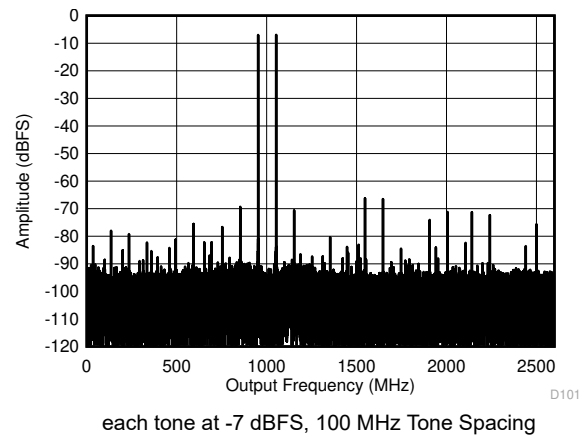


Figure 5-26. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone FFT at 4197 MHz

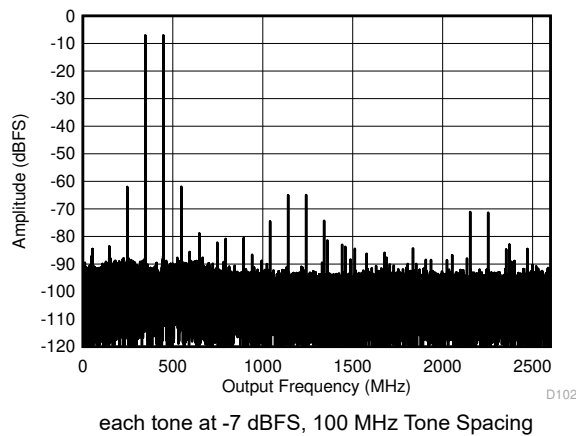


Figure 5-27. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone FFT at 5597 MHz

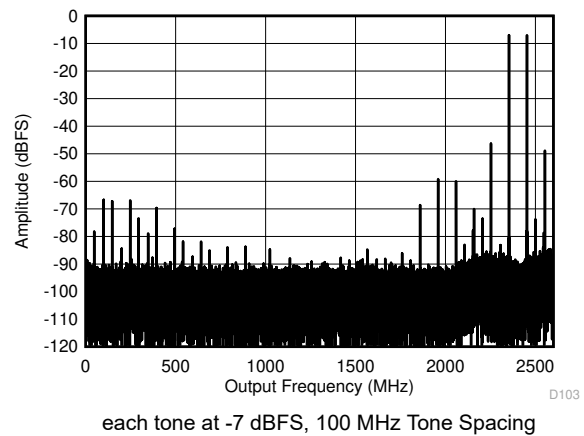


Figure 5-28. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone FFT at 7997 MHz

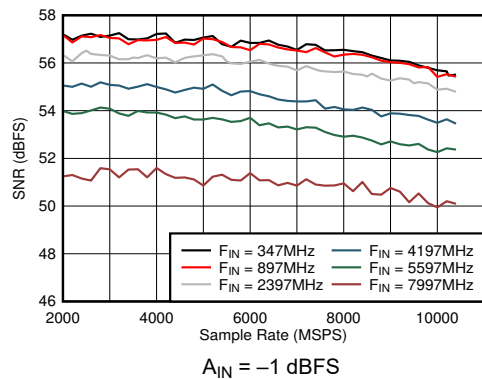


Figure 5-29. DES Mode: SNR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

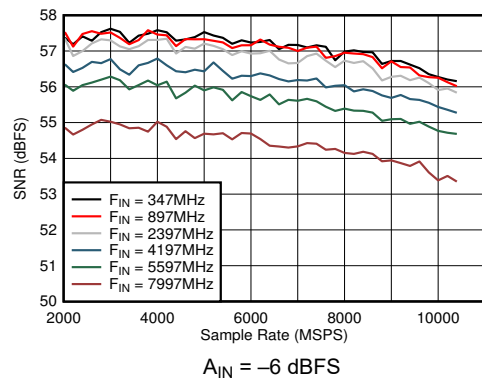
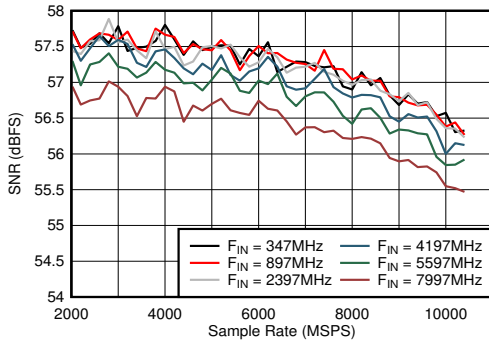


Figure 5-30. DES Mode: SNR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

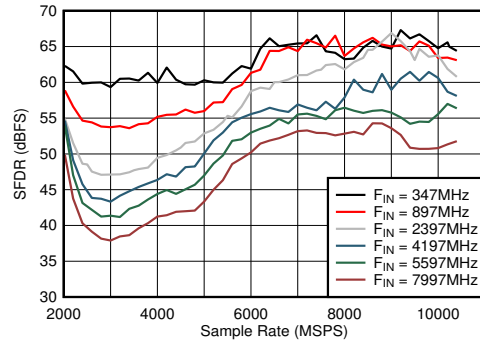
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



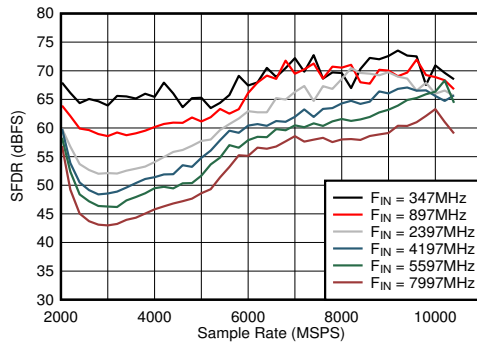
$A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-31. DES Mode: SNR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



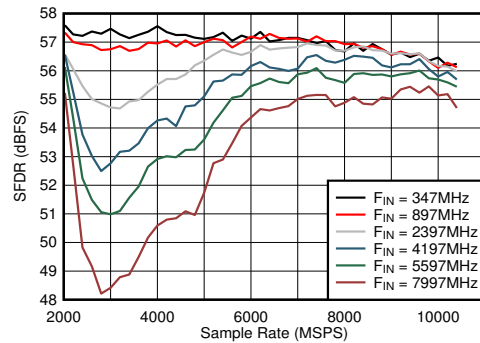
$A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-32. DES Mode: SFDR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



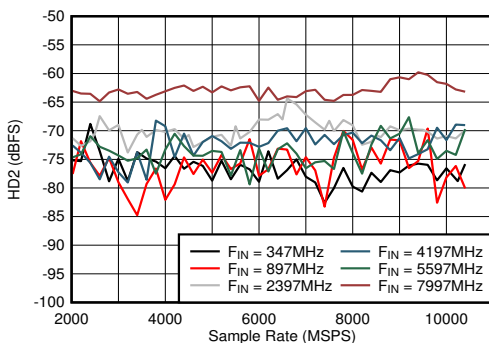
$A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-33. DES Mode: SFDR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



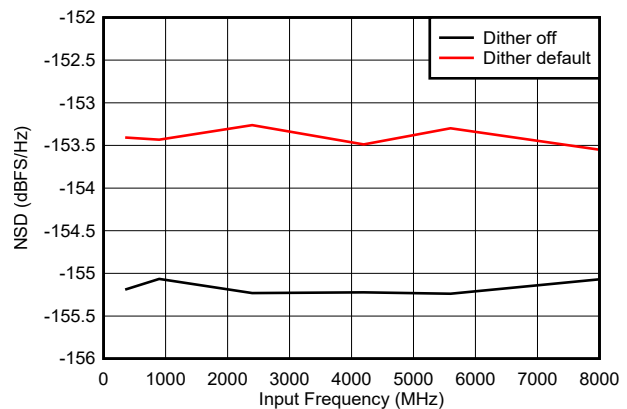
$A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-34. DES Mode: SFDR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



$A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-35. DES Mode: HD2 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



$JMODE = 1, A_{IN} = -80\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-36. DES Mode: NSD vs Input Frequency

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

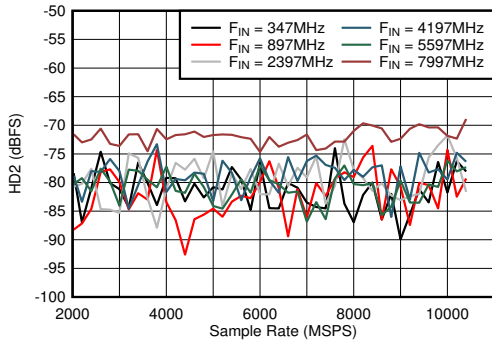


Figure 5-37. DES Mode: HD2 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency
 $A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$

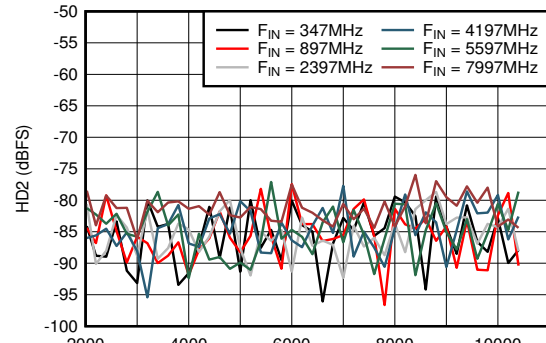


Figure 5-38. DES Mode: HD2 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency
 $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

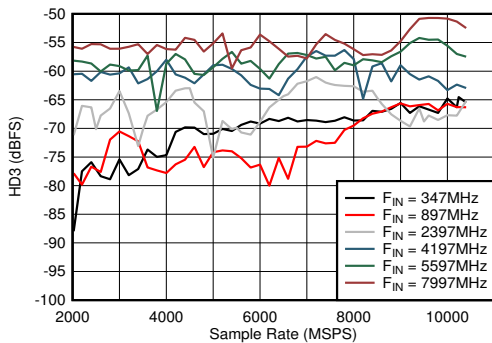


Figure 5-39. DES Mode: HD3 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency
 $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$

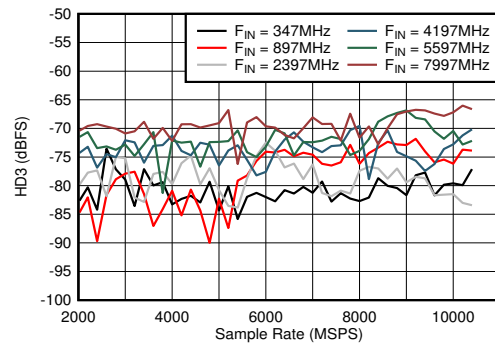


Figure 5-40. DES Mode: HD3 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency
 $A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$

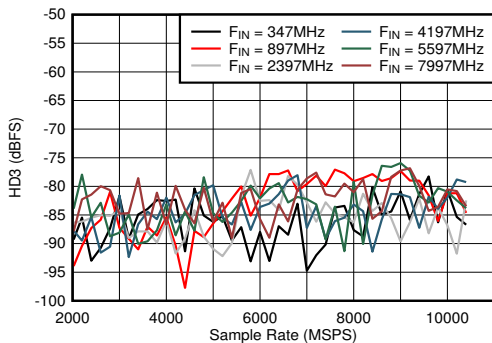


Figure 5-41. DES Mode: HD3 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency
 $A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

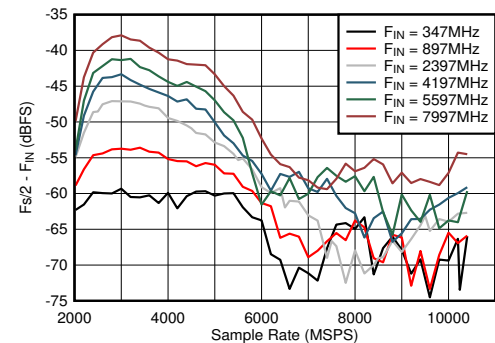


Figure 5-42. DES Mode: $F_s/2 - F_{IN}$ vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, 1- V_{PP} sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

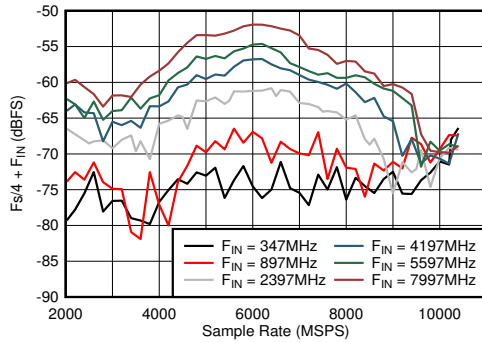


Figure 5-43. DES Mode: $F_s/4 + F_{IN}$ vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

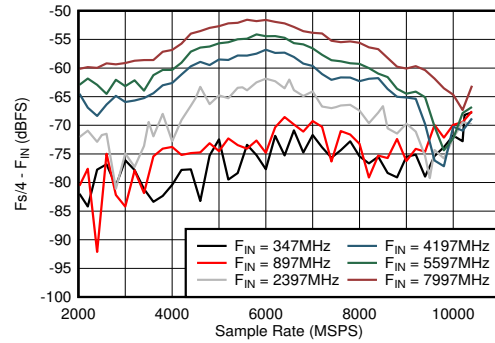
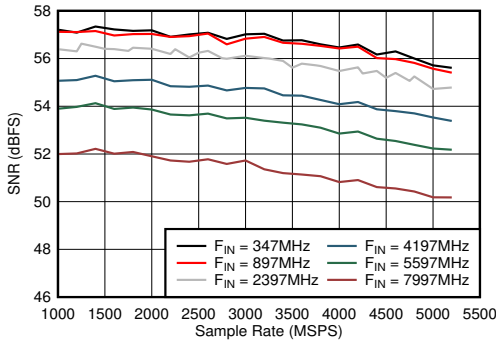
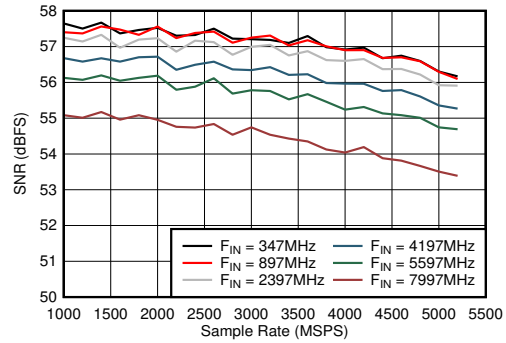


Figure 5-44. DES Mode: $F_s/4 - F_{IN}$ vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



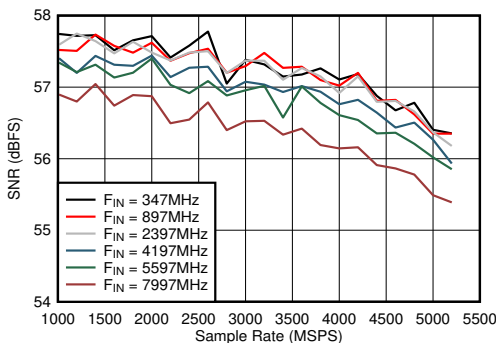
$A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-45. Dual Channel Mode: SNR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



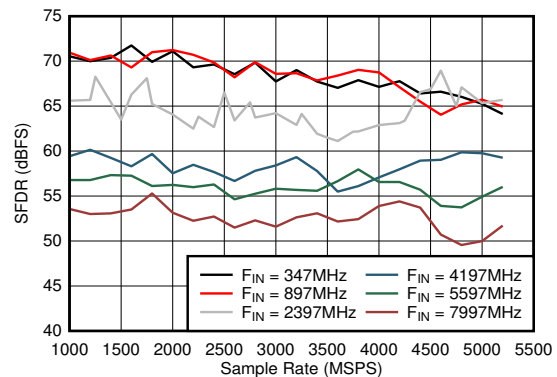
$A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-46. Dual Channel Mode: SNR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



$A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-47. Dual Channel Mode: SNR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

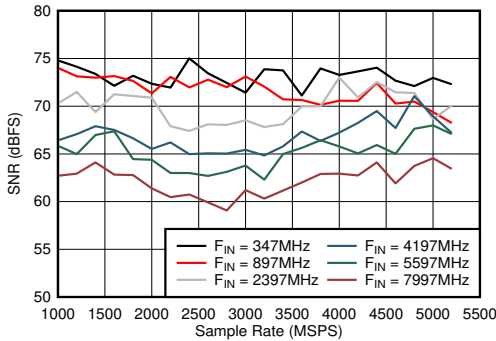


$A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-48. Dual Channel Mode: SFDR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

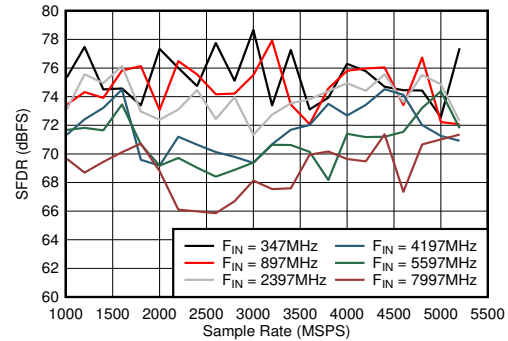
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



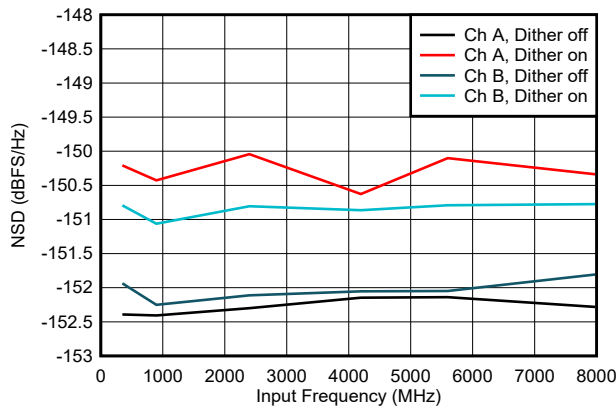
$A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-49. Dual Channel Mode: SFDR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



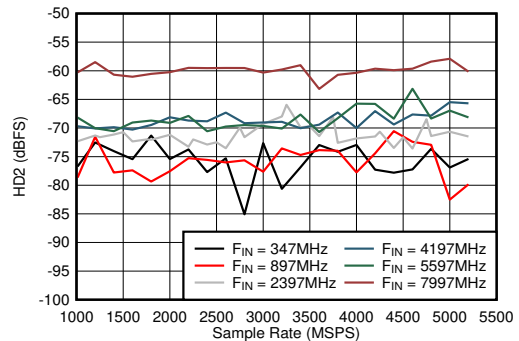
$A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-50. Dual Channel Mode: SFDR vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



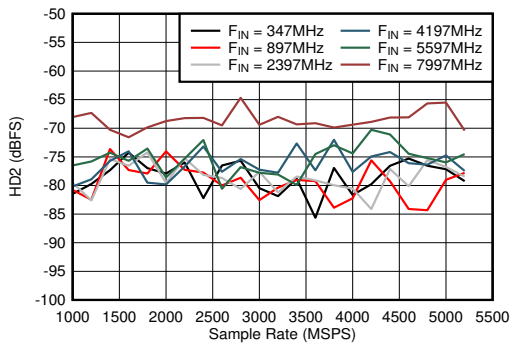
$JMODE\ 3, A_{IN} = -80\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-51. Dual Channel Mode: NSD and Input Frequency



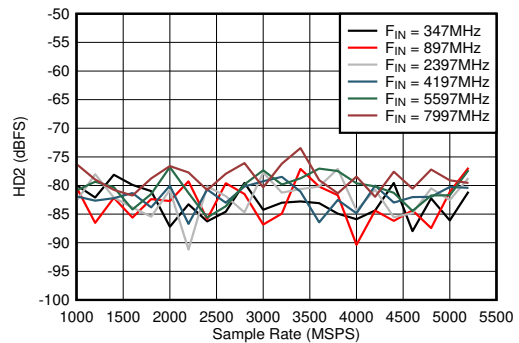
$A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-52. Dual Channel Mode: HD2 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



$A_{IN} = -6\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-53. Dual Channel Mode: HD2 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

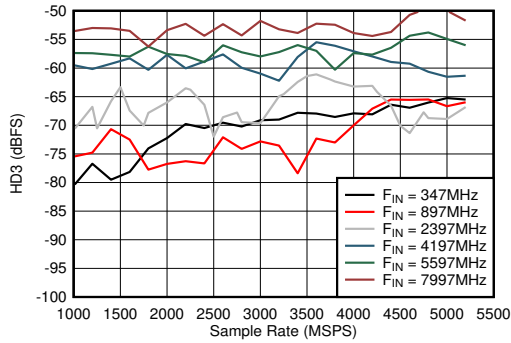


$A_{IN} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-54. Dual Channel Mode: HD2 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

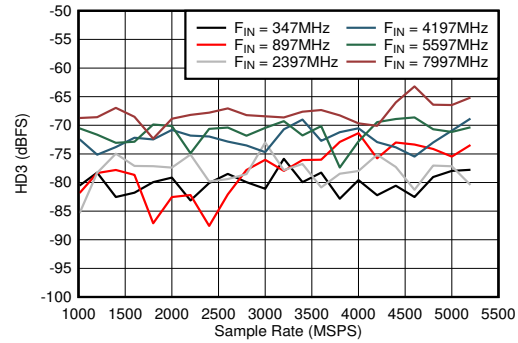
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0xA000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



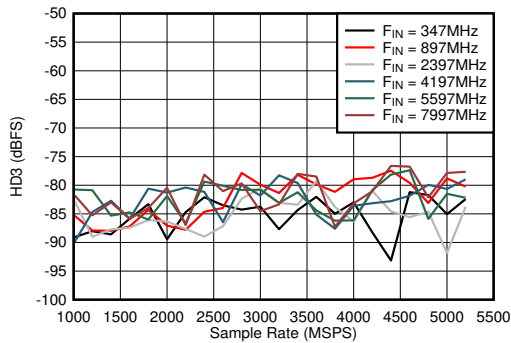
$A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-55. Dual Channel Mode: HD3 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



$A_{\text{IN}} = -6\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-56. Dual Channel Mode: HD3 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency



$A_{\text{IN}} = -12\text{ dBFS}$

Figure 5-57. Dual Channel Mode: HD3 vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

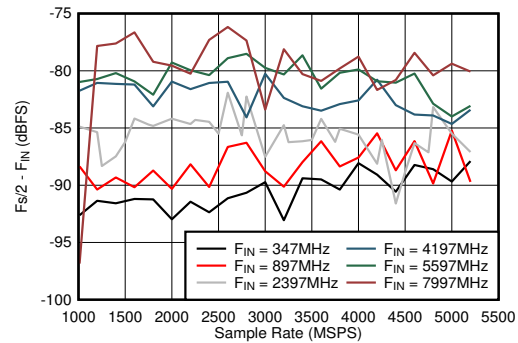


Figure 5-58. Dual Channel Mode: $F_s/2 - F_{\text{IN}}$ vs Sample Rate and Input Frequency

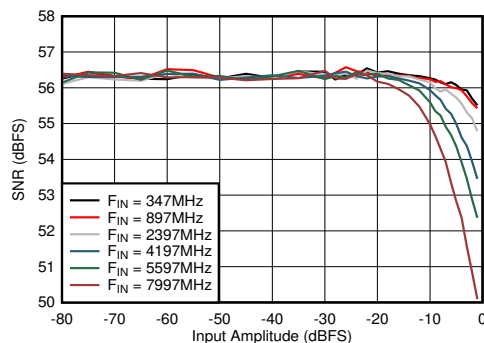


Figure 5-59. DES Mode: SNR vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

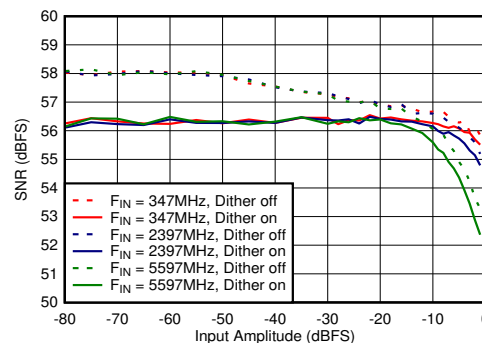


Figure 5-60. DES Mode: SNR vs Input Amplitude and Dither

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

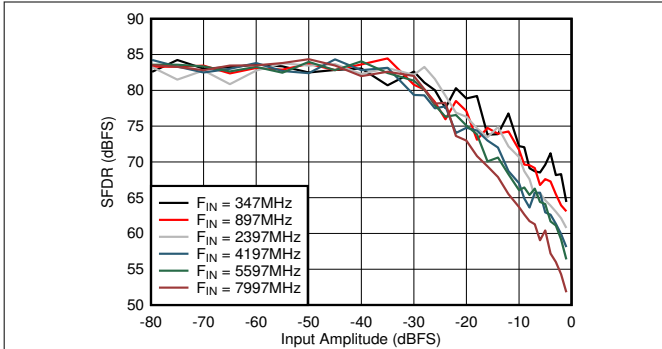


Figure 5-61. DES Mode: SFDR vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

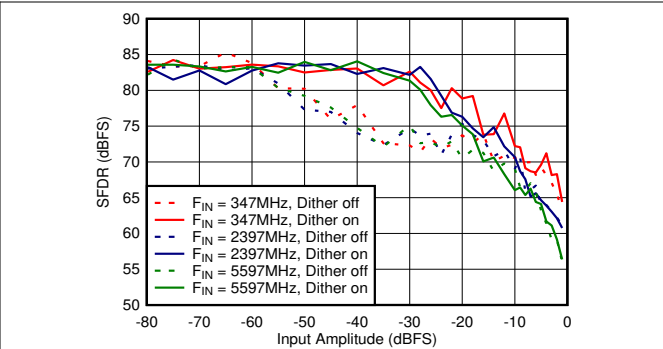


Figure 5-62. DES Mode: SFDR vs Input Amplitude and Dither

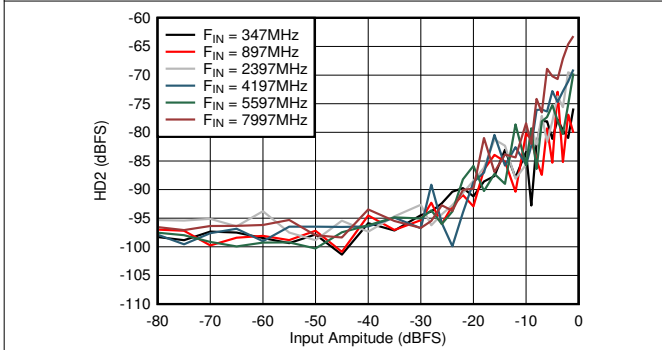


Figure 5-63. DES Mode: HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

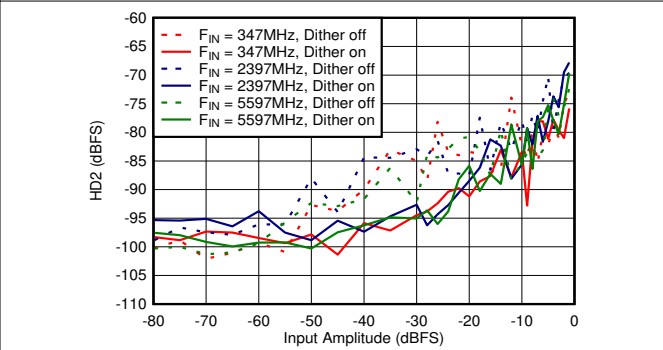


Figure 5-64. DES Mode: HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Dither

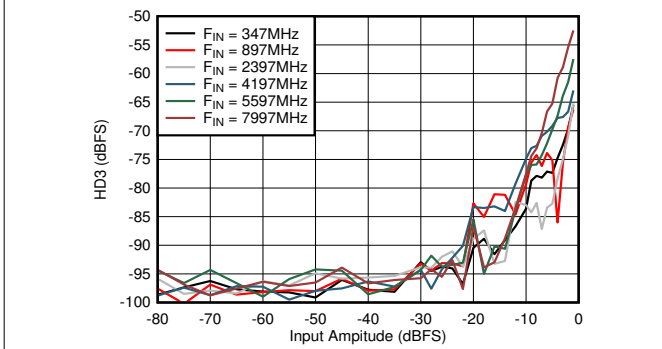


Figure 5-65. DES Mode: HD3 vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

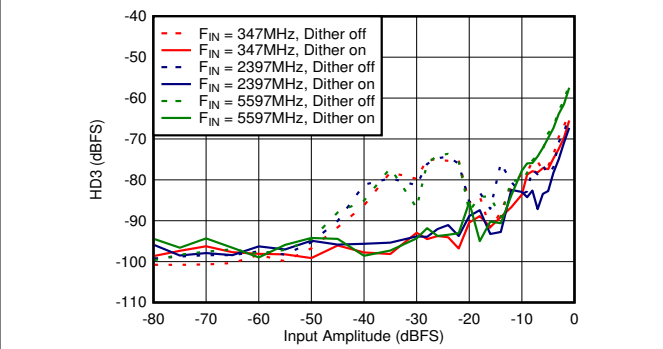


Figure 5-66. DES Mode: HD3 vs Input Amplitude and Dither

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

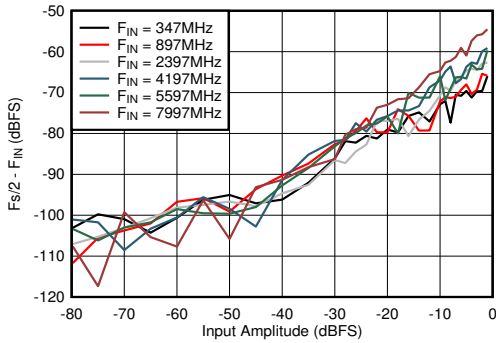


Figure 5-67. DES Mode: $Fs/2 - F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

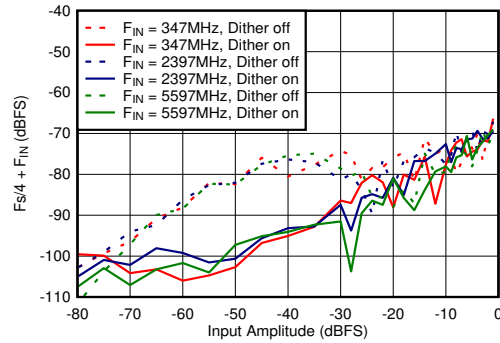


Figure 5-68. DES Mode: $Fs/2 - F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Dither

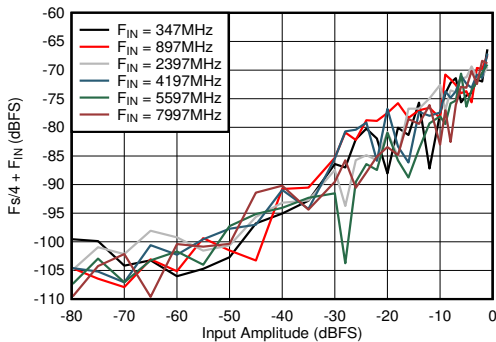


Figure 5-69. DES Mode: $Fs/4 + F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

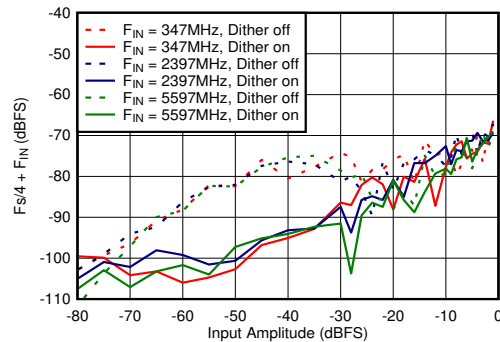


Figure 5-70. DES Mode: $Fs/4 + F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Dither

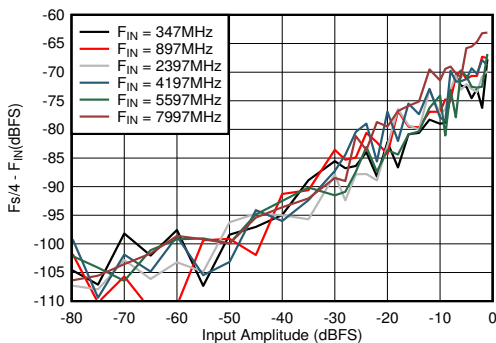


Figure 5-71. DES Mode: $Fs/4 - F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

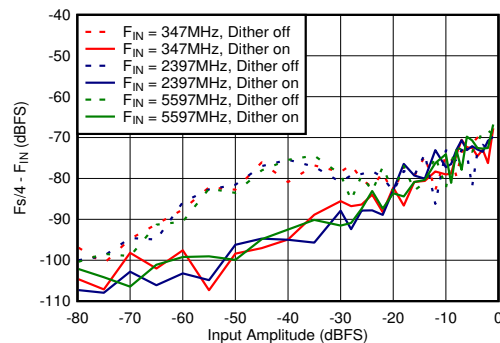


Figure 5-72. DES Mode: $Fs/4 - F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Dither

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

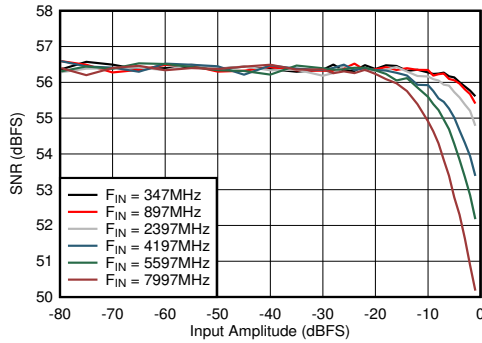


Figure 5-73. Dual Channel Mode: SNR vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

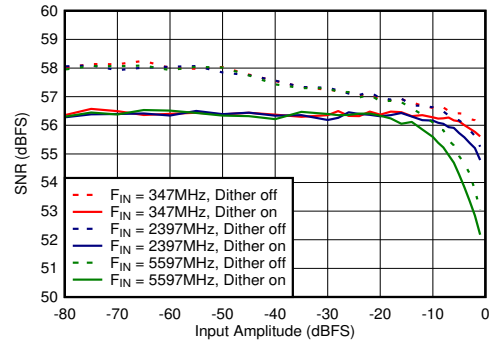


Figure 5-74. Dual Channel Mode: SNR vs Input Amplitude and Dither

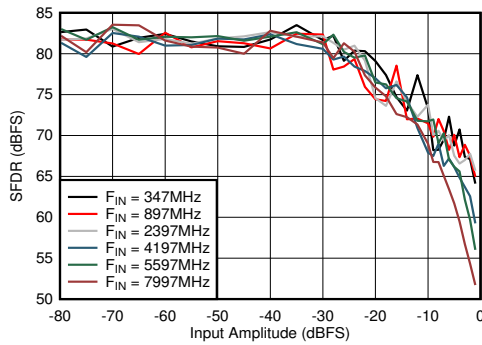


Figure 5-75. Dual Channel Mode: SFDR vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

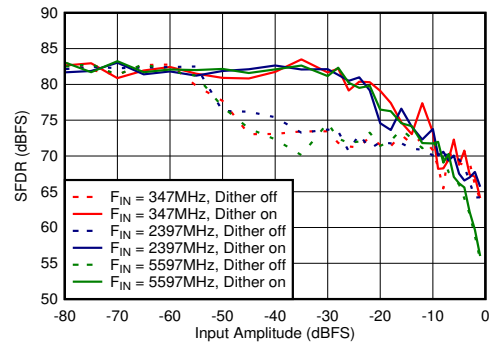


Figure 5-76. Dual Channel Mode: SFDR vs Input Amplitude and Dither

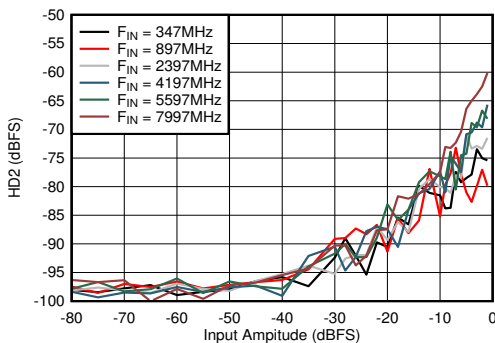


Figure 5-77. Dual Channel Mode: HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

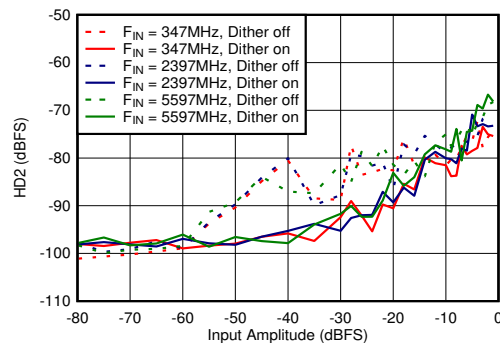


Figure 5-78. Dual Channel Mode: HD2 vs Input Amplitude and Dither

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

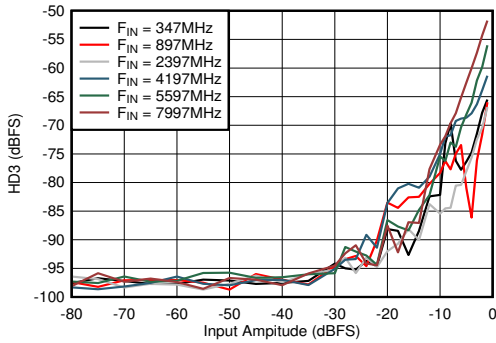


Figure 5-79. Dual Channel Mode: HD3 vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

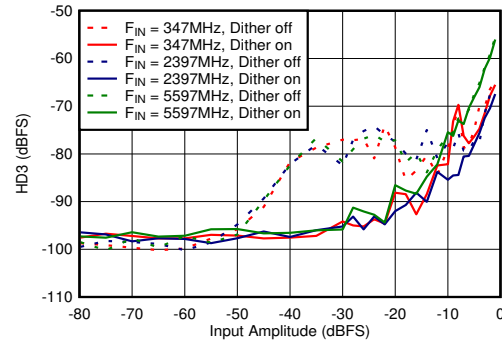


Figure 5-80. Dual Channel Mode: HD3 vs Input Amplitude and Dither

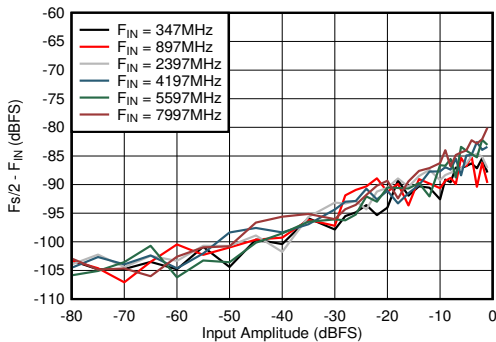


Figure 5-81. Dual Channel Mode: $F_s/2 - F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Frequency

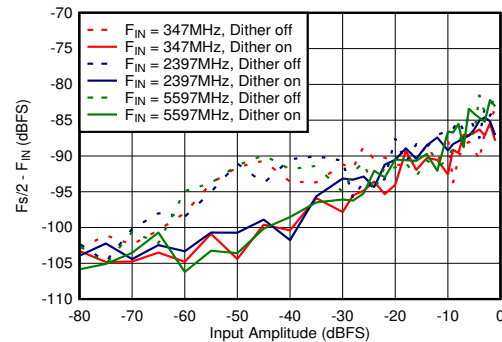


Figure 5-82. Dual Channel Mode: $F_s/2 - F_{IN}$ vs Input Amplitude and Dither

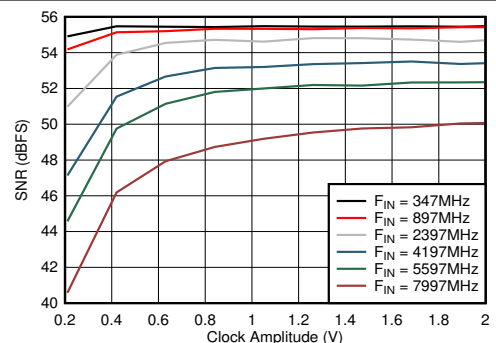


Figure 5-83. DES Mode: SNR vs Clock Amplitude

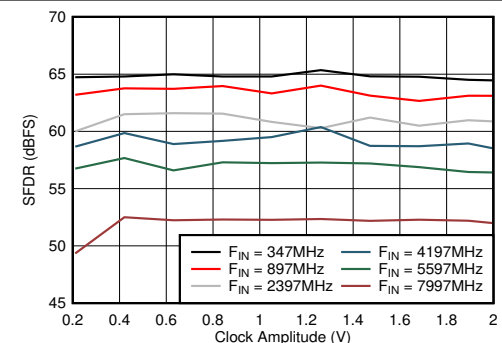


Figure 5-84. DES Mode: SFDR vs Clock Amplitude

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

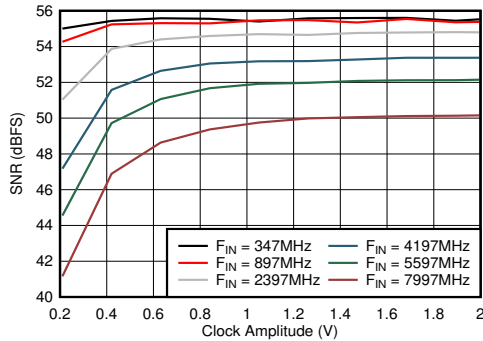


Figure 5-85. Dual Channel Mode: SNR vs Clock Amplitude

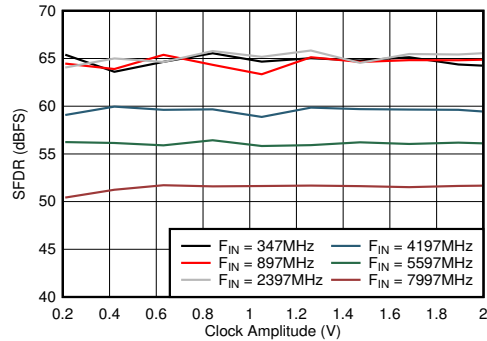
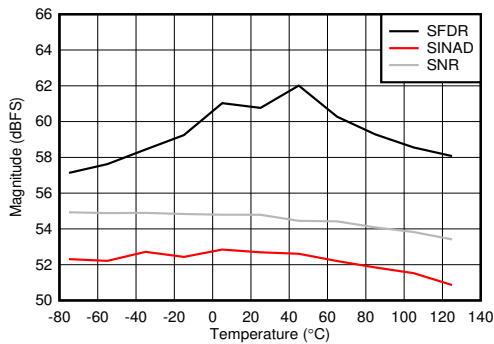
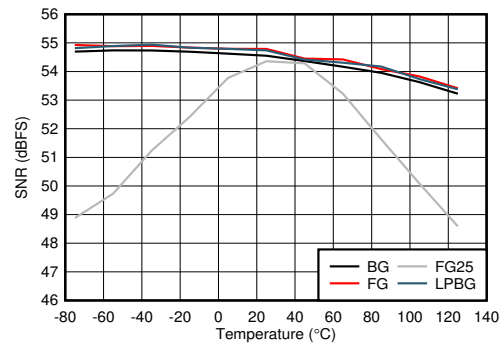


Figure 5-86. Dual Channel Mode: SFDR vs Clock Amplitude



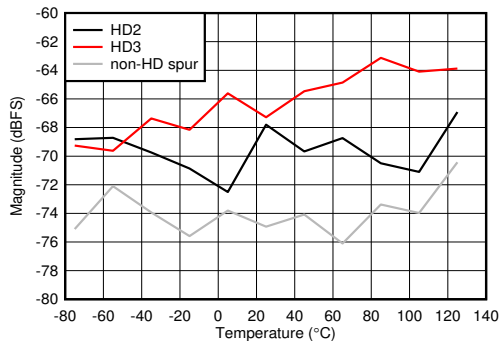
FG calibration at each temperature

Figure 5-87. DES Mode: SNR, SINAD and SFDR vs Temperature



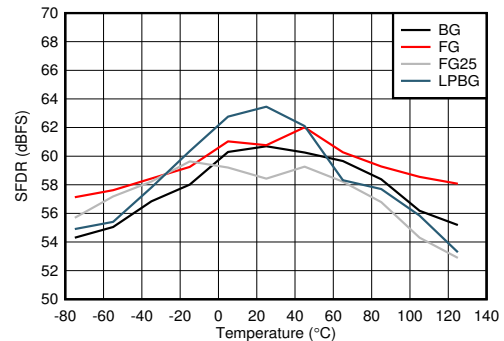
FG25 is calibrated at 25°C and held at other temperatures, other modes recalibrated at each temperature

Figure 5-88. DES Mode: SNR vs Temperature and Calibration Mode



FG calibration at each temperature

Figure 5-89. DES Mode: HD2, HD3 and Worst non-HD Spur vs Temperature

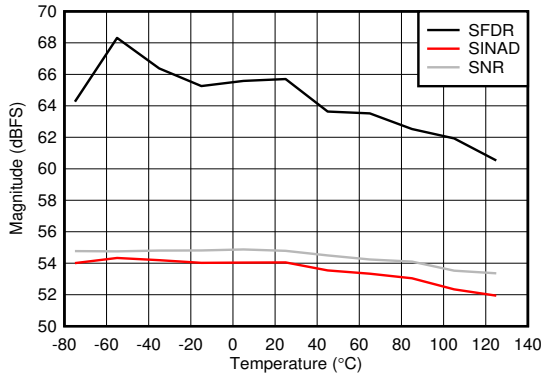


FG25 is calibrated at 25°C and held at other temperatures, other modes recalibrated at each temperature

Figure 5-90. DES Mode: SFDR vs Temperature and Calibration Mode

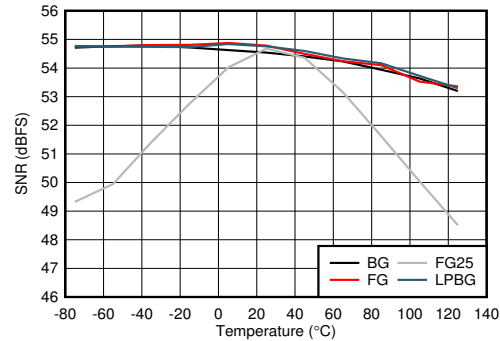
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_V_{A11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{D11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{S11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



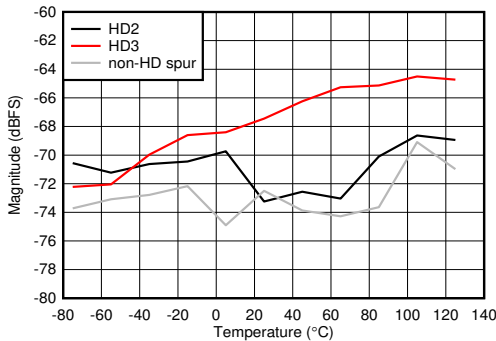
FG calibration at each temperature

Figure 5-91. Dual Channel Mode: SNR, SINAD and SFDR vs Temperature



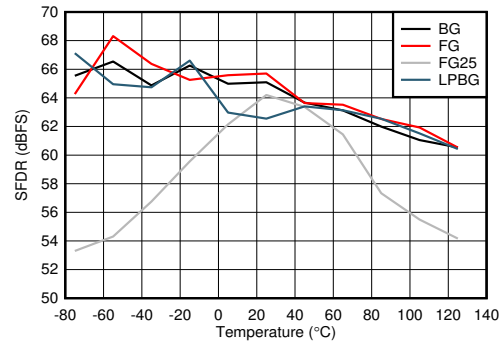
FG25 is calibrated at 25°C and held at other temperatures, other modes recalibrated at each temperature

Figure 5-92. Dual Channel Mode: SNR vs Temperature and Calibration Mode



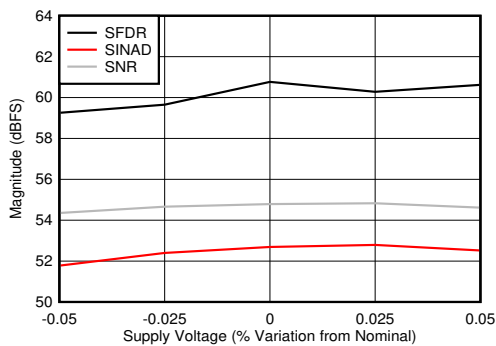
FG calibration at each temperature

Figure 5-93. Dual Channel Mode: HD2, HD3 and Worst non-HD Spur vs Temperature



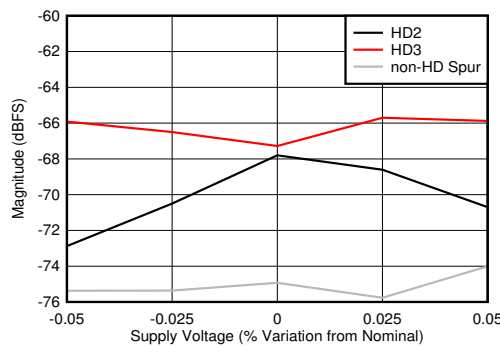
FG25 is calibrated at 25°C and held at other temperatures, other modes recalibrated at each temperature

Figure 5-94. Dual Channel Mode: SFDR vs Temperature and Calibration Mode



All supplies varied together

Figure 5-95. DES Mode: SNR, SINAD and SFDR vs Supply Voltage



All supplies varied together

Figure 5-96. DES Mode: HD2, HD3 and Worst non-HD Spur vs Supply Voltage

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_V_{A11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{D11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{S11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

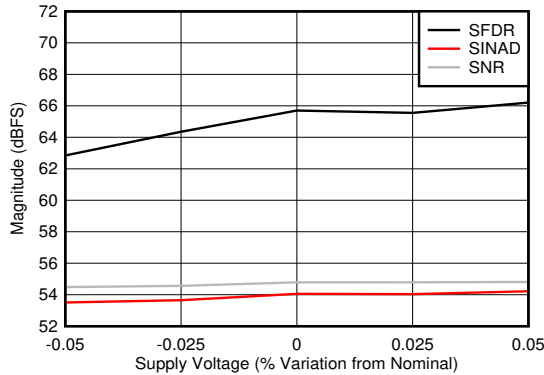


Figure 5-97. Dual Channel Mode: SNR, SINAD and SFDR vs Supply Voltage

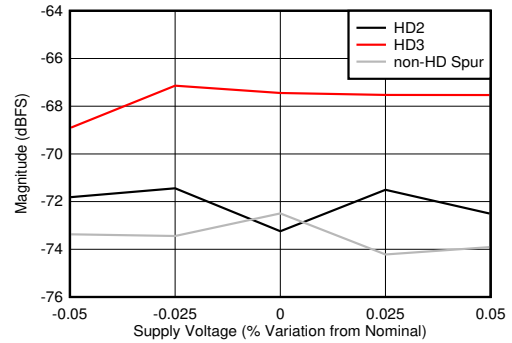


Figure 5-98. Dual Channel Mode: HD2, HD3 and Worst non-HD Spur vs Supply Voltage

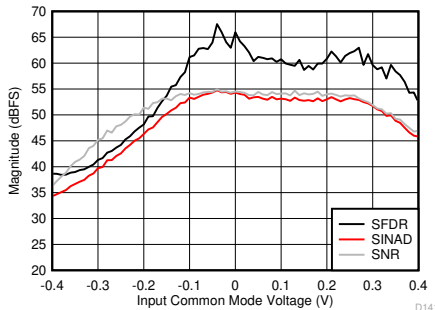


Figure 5-99. SNR, SFDR and SINAD vs Input Common Mode Voltage

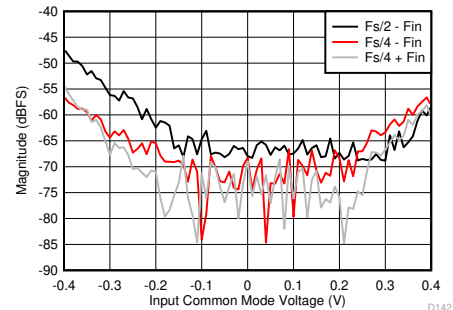


Figure 5-100. $F_s/2 - F_{IN}$ and $F_s/4 \pm F_{IN}$ vs Input Common Mode Voltage

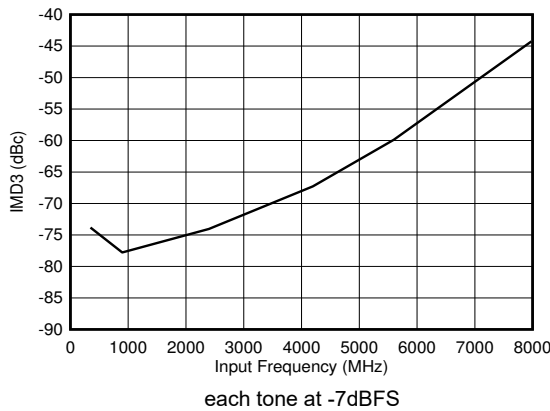


Figure 5-101. DES Mode: IMD3 vs Input Frequency

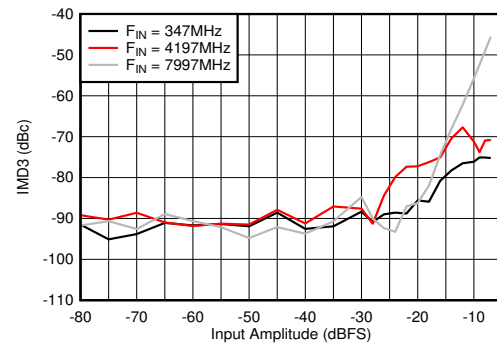
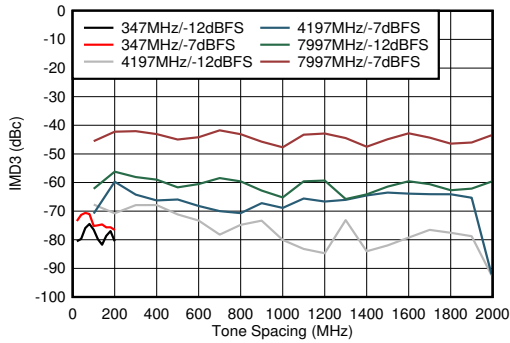


Figure 5-102. DES Mode: IMD3 vs Input Amplitude

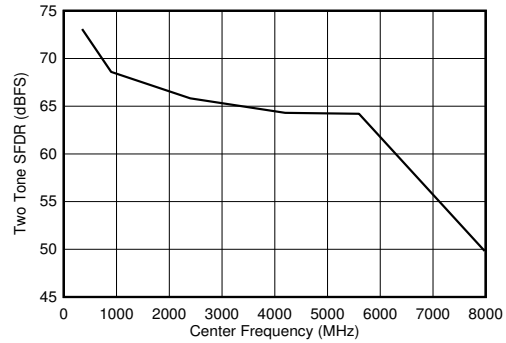
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR = EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



each tone at -7dBFS

Figure 5-103. DES Mode: IMD3 vs Tone Spacing



each tone at -7dBFS

Figure 5-104. DES Mode: Two Tone SFDR vs Input Frequency

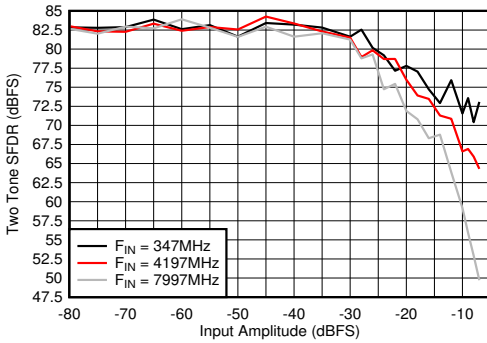
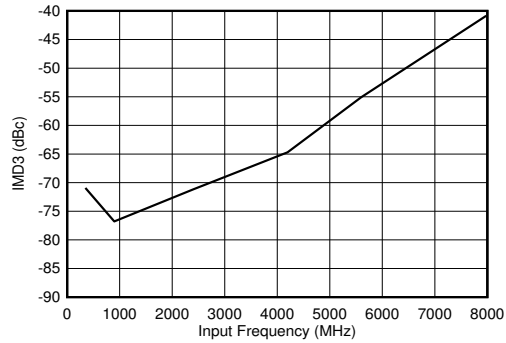


Figure 5-105. DES Mode: Two Tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude



each tone at -7dBFS

Figure 5-106. Dual Channel Mode: IMD3 vs Input Frequency

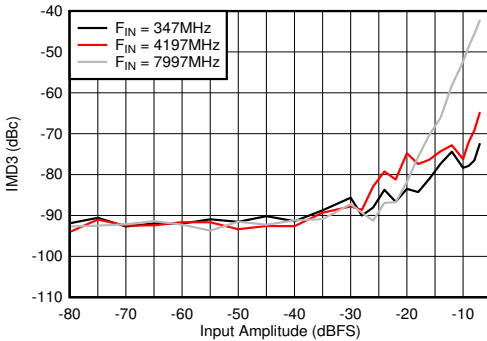


Figure 5-107. Dual Channel Mode: IMD3 vs Input Amplitude

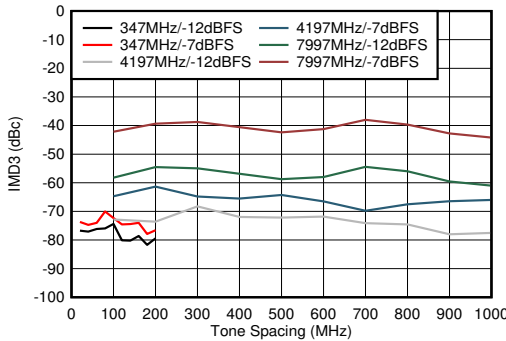


Figure 5-108. Dual Channel Mode: IMD3 vs Tone Spacing

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

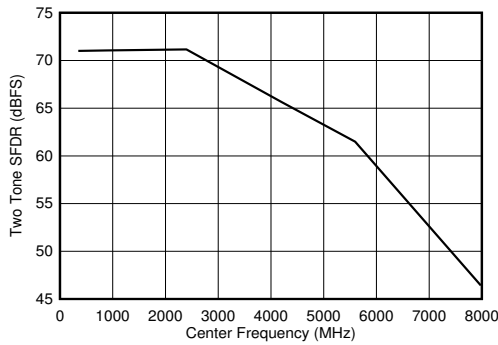


Figure 5-109. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone SFDR vs Input Frequency

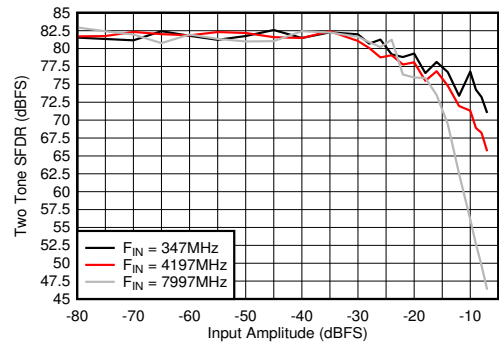
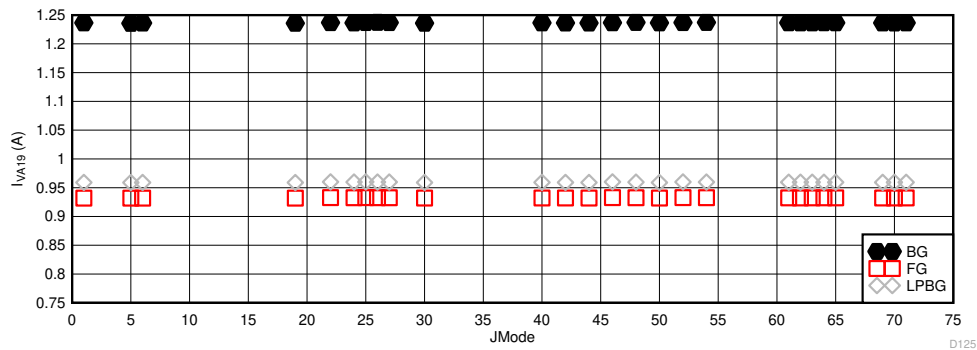
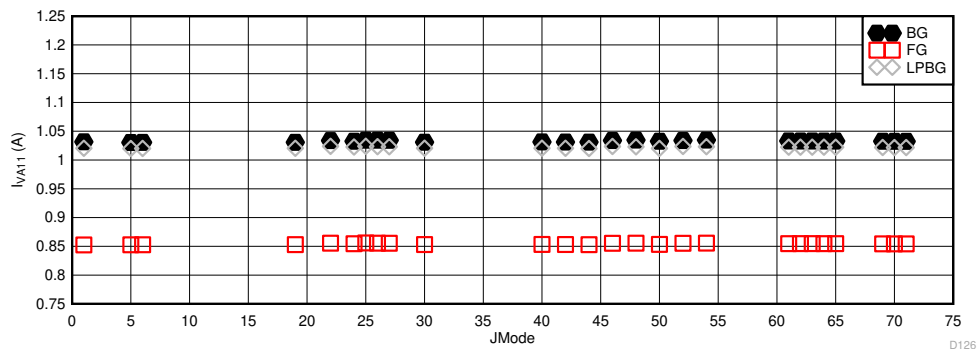


Figure 5-110. Dual Channel Mode: Two Tone SFDR vs Input Amplitude



All modes capable of $F_S = 10.4\text{GSPS}$

Figure 5-111. DES Mode: I_{VA19} vs JMODE at 10.4GSPS



All modes capable of $F_S = 10.4\text{GSPS}$

Figure 5-112. DES Mode: I_{VA11} vs JMODE at 10.4GSPS

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0xA000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

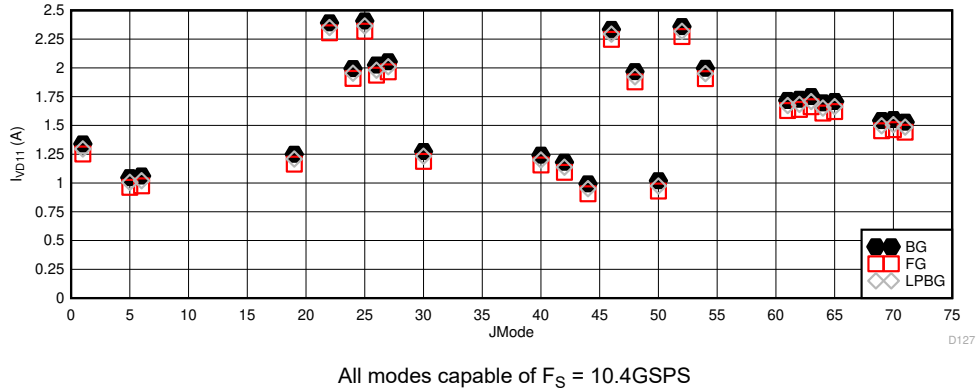


Figure 5-113. DES Mode: I_{VD11} vs JMODE at 10.4GSPS

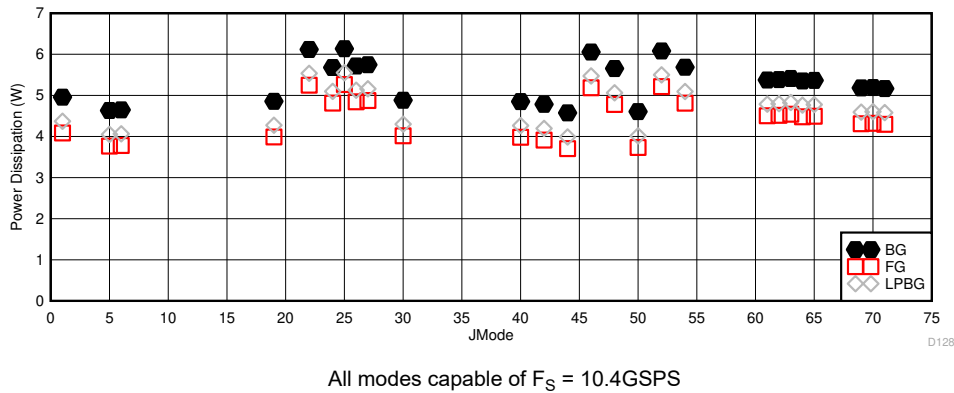


Figure 5-114. DES Mode: Power Dissipation vs JMODE at 10.4GSPS

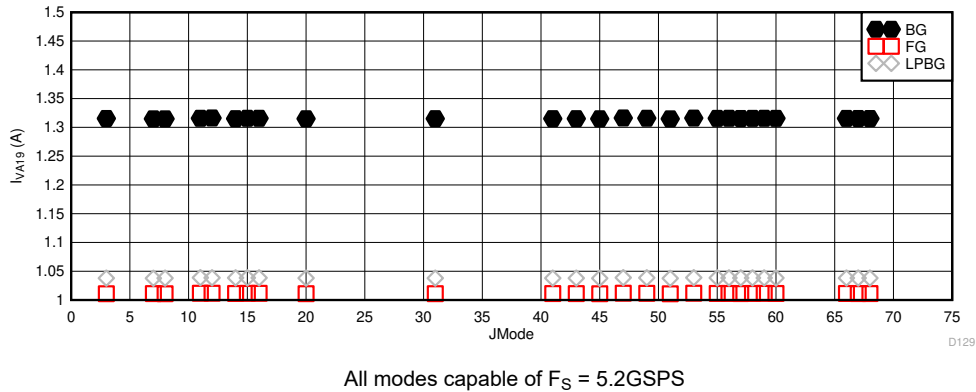


Figure 5-115. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VA19} vs JMODE at 5.2GSPS

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

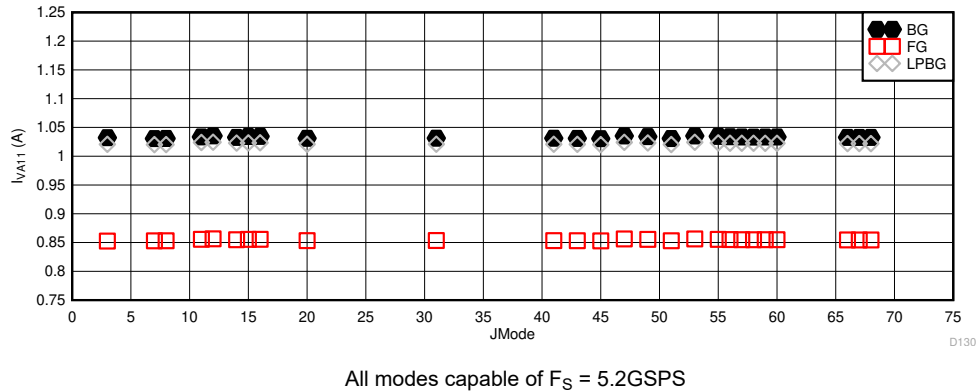


Figure 5-116. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VA11} vs JMODE at 5.2GSPS

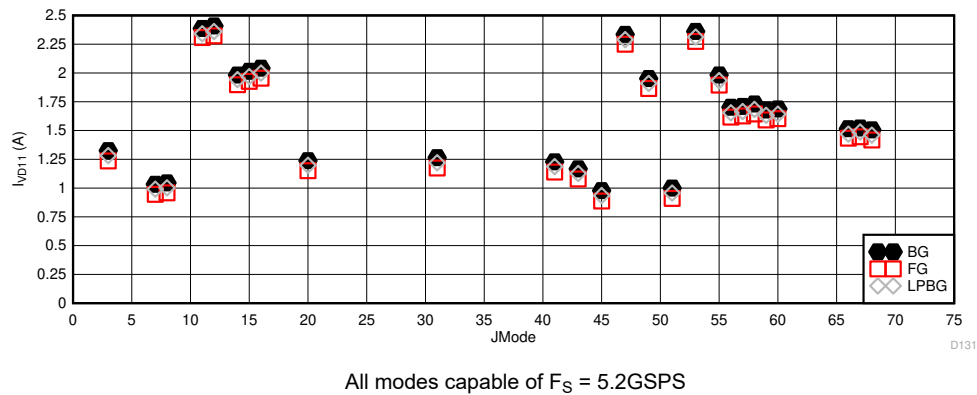


Figure 5-117. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VD11} vs JMODE at 5.2GSPS

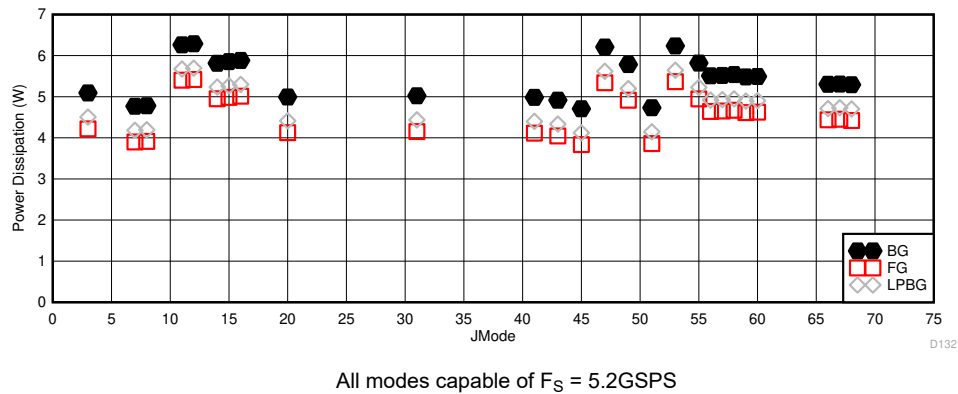
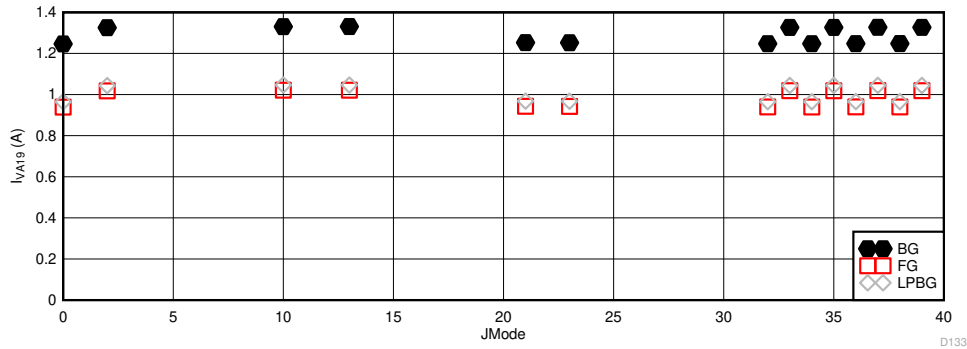


Figure 5-118. Dual Channel Mode: Power Dissipation vs JMODE at 5.2GSPS

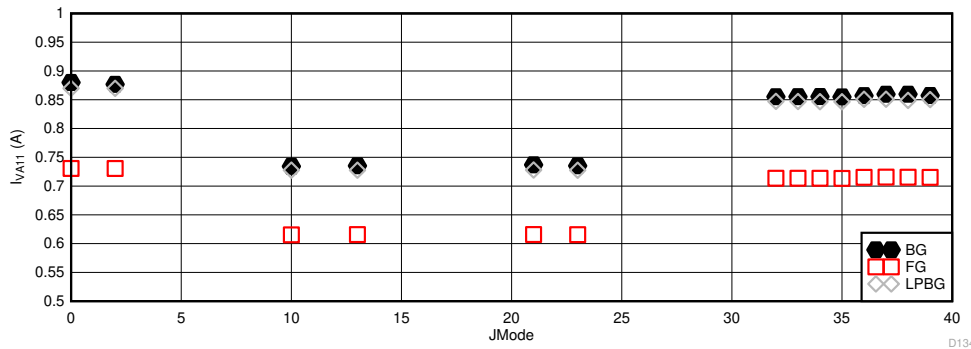
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($FS_RANGE_A = FS_RANGE_B = 0xA000$), input signal applied to INA_{\pm} in single-channel modes, $f_{IN} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{IN} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{CLK} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{PP}$ sine-wave clock, $JMODE = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($EN_V_{A11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{D11_NOISE_SUPPR} = EN_V_{S11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



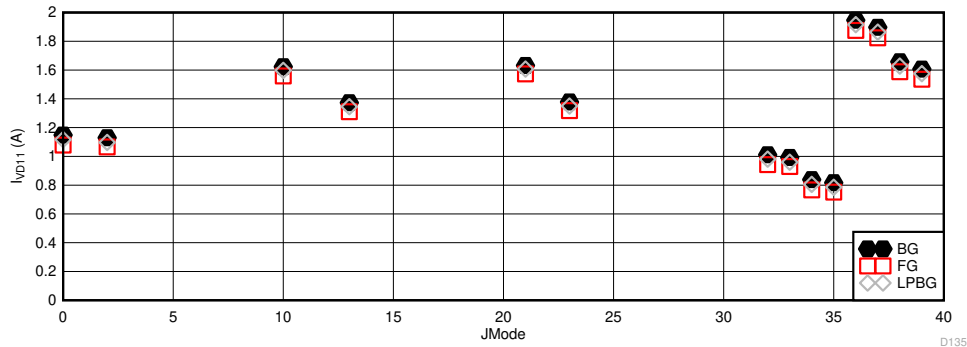
At maximum possible sample rate per [Table 6-23](#)

Figure 5-119. Other Modes with Lower Maximum F_S : I_{VA19} vs $JMODE$



At maximum possible sample rate per [Table 6-23](#)

Figure 5-120. Other Modes with Lower Maximum F_S : I_{VA11} vs $JMODE$

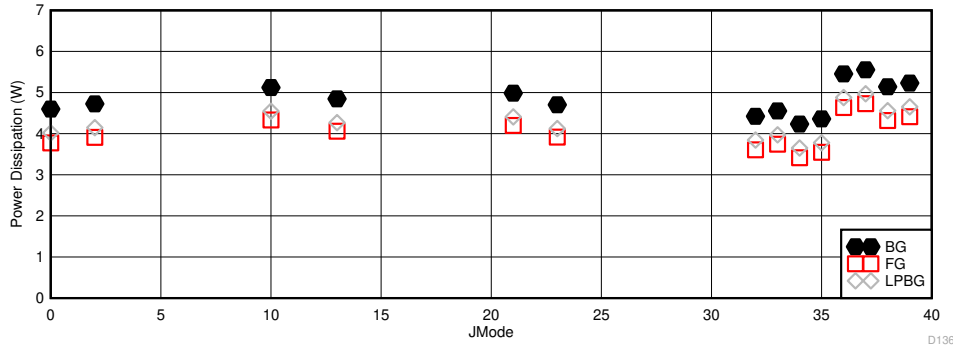


At maximum possible sample rate per [Table 6-23](#)

Figure 5-121. Other Modes with Lower Maximum F_S : I_{VD11} vs $JMODE$

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



At maximum possible sample rate per [Table 6-23](#)

Figure 5-122. Other Modes with Lower Maximum F_S : Power Dissipation vs JMODE

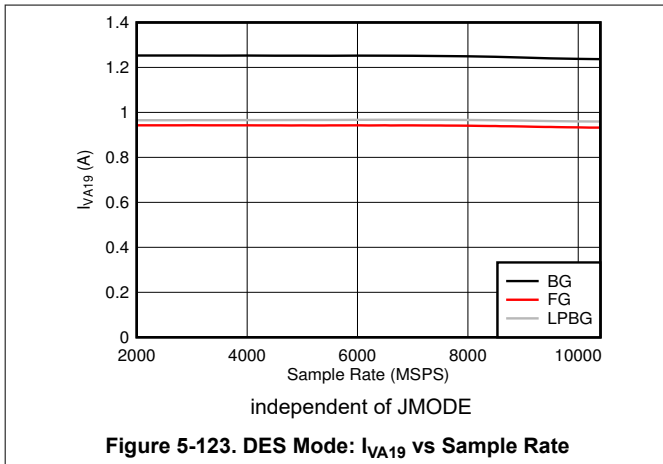


Figure 5-123. DES Mode: I_{VA19} vs Sample Rate

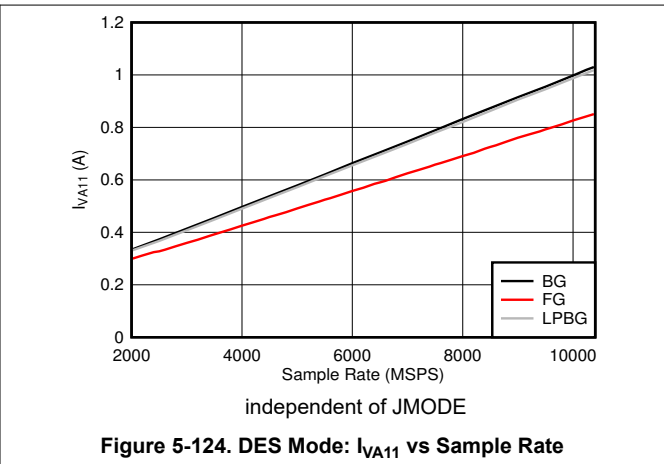


Figure 5-124. DES Mode: I_{VA11} vs Sample Rate

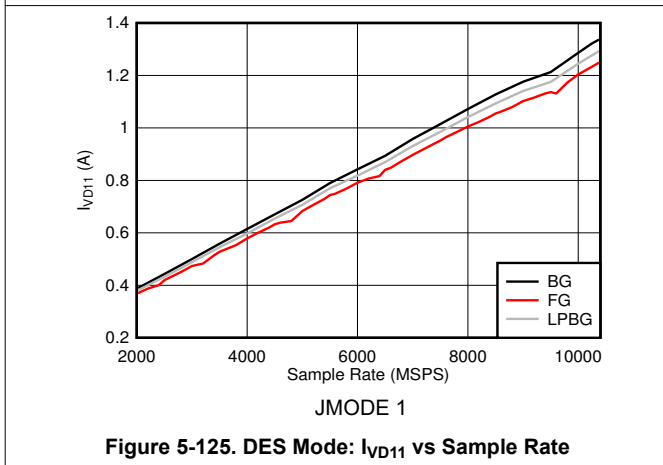


Figure 5-125. DES Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate

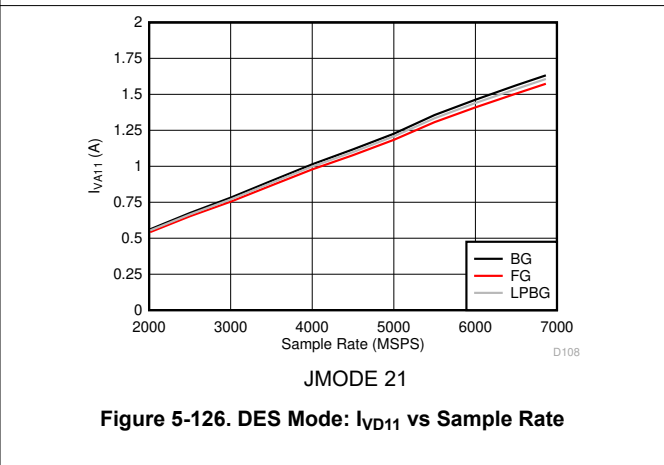


Figure 5-126. DES Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0xA000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

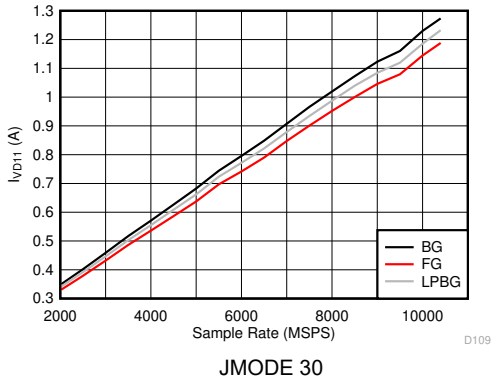


Figure 5-127. DES Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate

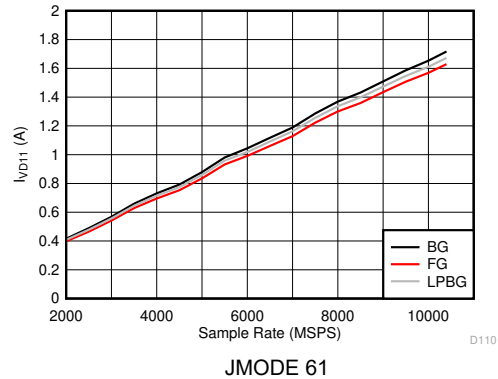


Figure 5-128. DES Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate

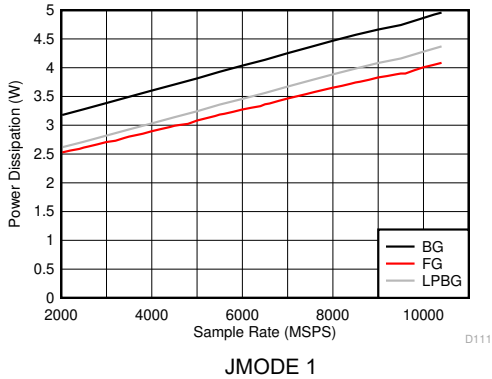


Figure 5-129. DES Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

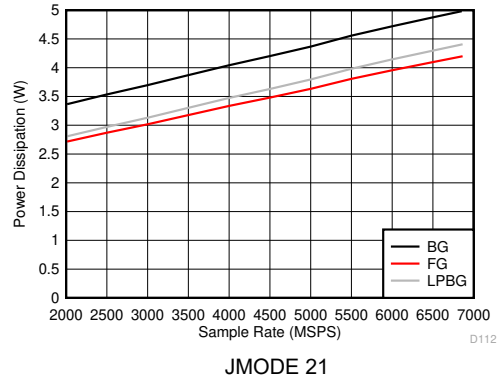


Figure 5-130. DES Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

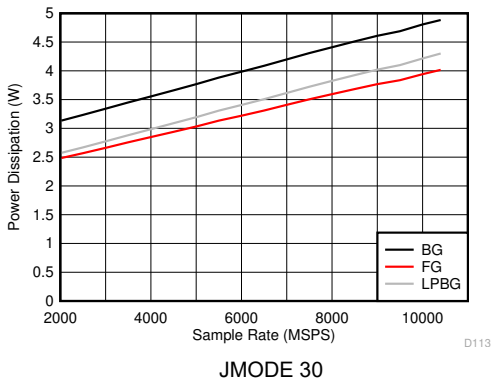


Figure 5-131. DES Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

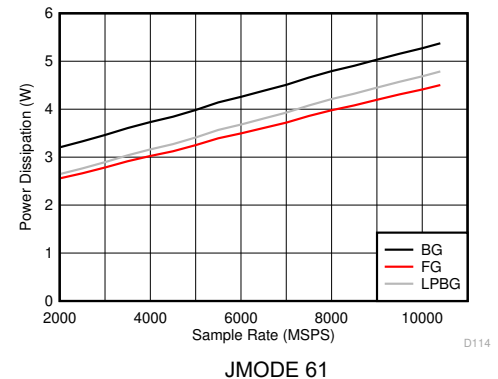
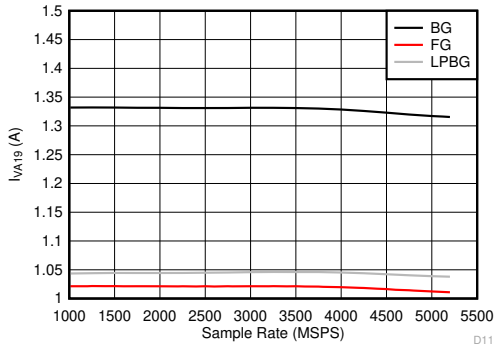


Figure 5-132. DES Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

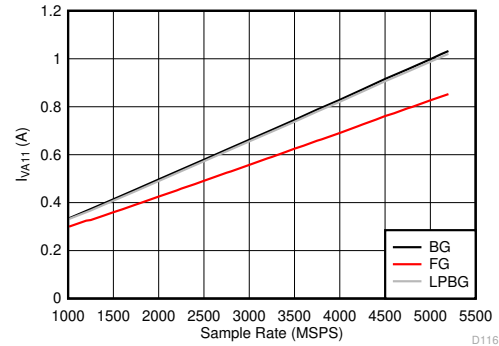
5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0xA000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1-V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs



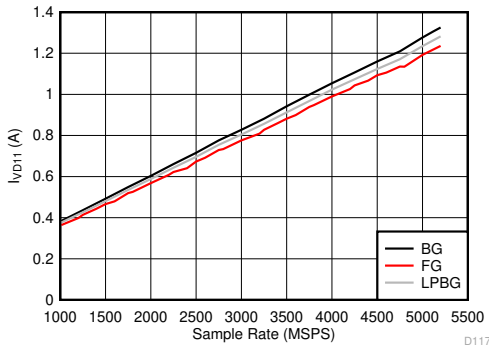
independent of JMODE

Figure 5-133. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VA19} vs Sample Rate



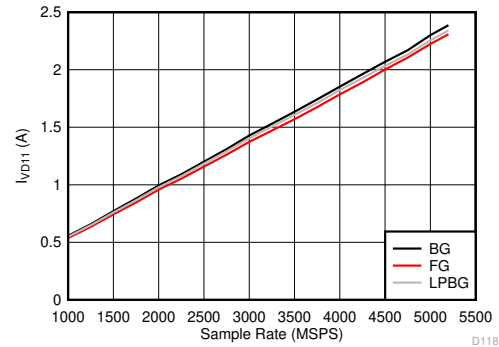
independent of JMODE

Figure 5-134. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VA11} vs Sample Rate



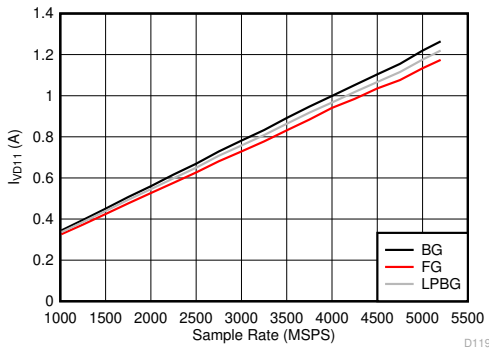
JMODE 3

Figure 5-135. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate



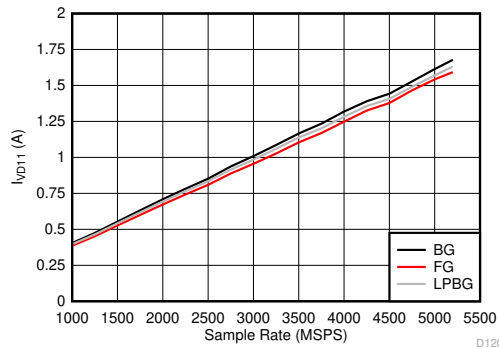
JMODE 11

Figure 5-136. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate



JMODE 31

Figure 5-137. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate



JMODE 59

Figure 5-138. Dual Channel Mode: I_{VD11} vs Sample Rate

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0\text{x}A000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

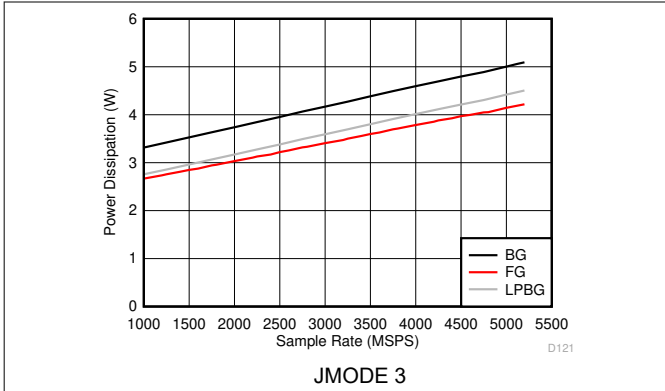


Figure 5-139. Dual Channel Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

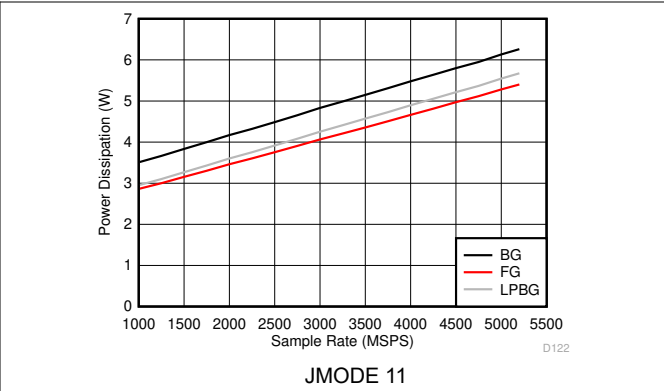


Figure 5-140. Dual Channel Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

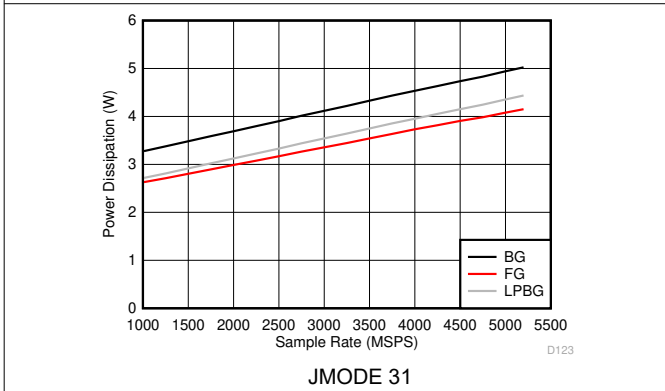


Figure 5-141. Dual Channel Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

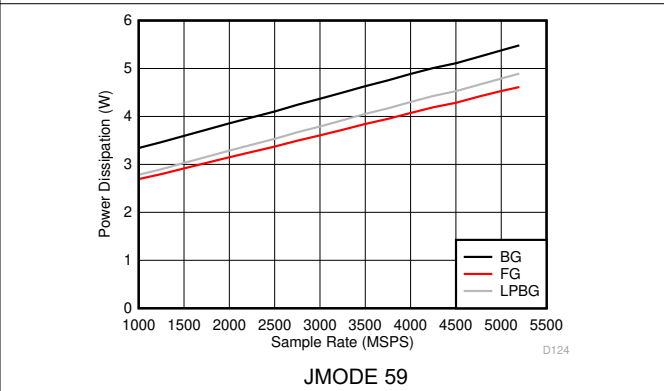


Figure 5-142. Dual Channel Mode: Power Dissipation vs Sample Rate

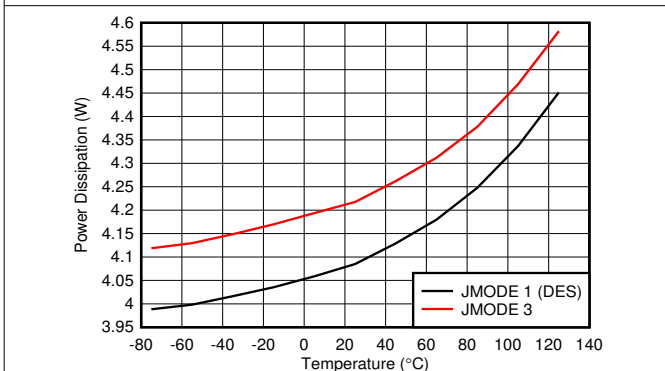


Figure 5-143. Power Dissipation vs Temperature

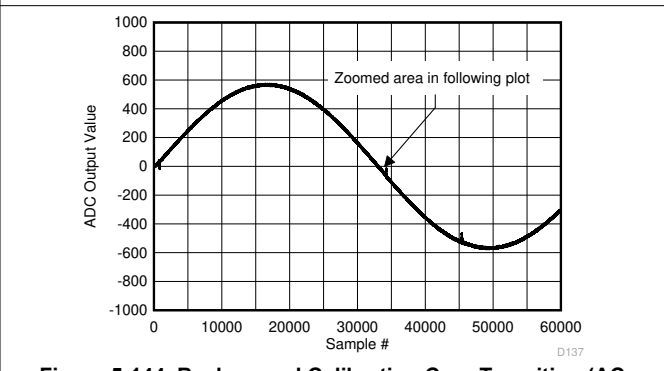


Figure 5-144. Background Calibration Core Transition (AC Signal)

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0xA000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

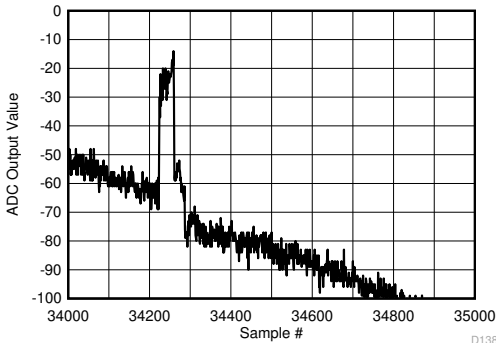


Figure 5-145. Background Calibration Core Transition (AC Signal - zoomed)

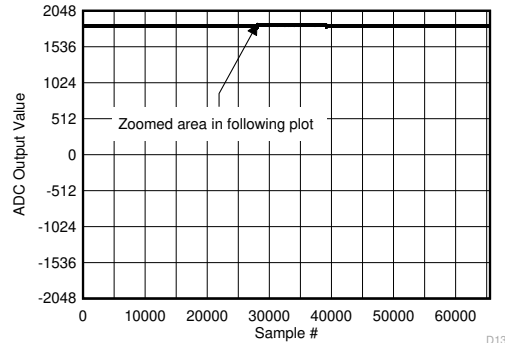


Figure 5-146. Background Calibration Core Transition (DC Signal)

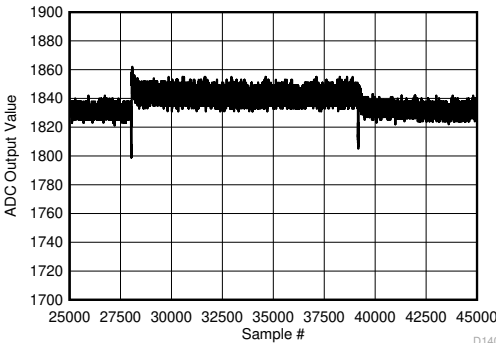


Figure 5-147. Background Calibration Core Transition (DC Signal - zoomed)

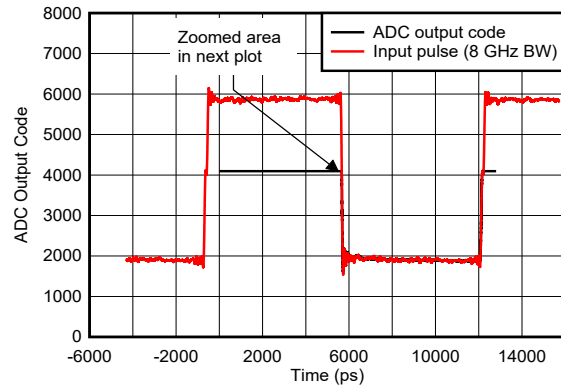


Figure 5-148. Pulse Overdrive Recovery

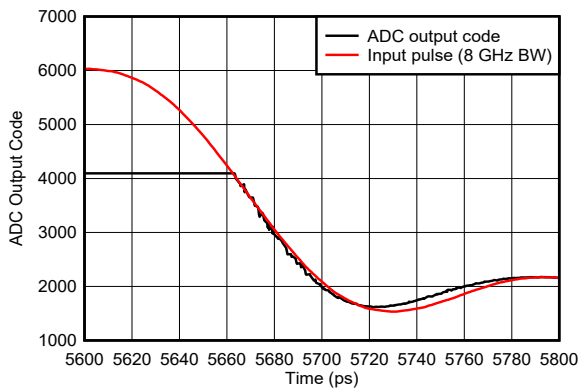


Figure 5-149. Pulse Overdrive Recovery Zoomed

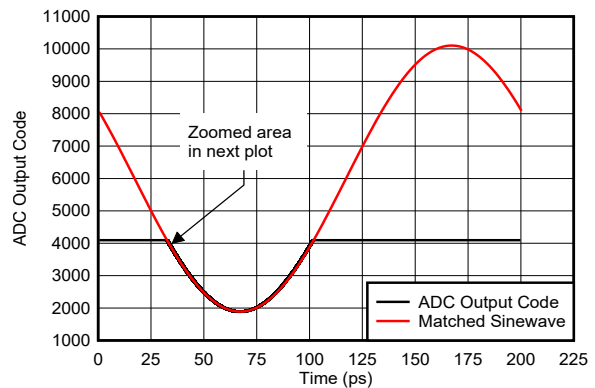


Figure 5-150. Sinewave Overdrive Recovery

5.11 Typical Characteristics (continued)

typical values at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{A19} = 1.9\text{ V}$, $V_{A11} = V_{D11} = 1.1\text{ V}$, default full-scale voltage ($\text{FS_RANGE_A} = \text{FS_RANGE_B} = 0xA000$), input signal applied to $\text{INA}\pm$ in single-channel modes, $f_{\text{IN}} = 347\text{ MHz}$, $A_{\text{IN}} = -1\text{ dBFS}$, $f_{\text{CLK}} =$ maximum-rated clock frequency, filtered, $1\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$ sine-wave clock, $\text{JMODE} = 1$, dither enabled with default settings, V_{A11} , V_{D11} and V_{S11} noise suppression ON ($\text{EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPPR} = \text{EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPPR} = 1$), and background calibration (unless otherwise noted); SNR results exclude DC, HD2 to HD9 and interleaving spurs; SINAD, ENOB, and SFDR results exclude DC and fixed-frequency interleaving spurs

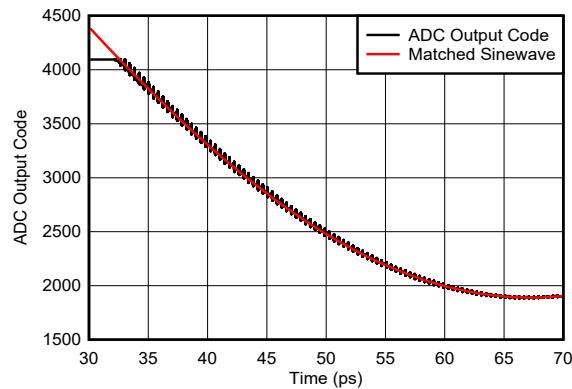


Figure 5-151. Sinewave Overdrive Recovery

6 Detailed Description

6.1 Overview

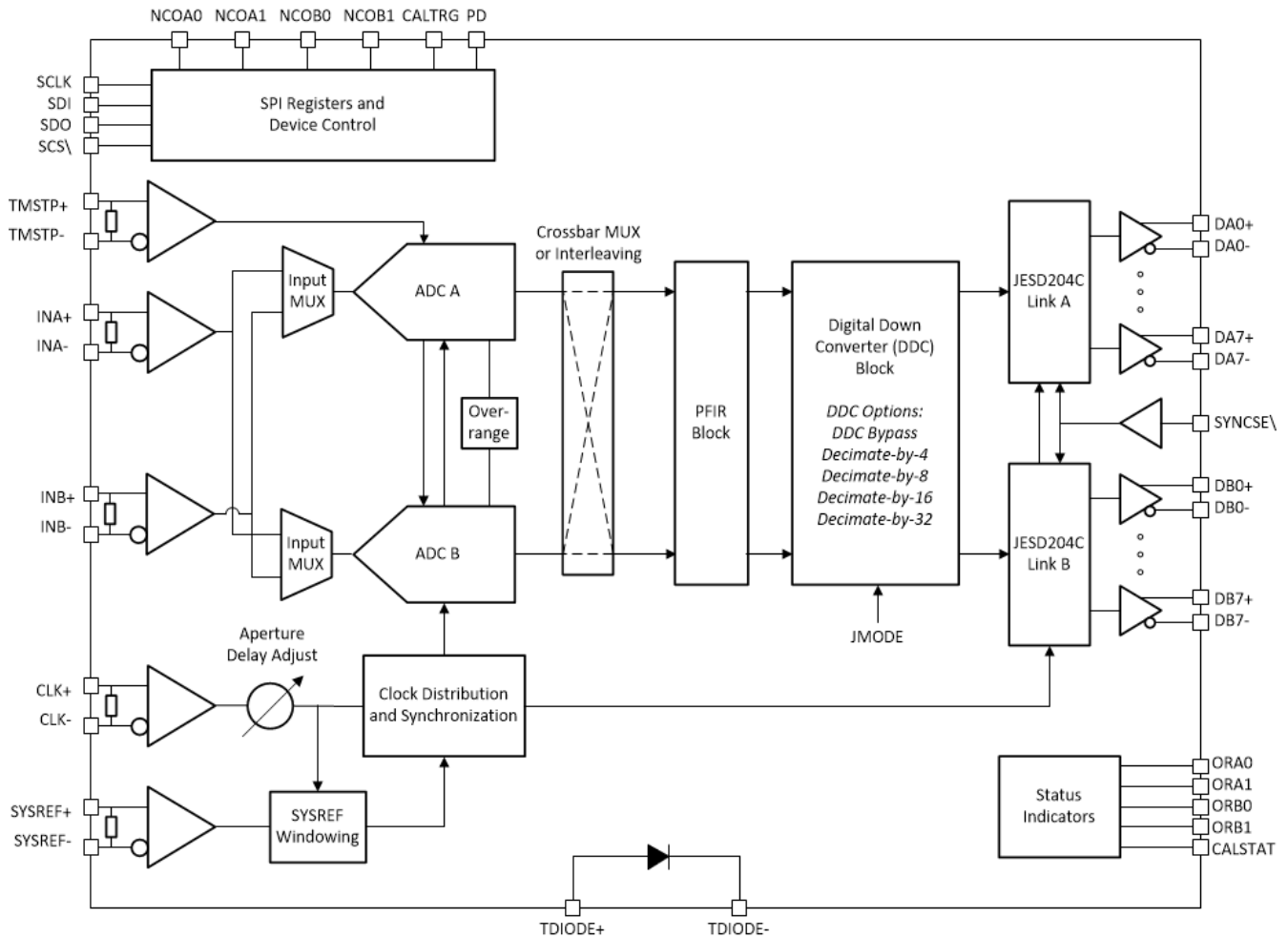
ADC12DJ5200-EP device is an RF-sampling, giga-sample, analog-to-digital converter (ADC) that can directly sample input frequencies from DC to above 10 GHz. In dual-channel mode, the device can sample up to 5.2 GSPS and up to 10.4 GSPS in single-channel mode. Programmable tradeoffs in channel count (dual-channel mode) and Nyquist bandwidth (single-channel mode) allow development of flexible hardware that meets the needs of both high channel count or wide instantaneous signal bandwidth applications. Full-power input bandwidth (-3 dB) of 8.0 GHz, with usable frequencies exceeding the -3 -dB point in both dual- and single-channel modes, allows direct RF sampling of L-band, S-band, C-band, and X-band for frequency agile systems.

The device uses a high-speed JESD204C output interface with up to 16 serialized lanes and subclass-1 compliance for deterministic latency and multi-device synchronization. The serial output lanes support up to 17.16 Gbps and can be configured to trade-off bit rate and number of lanes. Both 8B/10B and 64B/66B data encoding schemes are supported. The 64B/66B encoding schemes support forward error correction (FEC) for improved bit error rates. The JESD204C interface is backwards compatible with JESD204B receivers when using 8B/10B encoding modes.

A number of synchronization features, including noiseless aperture delay (t_{AD}) adjustment and SYSREF windowing, simplify system design for multi-channel systems. Aperture delay adjustment can be used to simplify SYSREF capture, to align the sampling instance between multiple ADCs or to sample an ideal location of a front-end track and hold (T&H) amplifier output. SYSREF windowing offers a simplistic way to measure invalid timing regions of SYSREF relative to the device clock and then choose an optimal sampling location. Dual-edge sampling (DES) is implemented in single-channel mode to reduce the maximum clock rate applied to the ADC to support a wide range of clock sources and relax setup and hold timing for SYSREF capture.

The device provides foreground and background calibration options for gain, offset and static linearity errors. Foreground calibration is run at system start up or at specified times during which the ADC is offline and not sending data to the logic device. Background calibration allows the ADC to run continually while the cores are calibrated in the background so that the system does not experience downtime. The calibration routine is also used to match the gain and offset between sub-ADC cores to minimize spurious artifacts from time interleaving.

6.2 Functional Block Diagram



6.3 Feature Description

6.3.1 Device Comparison

The devices listed in [Table 6-1](#) are part of a pin-to-pin compatible, high-speed, wide-bandwidth ADC family. The family is offered to provide a scalable family of devices for varying resolution, sampling rate and signal bandwidth.

Table 6-1. Device Family Comparison

| PART NUMBER | MAXIMUM SAMPLING RATE | RESOLUTION | DUAL CHANNEL DECIMATION | SINGLE CHANNEL DECIMATION | INTERFACE (MAX LINERATE) |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ADC12DJ5200RF ADC12DJ5200-EP ADC12DJ5200-SP | Single 10.4 GSPS Dual 5.2 GSPS | 12-bit | Complex: 4x, 8x, 16x, 32x | Complex: 4x, 8x, 16x, 32x | JESD204B / JESD204C (17.16 Gbps) |
| ADC08DJ5200RF | Single 10.4 GSPS Dual 5.2 GSPS | 8-bit | None | None | JESD204B / JESD204C (17.16 Gbps) |
| ADC12DJ4000RF | Single 8 GSPS Dual 4 GSPS | 12-bit | Complex: 4x, 8x | Complex: 4x, 8x | JESD204B / JESD204C (17.16 Gbps) |
| ADC12DJ3200 | Single 6.4 GSPS Dual 3.2 GSPS | 12-bit | Real: 2x Complex: 4x, 8x, 16x | None | JESD204B (12.8 Gbps) |
| ADC08DJ3200 | Single 6.4 GSPS Dual 3.2 GSPS | 8-bit | None | None | JESD204B (12.8 Gbps) |
| ADC12DJ2700 | Single 5.4 GSPS Dual 2.7 GSPS | 12-bit | Real: 2x Complex: 4x, 8x, 16x | None | JESD204B (12.8 Gbps) |

6.3.2 Analog Inputs

The analog inputs of the device have internal buffers to enable high input bandwidth and to isolate sampling capacitor glitch noise from the input circuit. Analog inputs must be driven differentially because operation with a single-ended signal results in degraded performance. Both AC-coupling and DC-coupling of the analog inputs is supported. The analog inputs are designed for an input common-mode voltage (V_{CM1}) of 0 V, which is terminated internally through single-ended, 50- Ω resistors to ground (GND) on each input pin. DC-coupled input signals must have a common-mode voltage that meets the device input common-mode requirements specified as V_{CM1} in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table. The 0-V input common-mode voltage simplifies the interface to split-supply, fully-differential amplifiers and to a variety of transformers and baluns. The device includes internal analog input protection to protect the ADC inputs during overranged input conditions; see the [Analog Input Protection](#) section. [Figure 6-1](#) provides a simplified analog input model.

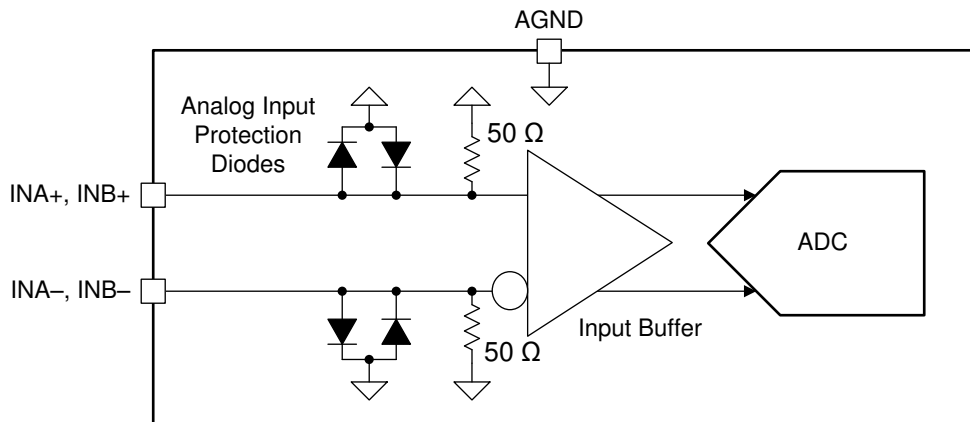


Figure 6-1. ADC12DJ5200-EP Analog Input Internal Termination and Protection Diagram

There is minimal degradation in analog input bandwidth when using single-channel mode versus dual-channel mode. Either analog input (INA+ and INA– or INB+ and INB–) can be used in single-channel mode. The desired input can be chosen using SINGLE_INPUT in the [input mux control register](#). A calibration needs to be performed after switching the input mux for the changes to take effect. Further, two inputs can be used in single-channel mode to drive the interleaved ADCs separately using the SINGLE_INPUT register setting. This mode is called dual-input single-channel mode. Dual-input single-channel mode is equivalent to dual channel mode, except ADC B samples out-of-phase with ADC A (single-channel mode sample timing). This mode is available when a single-channel mode JMODE setting is chosen.

6.3.2.1 Analog Input Protection

The analog inputs are protected against overdrive conditions by internal clamping diodes that are capable of sourcing or sinking input currents during overrange conditions, see the voltage and current limits in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table. The overrange protection is also defined for a peak RF input power in the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table, which is frequency independent. Operation above the maximum conditions listed in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table results in an increase in failure-in-time (FIT) rate, so the system must correct the overdrive condition as quickly as possible. [Figure 6-1](#) shows the analog input protection diodes.

6.3.2.2 Full-Scale Voltage (V_{FS}) Adjustment

Input full-scale voltage (V_{FS}) adjustment is available, in fine increments, for each analog input through the FS_RANGE_A register setting (see the [INA full-scale range adjust register](#)) and FS_RANGE_B register setting (see the [INB full-scale range adjust register](#)) for INA± and INB±, respectively. The available adjustment range is specified in the *Electrical Characterization: DC Specifications* table. Larger full-scale voltages improve SNR and noise floor (in dBFS/Hz) performance, but can degrade harmonic distortion. The full-scale voltage adjustment is useful for matching the full-scale range of multiple ADCs when developing a multi-converter system or for external interleaving of multiple ADC12DJ5200-EP's to achieve higher sampling rates.

6.3.2.3 Analog Input Offset Adjust

In foreground calibration mode, the input offset voltage for each input and for each ADC core can be adjusted through SPI registers. The OADJ_A_FG0_VINx and OADJ_A_FG90_VINx registers (registers [0x344](#) to [0x34A](#)) are used to adjust ADC core A's offset voltage when sampling analog input x (where x is A for INA± or B for INB±) where the FG0 register is used for dual channel mode and FG90 is used for single channel mode. OADJ_B_FG0_VINx is used to adjust ADC core B's offset voltage when sampling input x. OADJ_B_FG0_VINx applies to both single channel mode and dual channel mode. To adjust the offset voltage in dual channel mode simply adjust the offset for the ADC core sampling the desired input. In single channel mode, both ADC core A's offset and ADC core B's offset must be adjusted together. The difference in the two core's offsets in single channel mode will result in a spur at $f_s/2$ that is independent of the input. These registers can be used to compensate the $f_s/2$ spur in single channel mode. See the [Calibration Modes and Trimming](#) section for more information.

6.3.3 ADC Core

The ADC12DJ5200-EP consists of a total of six ADC cores. The cores are interleaved for higher sampling rates and swapped on-the-fly for calibration as required by the operating mode. This section highlights the theory and key features of the ADC cores.

6.3.3.1 ADC Theory of Operation

The differential voltages at the analog inputs are captured by the rising edge of CLK± in dual-channel mode or by the rising and falling edges of CLK± in single-channel mode. After capturing the input signal, the ADC converts the analog voltage to a digital value by comparing the voltage to the internal reference voltage. If the voltage on INA– or INB– is higher than the voltage on INA+ or INB+, respectively, then the digital output is a negative 2's complement value. If the voltage on INA+ or INB+ is higher than the voltage on INA– or INB–, respectively, then the digital output is a positive 2's complement value. [Equation 1](#) can calculate the differential voltage at the input pins from the digital output.

$$V_{IN} = \frac{\text{Code}}{2^N} V_{FS} \quad (1)$$

where

- Code is the signed decimal output code (for example, –2048 to +2047)
- N is the ADC resolution
- and V_{FS} is the full-scale input voltage of the ADC as specified in the *Recommended Operating Conditions* table, including any adjustment performed by programming FS_RANGE_A or FS_RANGE_B

6.3.3.2 ADC Core Calibration

ADC core calibration is required to optimize the analog performance of the ADC cores. Calibration must be repeated when operating conditions change significantly, namely temperature, in order to maintain optimal performance. The device has a built-in calibration routine that can be run as a foreground operation or a background operation. Foreground operation requires ADC downtime, where the ADC is no longer sampling the input signal, to complete the process. Background calibration can be used to overcome this limitation and allow constant operation of the ADC. See the [Calibration Modes and Trimming](#) section for detailed information on each mode.

6.3.3.3 Analog Reference Voltage

The reference voltage for the ADC12DJ5200-EP is derived from an internal band-gap reference. A buffered version of the reference voltage is available at the BG pin for user convenience. This output has an output-current capability of $\pm 100 \mu\text{A}$. The BG output must be buffered if more current is required. No provision exists for the use of an external reference voltage, but the full-scale input voltage can be adjusted through the full-scale-range register settings.

6.3.3.4 ADC Over-range Detection

To make sure that system gain management has the quickest possible response time, a low-latency configurable over-range function is included. The over-range function works by monitoring the converted samples at the ADC to quickly detect if the ADC is near saturation or already in an over-range condition. The absolute value of the ADC data are checked against two programmable thresholds, OVR_T0 and OVR_T1. These thresholds apply to both channel A and channel B in dual-channel mode. [Table 6-2](#) lists how an ADC sample is converted to an absolute value for a comparison of the thresholds.

Table 6-2. Conversion of ADC Sample for Over-range Comparison

| ADC SAMPLE (Offset Binary) | ADC SAMPLE (2's Complement) | ABSOLUTE VALUE |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1111 1111 (255) | 0111 1111(+127) | 111 1111 (127) |
| 1000 0000 (128) | 0000 0000 (0) | 0000 0000 (0) |
| 0001 0000 (16) | 1000 0001 0000 (–112) | 111 0000 (112) |
| 0000 0000 (0) | 1000 0000 0000 (–128) | 111 1111 (127) |

If the absolute value equal or exceed the OVR_T0 or OVR_T1 thresholds during the monitoring period, then the over-range bit associated with the threshold is set to 1; otherwise, the over-range bit is 0. In dual-channel mode, the over-range status can be monitored on the ORA0 and ORA1 pins for channel A and the ORB0 and ORB1 pins for channel B, where ORx0 corresponds to the OVR_T0 threshold and ORx1 corresponds to the OVR_T1 threshold. In single-channel mode, the over-range status for the OVR_T0 threshold is determined by monitoring both the ORA0 and ORB0 outputs and the OVR_T1 threshold is determined by monitoring both ORA1 and ORB1 outputs. In single-channel mode, the two outputs for each threshold must be OR'd together to determine whether an over-range condition occurred. OVR_N can be used to set the output pulse duration from the last over-range event. [Table 6-3](#) lists the over-range pulse lengths for the various OVR_N settings.

Table 6-3. Overrange Monitoring Period for the ORA0, ORA1, ORB0, and ORB1 Outputs

| OVR_N | OVERRANGE PULSE LENGTH SINCE LAST OVERRANGE EVENT (DEVCLK Cycles) |
|-------|---|
| 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 16 |
| 2 | 32 |
| 3 | 64 |
| 4 | 128 |
| 5 | 256 |
| 6 | 512 |
| 7 | 1024 |

Typically, the OVR_T0 threshold can be set near the full-scale value (228 for example). When the threshold is triggered, a typical system can turn down the system gain to avoid clipping. The OVR_T1 threshold can be set much lower. For example, the OVR_T1 threshold can be set to 64 (peak input voltage of -12 dBFS). If the input signal is strong, the OVR_T1 threshold is tripped occasionally. If the input is quite weak, the threshold is never tripped. The downstream logic device monitors the OVR_T1 bit. If OVR_T1 stays low for an extended period of time, then the system gain can be increased until the threshold is occasionally tripped (meaning the peak level of the signal is above -12 dBFS).

6.3.3.5 Code Error Rate (CER)

ADC cores can generate bit errors within a sample, often called *code errors (CER)* or referred to as *sparkle codes*, resulting from metastability caused by non-ideal comparator limitations. The device uses a unique ADC architecture that inherently allows significant code error rate improvements from traditional pipeline, flash or successive approximation register (SAR) ADCs. The code error rate of the device is multiple orders of magnitude better than what can be achieved in alternative architectures at equivalent sampling rates providing significant signal reliability improvements.

6.3.4 Temperature Monitoring Diode

A built-in thermal monitoring diode is made available on the TDIODE+ and TDIODE– pins. This diode facilitates temperature monitoring and characterization of the device in higher ambient temperature environments. Although the on-chip diode is not highly characterized, the diode can be used effectively by performing a baseline measurement (offset) at a known ambient or board temperature and creating a linear equation with the diode voltage slope provided in the *Electrical Characteristics: DC Specifications* table. Perform offset measurement with the device unpowered or with the PD pin asserted to minimize device self-heating. Recommended monitoring devices include the [LM95233](#) device and similar remote-diode temperature monitoring products from Texas Instruments.

6.3.5 Timestamp

The TMSTP+ and TMSTP– differential input can be used as a time-stamp input to mark a specific sample based on the timing of an external trigger event relative to the sampled signal. `TIMESTAMP_EN` (see the [LSB control bit output register](#)) must be set in order to use the timestamp feature and output the timestamp data. When enabled, the LSB of the 8-bit output sample is used to output the timestamp status. The trigger must be applied to the differential TMSTP+ and TMSTP– inputs. The trigger can be asynchronous to the ADC sampling clock and is sampled at approximately the same time as the analog input.

6.3.6 Clocking

The clocking subsystem of the device has two input signals, device clock (CLK+, CLK–) and SYSREF (SYSREF+, SYSREF–). Within the clocking subsystem there is a noiseless aperture delay adjustment (t_{AD} adjust), a clock duty cycle corrector and a SYSREF capture block. [Figure 6-2](#) describes the clocking subsystem.

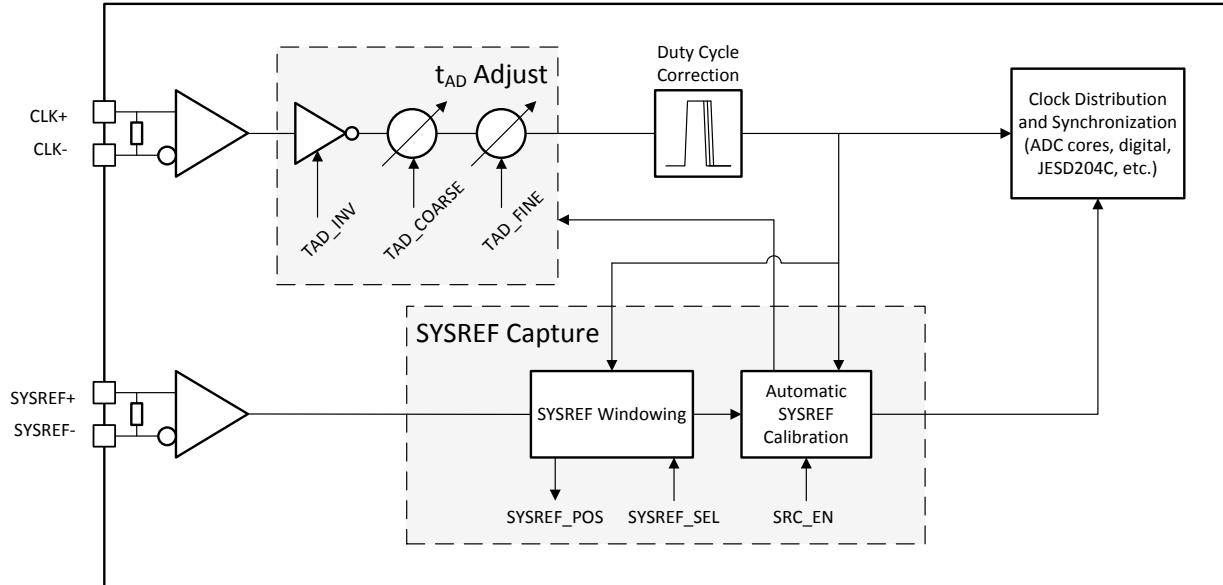


Figure 6-2. Clocking Subsystem

The device clock is used as the sampling clock for the ADC core as well as the clocking for the digital processing and serializer outputs. Use a low-noise (low jitter) device clock to maintain high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) within the ADC. In dual-channel mode, the analog input signal for each input is sampled on the rising edge of the device clock. In single-channel mode, both the rising and falling edges of the device clock are used to capture the analog signal to reduce the maximum clock rate required by the ADC. A noiseless aperture delay adjustment (t_{AD} adjust) allows the user to shift the sampling instance of the ADC in fine steps in order to synchronize multiple ADC12DJ5200-EPs or to fine-tune system latency. Duty cycle correction is implemented in the device to ease the requirements on the external device clock while maintaining high performance. Table 6-4 summarizes the device clock interface in dual-channel mode and single-channel mode.

Table 6-4. Device Clock vs Mode of Operation

| MODE OF OPERATION | SAMPLING RATE VS f_{CLK} | SAMPLING INSTANT |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dual-channel mode | $1 \times f_{CLK}$ | Rising edge |
| Single-channel mode | $2 \times f_{CLK}$ | Rising and falling edge |

SYSREF is a system timing reference used for JESD204C subclass-1 implementations of deterministic latency. SYSREF is used to achieve deterministic latency and for multi-device synchronization. SYSREF must be captured by the correct device clock edge in order to achieve repeatable latency and synchronization. The ADC12DJ5200-EP includes SYSREF windowing and automatic SYSREF calibration to ease the requirements on the external clocking circuits and to simplify the synchronization process. SYSREF can be implemented as a single pulse or as a periodic clock. In periodic implementations, SYSREF must be equal to, or an integer division of, the local multiframe clock frequency in 8B/10B encoding modes or the local extended multiblock clock frequency in 64B/66B encoding modes. Equation 2 is used to calculate valid SYSREF frequencies in 8B/10B encoding modes and Equation 3 in 64B/66B encoding modes.

$$f_{SYSREF} = \frac{R \times f_{CLK}}{10 \times F \times K \times n} \quad (2)$$

$$f_{SYSREF} = \frac{R \times f_{CLK}}{66 \times 32 \times E \times n} \quad (3)$$

where

- R and F are set by the JMODE setting (see [Operating Modes](#))

- f_{CLK} is the device clock frequency (CLK_{\pm})
- K is the programmed multiframe length (see [Operating Modes](#) for valid K settings)
- E is the number of multiblocks in an extended multiblock.
- n is any positive integer

6.3.6.1 Noiseless Aperture Delay Adjustment (t_{AD} Adjust)

The device contains a delay adjustment on the device clock (sampling clock) input path, called t_{AD} adjust, that can be used to shift the sampling instance within the device in order to align sampling instances among multiple devices or for external interleaving of multiple devices. Further, t_{AD} adjust can be used for automatic SYSREF calibration to simplify synchronization; see the [Automatic SYSREF Calibration](#) section. Aperture delay adjustment is implemented in a way that adds no additional noise to the clock path; however, a slight degradation in aperture jitter (t_{AJ}) is possible at large values of TAD_COARSE because of internal clock path attenuation. The degradation in aperture jitter can result in minor SNR degradations at high input frequencies (see t_{AJ} in the [Switching Characteristics](#) table). This feature is programmed using TAD_INV, TAD_COARSE, and TAD_FINE in the [DEVCLK timing adjust ramp control register](#). Setting TAD_INV inverts the input clock resulting in a delay equal to half the clock period. [Table 6-5](#) summarizes the step sizes and ranges of the TAD_COARSE and TAD_FINE variable analog delays. All three delay options are independent and can be used in conjunction. All clocks within the device are shifted by the programmed t_{AD} adjust amount, which results in a shift of the timing of the JESD204C serialized outputs and affects the capture of SYSREF.

Table 6-5. t_{AD} Adjust Adjustment Ranges

| ADJUSTMENT PARAMETER | ADJUSTMENT STEP | DELAY SETTINGS | MAXIMUM DELAY |
|----------------------|--|----------------|---|
| TAD_INV | $1 / (f_{CLK} \times 2)$ | 1 | $1 / (f_{CLK} \times 2)$ |
| TAD_COARSE | See $t_{TAD(STEP)}$ in the Switching Characteristics table | 256 | See $t_{TAD(MAX)}$ in the Switching Characteristics table |
| TAD_FINE | See $t_{TAD(STEP)}$ in the Switching Characteristics table | 256 | See $t_{TAD(MAX)}$ in the Switching Characteristics table |

In order to maintain timing alignment between converters, stable and matched power-supply voltages and device temperatures must be provided.

Aperture delay adjustment can be changed on-the-fly during normal operation but may result in brief upsets to the JESD204C data link. Use TAD_RAMP to reduce the probability of the JESD204C link losing synchronization; see the [Aperture Delay Ramp Control](#) section.

6.3.6.2 Aperture Delay Ramp Control (TAD_RAMP)

The ADC12DJ5200-EP contains a function to gradually adjust the t_{AD} adjust setting towards the newly written TAD_COARSE value. This functionality allows the t_{AD} adjust setting to be adjusted with minimal internal clock circuitry glitches. The TAD_RAMP_RATE parameter allows either a slower (one TAD_COARSE LSB per 256 t_{CLK} cycles) or faster ramp (four TAD_COARSE LSBs per 384 t_{CLK} cycles) to be selected. The TAD_RAMP_EN parameter enables the ramp feature and any subsequent writes to TAD_COARSE initiate a new ramp.

6.3.6.3 SYSREF Capture for Multi-Device Synchronization and Deterministic Latency

The clocking subsystem is largely responsible for achieving multi-device synchronization and deterministic latency. The ADC12DJ5200-EP uses the JESD204C subclass-1 method to achieve deterministic latency and synchronization. Subclass 1 requires that the SYSREF signal be captured by a deterministic device clock (CLK_{\pm}) edge at each system power-on and at each device in the system. This requirement imposes setup and hold constraints on SYSREF relative to CLK_{\pm} , which can be difficult to meet at giga-sample clock rates over all system operating conditions. The device includes a number of features to simplify this synchronization process and to relax system timing constraints:

- The device uses dual-edge sampling (DES) in single-channel mode to reduce the CLK_{\pm} input frequency by half and double the timing window for SYSREF (see [Table 6-4](#))
- A SYSREF position detector (relative to CLK_{\pm}) and selectable SYSREF sampling position aid the user in meeting setup and hold times over all conditions; see the [SYSREF Position Detector](#) section

- Easy-to-use automatic SYSREF calibration uses the aperture timing adjust block (t_{AD} adjust) to shift the ADC sampling instance based on the phase of SYSREF (rather than adjusting SYSREF based on the phase of the ADC sampling instance); see the [Automatic SYSREF Calibration](#) section

6.3.6.3.1 SYSREF Position Detector and Sampling Position Selection (SYSREF Windowing)

The SYSREF windowing block is used to first detect the position of SYSREF relative to the CLK_{\pm} rising edge and then to select a desired SYSREF sampling instance, which is a delay version of CLK_{\pm} , to maximize setup and hold timing margins. In many cases a single SYSREF sampling position (SYSREF_SEL) is sufficient to meet timing for all systems (device-to-device variation) and conditions (temperature and voltage variations). However, this feature can also be used by the system to expand the timing window by tracking the movement of SYSREF as operating conditions change or to remove system-to-system variation at production test by finding a unique optimal value at nominal conditions for each system.

This section describes proper usage of the SYSREF windowing block. First, apply the device clock and SYSREF to the device. The location of SYSREF relative to the device clock cycle is determined and stored in the SYSREF_POS bits of the [SYSREF capture position register](#). ADC12DJ5200-EP must see at least 3 rising edges of SYSREF before the SYSREF_POS output is valid. Each bit of SYSREF_POS represents a potential SYSREF sampling position. If a bit in SYSREF_POS is set to 1, then the corresponding SYSREF sampling position has a potential setup or hold violation. Upon determining the valid SYSREF sampling positions (the positions of SYSREF_POS that are set to 0) the desired sampling position can be chosen by setting SYSREF_SEL in the [clock control register 0](#) to the value corresponding to that SYSREF_POS position. In general, the middle sampling position between two setup and hold instances is chosen. Ideally, SYSREF_POS and SYSREF_SEL are performed at the nominal operating conditions of the system (temperature and supply voltage) to provide maximum margin for operating condition variations. This process can be performed at final test and the optimal SYSREF_SEL setting can be stored for use at every system power up. Further, SYSREF_POS can be used to characterize the skew between CLK_{\pm} and $SYSREF_{\pm}$ over operating conditions for a system by sweeping the system temperature and supply voltages. For systems that have large variations in CLK_{\pm} to $SYSREF_{\pm}$ skew, this characterization can be used to track the optimal SYSREF sampling position as system operating conditions change. In general, a single value can be found that meets timing over all conditions for well-matched systems, such as those where CLK_{\pm} and $SYSREF_{\pm}$ come from a single clocking device.

Note

SYSREF_SEL must be set to 0 when using automatic SYSREF calibration; see the [Automatic SYSREF Calibration](#) section.

The step size between each SYSREF_POS sampling position can be adjusted using SYSREF_ZOOM. When SYSREF_ZOOM is set to 0, the delay steps are coarser. When SYSREF_ZOOM is set to 1, the delay steps are finer. See the [Switching Characteristics](#) table for delay step sizes when SYSREF_ZOOM is enabled and disabled. In general, SYSREF_ZOOM = 1 is recommended to be used above $f_{CLK} = 3\text{GHz}$ and SYSREF_ZOOM = 0 below $f_{CLK} = 3\text{GHz}$. Bits 0 and 23 of SYSREF_POS are always be set to 1 because there is insufficient information to determine if these settings are close to a timing violation, although the actual valid window can extend beyond these sampling positions. The value programmed into SYSREF_SEL is the decimal number representing the desired bit location in SYSREF_POS. [Table 6-6](#) lists some example SYSREF_POS readings and the optimal SYSREF_SEL settings. Although 24 sampling positions are provided by the SYSREF_POS status register, SYSREF_SEL only allows selection of the first 16 sampling positions, corresponding to SYSREF_POS bits 0 to 15. The additional SYSREF_POS status bits are intended only to provide additional knowledge of the SYSREF valid window. In general, lower values of SYSREF_SEL are selected because of delay variation over supply voltage, however in the fourth example a value of 15 provides additional margin and can be selected instead.

Table 6-6. Examples of SYSREF_POS Readings and SYSREF_SEL Selections

| SYSREF_POS[23:0] | | | OPTIMAL SYSREF_SEL SETTING |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 0x02E[7:0] (Largest Delay) | 0x02D[7:0] ⁽¹⁾ | 0x02C[7:0] ⁽¹⁾ (Smallest Delay) | |
| b10000000 | b0110000 0 | b00011001 | 8 or 9 |
| b10011000 | b00000000 | b00110001 | 12 |
| b10000000 | b01100000 | b0 0000001 | 6 or 7 |
| b10000000 | b00000011 | b00000001 | 4 or 15 |
| b10001100 | b01100011 | b00011001 | 6 |

(1) Red coloration indicates the bits that are selected, as given in the last column of this table.

6.3.6.3.2 Automatic SYSREF Calibration

The ADC12DJ5200-EP has an automatic SYSREF calibration feature to alleviate the often challenging setup and hold times associated with capturing SYSREF for giga-sample data converters. Automatic SYSREF calibration uses the t_{AD} adjust feature to shift the device clock to maximize the SYSREF setup and hold times or to align the sampling instance based on the SYSREF rising edge.

The device must have a proper device clock applied and be programmed for normal operation before starting the automatic SYSREF calibration. When ready to initiate automatic SYSREF calibration, a continuous SYSREF signal must be applied. SYSREF must be a continuous (periodic) signal when using the automatic SYSREF calibration. Start the calibration process by setting SRC_EN high in the [SYSREF calibration enable register](#) after configuring the automatic SYSREF calibration using the SRC_CFG register. Upon setting SRC_EN high, the device searches for the optimal t_{AD} adjust setting until the device clock falling edge is internally aligned to the SYSREF rising edge. TAD_DONE in the [SYSREF calibration status register](#) can be monitored to make sure the SYSREF calibration has finished. By aligning the device clock falling edge with the SYSREF rising edge, automatic SYSREF calibration maximizes the internal SYSREF setup and hold times relative to the device clock and also sets the sampling instant based on the SYSREF rising edge. After the automatic SYSREF calibration finishes, the rest of the startup procedure can be performed to finish bringing up the system.

For multi-device synchronization, the SYSREF rising edge timing must be matched at all devices and therefore trace lengths must be matched from a common SYSREF source to each device. Any skew between the SYSREF rising edge at each device results in additional error in the sampling instance between devices, however repeatable deterministic latency from system startup to startup through each device must still be achieved. No other design requirements are needed in order to achieve multi-device synchronization as long as a proper elastic buffer release point is chosen in the JESD204C receiver.

[Figure 6-3](#) provides a timing diagram of the SYSREF calibration procedure. The optimized setup and hold times are shown as $t_{SU(OPT)}$ and $t_{H(OPT)}$, respectively. Device clock and SYSREF are referred to as *internal* in this diagram because the phase of the internal signals are aligned within the device and not to the external (applied) phase of the device clock or SYSREF.

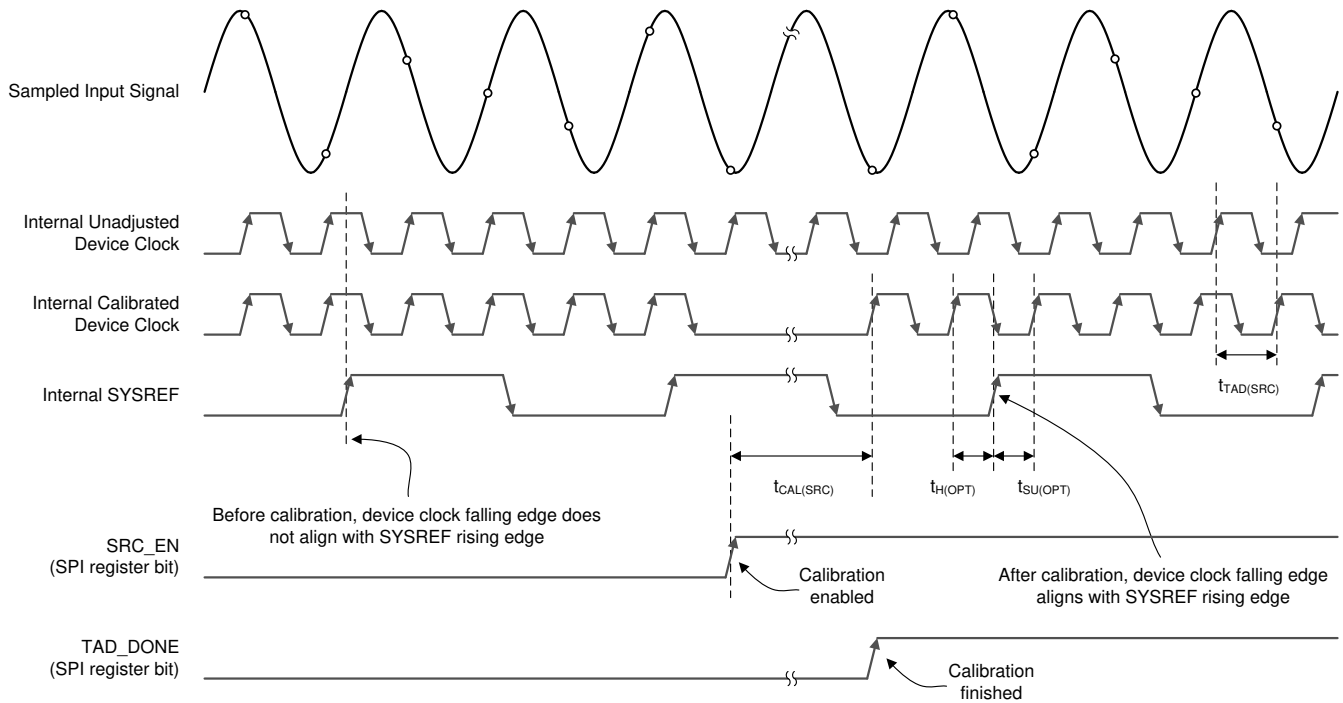


Figure 6-3. SYSREF Calibration Timing Diagram

When finished, the t_{AD} adjust setting found by the automatic SYSREF calibration can be read from SRC_TAD in the [SYSREF calibration status register](#). After calibration, the system continues to use the calibrated t_{AD} adjust setting for operation until the system is powered down. However, if desired, the user can then disable the SYSREF calibration and fine-tune the t_{AD} adjust setting according to the systems needs. Alternatively, the use of the automatic SYSREF calibration can be done at product test (or periodic recalibration) of the optimal t_{AD} adjust setting for each system. This value can be stored and written to the TAD register (TAD_INV, TAD_COARSE, and TAD_FINE) upon system startup.

Do not run the SYSREF calibration when the ADC calibration (foreground or background) is running. If background calibration is the desired use case, disable the background calibration when the SYSREF calibration is used, then re-enable the background calibration after TAD_DONE goes high. SYSREF_SEL in the [clock control register 0](#) must be set to 0 when using SYSREF calibration.

SYSREF calibration searches the TAD_COARSE delays using both non-inverted (TAD_INV = 0) and inverted clock polarity (TAD_INV = 1) to minimize the required TAD_COARSE setting in order to minimize loss on the clock path to reduce aperture jitter (t_{AJ}).

6.3.7 Programmable FIR Filter (PFIR)

The output of the ADCs can be sent through programmable finite-impulse-response (PFIR) digital filter for equalization of the frequency response. The filter can be setup in a few modes of operation to allow independent equalization of each channel in dual channel mode, equalization in single channel mode or as a time-varying filter in dual channel mode (such as for I/Q correction). The various PFIR operating modes are given in [Table 6-7](#).

Table 6-7. PFIR Operating Modes

| PFIR Mode | Center Tap Resolution | Center Tap LSB Weight | Non-Center Tap Resolution | Non-Center Tap LSB Weight | Filter Coefficients |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Dual Channel Equalization | 18 bits | 2^{-16} | 12 bits | $2^{-10}, 2^{-11} \dots 2^{-16}$ | 9 per channel |
| Single Channel Equalization | 18 bits | 2^{-16} | 12 bits | $2^{-10}, 2^{-11} \dots 2^{-16}$ | 9 |

Table 6-7. PFIR Operating Modes (continued)

| PFIR Mode | Center Tap Resolution | Center Tap LSB Weight | Non-Center Tap Resolution | Non-Center Tap LSB Weight | Filter Coefficients |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Time Varying Filter | 18 bits | 2^{-16} | 12 bits | $2^{-10}, 2^{-11} \dots 2^{-16}$ | 9 per coefficient set, 2 coefficient sets |

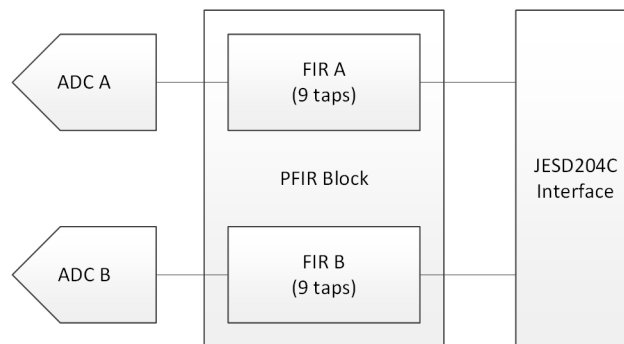
Programming information for the various PFIR modes is given in [Table 6-8](#). The coefficients are programmed into the [PFIR_Ax](#) and [PFIR_Bx](#) registers.

Table 6-8. Programmable FIR Filter Mode Programming

| PFIR Mode | PFIR_MODE | PFIR_SHARE | PFIR_MERGE |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| PFIR Disabled | 0 | X | X |
| Dual Channel Equalization | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Single Channel Equalization | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Time Varying Filter | 2 | 0 | 1 |

6.3.7.1 Dual Channel Equalization

When the ADC is operating in *dual channel mode* (based on the JMODE setting) then the PFIR filter can be set in *dual channel equalization* mode. This mode allows independent frequency equalization of the two ADC channels. The filter for each channel consists of 9 coefficients that can be independently set. The center tap for each filter has a resolution of 18 bits and the LSB has a weight of 2^{-16} . The non-center taps have a resolution of 12-bits with programmable LSB weight of $2^{-10}, 2^{-11}, 2^{-12}, 2^{-13}, 2^{-14}, 2^{-15}$ or 2^{-16} . All non-center taps have the same LSB weight. The block diagram for *dual channel equalization* is shown in [Figure 6-4](#).

**Figure 6-4. Dual Channel Equalization PFIR Block Diagram**

6.3.7.2 Single Channel Equalization

When the ADC is operating in *single channel mode* (based on the JMODE setting) then the PFIR filter can be set in *single channel equalization* mode. This mode allows frequency equalization of the ADC. The filter consists of 9 coefficients that can be independently set. The center tap of the filter has a resolution of 18 bits and the LSB has a weight of 2^{-16} . The non-center taps have a resolution of 12-bits with programmable LSB weight of $2^{-10}, 2^{-11}, 2^{-12}, 2^{-13}, 2^{-14}, 2^{-15}$ or 2^{-16} . All non-center taps have the same LSB weight. The block diagram for *single channel equalization* is shown in [Figure 6-5](#).

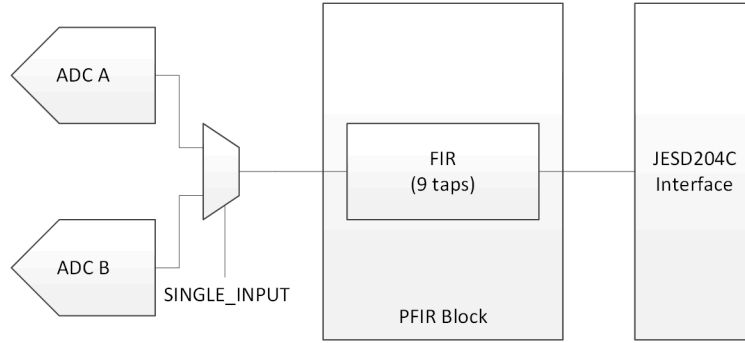


Figure 6-5. Single Channel Equalization PFIR Block Diagram

6.3.7.3 Time Varying Filter

When the ADC is operating in *dual-input single channel mode* (based on the JMODE setting and SINGLE_INPUT setting) then the PFIR filter can be set in *time varying filter* mode. This mode enables a time varying filter with two coefficient sets that are alternated between on a per sample basis. Each coefficient set consists of 9 coefficients that can be independently set. The center tap of the filter has a resolution of 18 bits and the LSB has a weight of 2^{-16} . The non-center taps have a resolution of 12-bits with programmable LSB weight of 2^{-10} , 2^{-11} , 2^{-12} , 2^{-13} , 2^{-14} , 2^{-15} or 2^{-16} . All non-center taps have the same LSB weight. The block diagram for *time varying filter* mode is shown in Figure 6-6 and an alternate block diagram is given in Figure 6-7 which shows the equivalent filter in an I/Q correction-type topology.

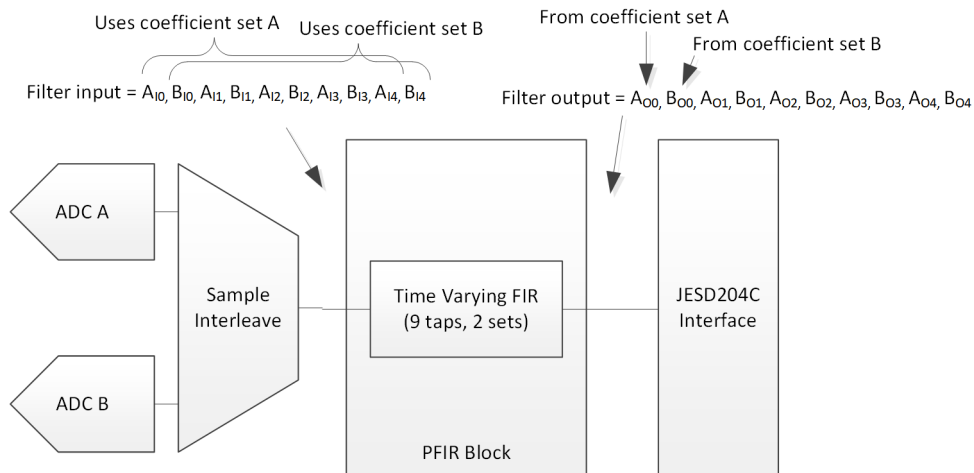


Figure 6-6. Time Varying Filter PFIR Block Diagram

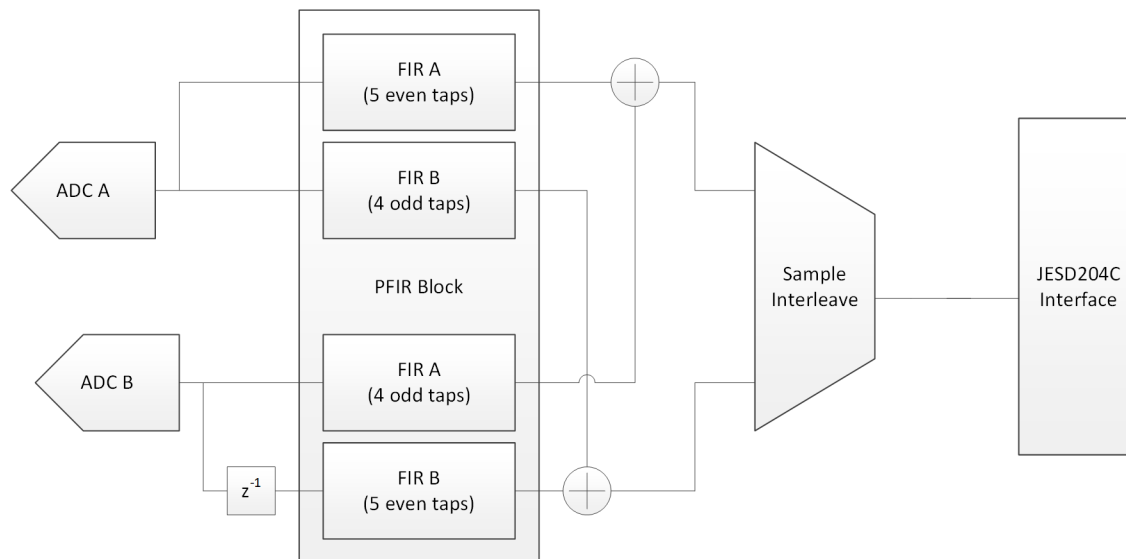


Figure 6-7. Alternate I/Q Correction-Type Filter Block Diagram

6.3.8 Digital Down Converters (DDC)

After converting the analog voltage to a digital value, the digitized sample can either be sent directly to the JESD204C interface block (DDC bypass) or sent to the digital down converter (DDC) block for frequency conversion and decimation. The DDC block can be used in both dual channel mode and single channel mode. Frequency conversion and decimation allows a specific frequency band to be selected and reduces the amount of data sent over the data interface. The DDC first mixes the desired band to complex baseband (0 Hz) by performing a complex mixing operation using the numerically-controlled oscillator (NCO) as the local oscillator (LO). The DDC then low-pass filters the baseband signal to remove unwanted frequency images and any signals that may potentially alias into the desired band. It finally decimates (down samples) the data to reduce the data rate. Note that the filtering and decimation operations are actually performed as a single operation in the device. The DDC is designed with sufficient precision such that the digital processing does not degrade the noise spectral density (NSD) performance of the ADC. [Figure 6-8](#) illustrates the DDC block in the device in dual channel mode while [Figure 6-9](#) shows the DDC block of the device in single channel mode. In dual channel mode, the input data for each DDC can be selected to come from either ADC channel A or ADC channel B by using the DIG_BIND_x SPI registers. Channel B has the same structure with the input data selected by DIG_BIND_B and the NCO selection mux controlled by pins NCOB[1:0] or through CSELB[1:0]. Only one DDC is available for use in single channel mode.

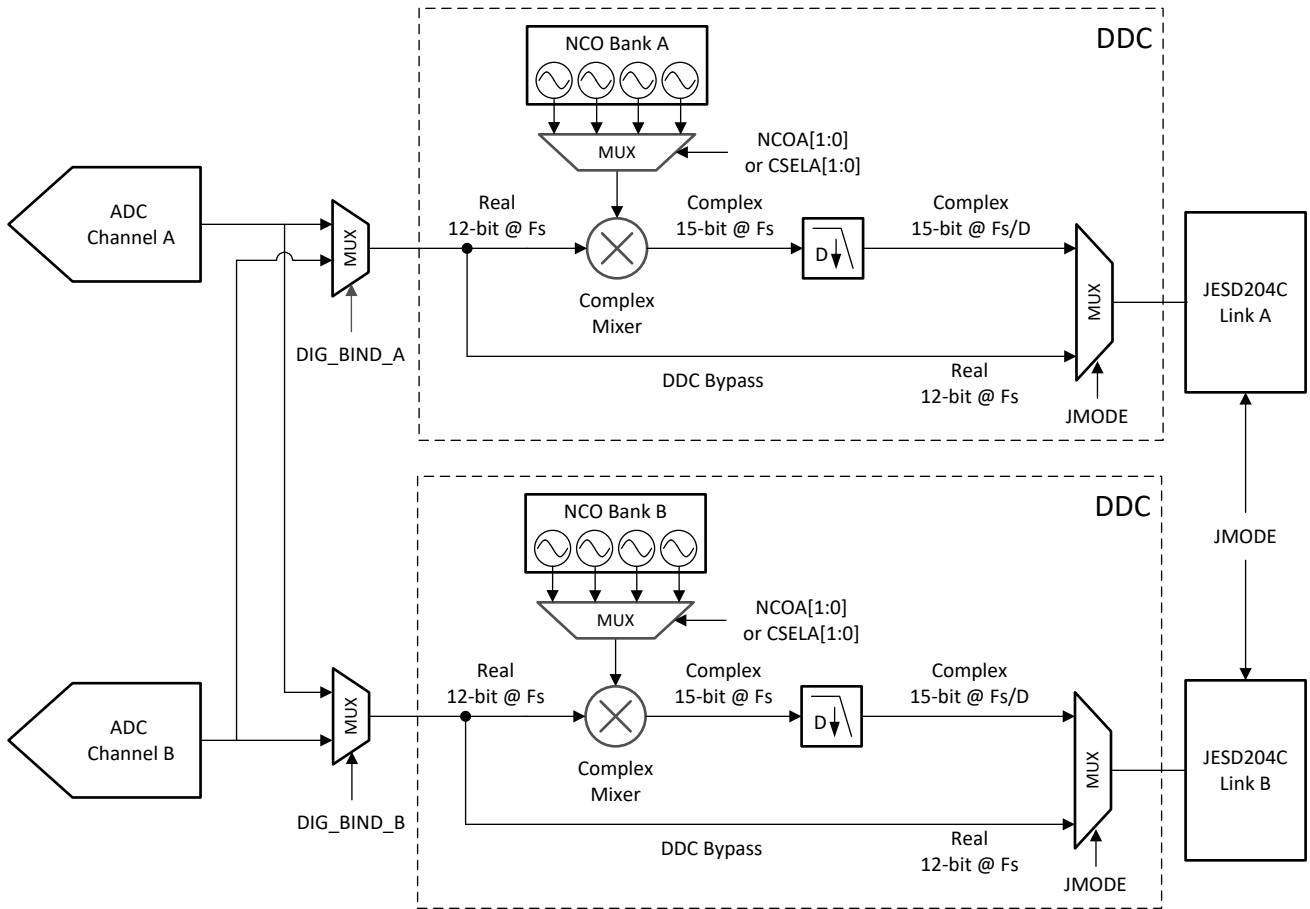


Figure 6-8. Digital Down Conversion Block in Dual Channel Mode

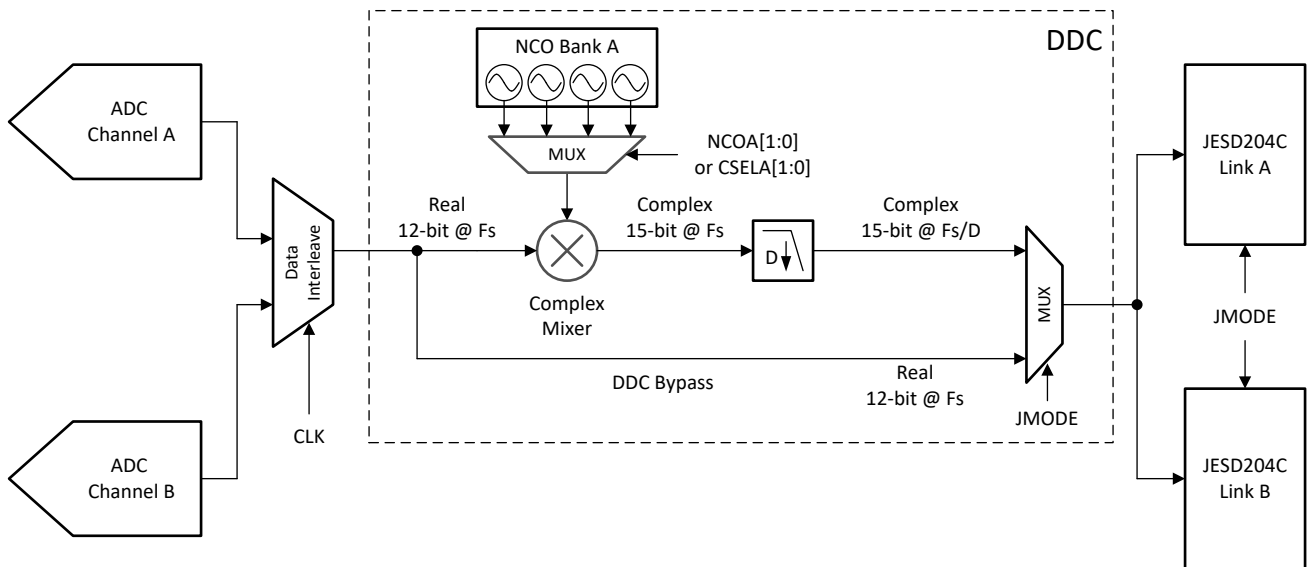


Figure 6-9. Digital Down Conversion Block in Single Channel Mode

6.3.8.1 Rounding and Saturation

Throughout the DDC, rounding and saturation is used. Samples are rounded to the nearest output code. If the sample is exactly between two output codes, it is rounded to the even output code (convergent rounding). This method introduces no bias or statistical DC offset to the rounded result.

In the FIR filters, rounding *only* occurs on the filter output. No intermediate rounding should be done.

6.3.8.2 Numerically-Controlled Oscillator and Complex Mixer

The DDC contains a complex numerically-controlled oscillator (NCO) and a complex mixer. Equation 4 shows the complex exponential sequence generated by the oscillator.

$$x[n] = e^{j\omega n} \tag{4}$$

The frequency (ω) is specified by a 32-bit register setting (see the [Basic NCO Frequency Setting Mode](#) section and the [Rational NCO Frequency Setting Mode](#) section). The complex exponential sequence is multiplied by the real input from the ADC to mix the desired carrier to a frequency equal to $f_{IN} + f_{NCO}$, where f_{IN} is the analog input frequency after aliasing (in under-sampling systems) and f_{NCO} is the programmed NCO frequency.

6.3.8.2.1 NCO Fast Frequency Hopping (FFH)

Fast frequency hopping (FFH) is made possible by each DDC having four independent NCOs that can be controlled by the NCOA0 and NCOA1 pins for DDC A and the NCOB0 and NCOB1 pins for DDC B. Each NCO has independent frequency settings (see the [Basic NCO Frequency Setting Mode](#) section) and initial phase settings (see the [NCO Phase Offset Setting](#) section) that can be set independently. Further, all NCOs have independent phase accumulators that continue to run when the specific NCO is not selected, allowing the NCOs to maintain their phase between selection so that downstream processing does not need to perform carrier recovery after each hop, for instance.

NCO hopping occurs when the NCO GPIO pins change state. The pins are controlled asynchronously and therefore synchronous switching is not possible. Associated latencies are demonstrated in Figure 6-10, where t_{TX} and t_{ADC} are provided in the [Switching Characteristics](#) table. All latencies in Table 6-9 are approximations only.

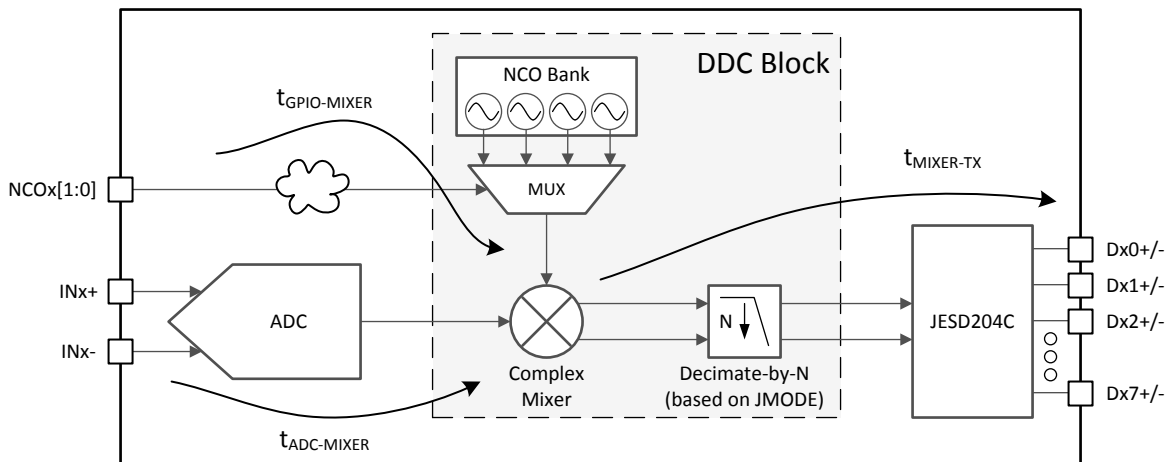


Figure 6-10. NCO Fast Frequency Hopping Latency Diagram

Table 6-9. NCO Fast Frequency Hopping Latency Definitions

| LATENCY PARAMETER | VALUE OR CALCULATION | UNITS |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| $t_{GPIO-MIXER}$ | ~45 to ~68 | t_{CLK} cycles |
| $t_{ADC-MIXER}$ | ~37 | t_{CLK} cycles |
| $t_{MIXER-TX}$ | $(t_{TX} + t_{ADC}) - t_{ADC-MIXER}$ | t_{CLK} cycles |

6.3.8.2.2 NCO Selection

Within each channel DDC, four different frequency and phase settings are available for use. Each of the four settings use a different phase accumulator within the NCO. Because all four phase accumulators are independent and continuously running, rapid switching between different NCO frequencies is possible allowing for phase coherent frequency hopping.

The specific frequency-phase pair used for each channel is selected through the NCOA[1:0] or NCOB[1:0] input pins when CMODE is set to 1. Alternatively, the selected NCO can be chosen through SPI by CSELA for DDC A and CSELB for DDC B by setting CMODE to 0 (default). The logic table for NCO selection is provided in [Table 6-10](#) for both the GPIO and SPI selection options.

Table 6-10. Logic Table for NCO Selection Using GPIO or SPI

| NCO SELECTION | CMODE | NCOx1 | NCOx0 | CSELx[1] | CSELx[0] |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| NCO 0 using GPIO | 1 | 0 | 0 | X | X |
| NCO 1 using GPIO | 1 | 0 | 1 | X | X |
| NCO 2 using GPIO | 1 | 1 | 0 | X | X |
| NCO 3 using GPIO | 1 | 1 | 1 | X | X |
| NCO 0 using SPI | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |
| NCO 1 using SPI | 0 | X | X | 0 | 1 |
| NCO 2 using SPI | 0 | X | X | 1 | 0 |
| NCO 3 using SPI | 0 | X | X | 1 | 1 |

The frequency for each phase accumulator is programmed independently through the FREQAx, FREQBx (x = 0 to 3) and, optionally, NCO_RDIV register settings. The phase offset for each accumulator is programmed independently through the PHASEAx and PHASEBx (x = 0 to 3) register settings.

6.3.8.2.3 Basic NCO Frequency Setting Mode

In basic NCO frequency-setting mode (NCO_RDIV = 0x0000), the NCO frequency setting is set by the 32-bit register value, FREQAx and FREQBx (x = 0 to 3). The NCO frequency for DDC A can be calculated using [Equation 5](#), where FREQAx can be replaced by FREQBx to calculate the NCO frequency for DDC B. FREQAx and FREQBx can be considered either a 2's complement number (–2147483648 to 2147483647) or as an offset binary number (0 to 4294967295).

$$f_{(NCO)} = FREQAx \times 2^{-32} \times f_{(DEVCLK)} \quad (x = 0 - 3) \quad (5)$$

Note

Changing the FREQAx and FREQBx register settings during operation results in a non-deterministic NCO phase. If deterministic phase is required, the NCOs must be resynchronized; see the [NCO Phase Synchronization](#) section.

6.3.8.2.4 Rational NCO Frequency Setting Mode

In basic NCO frequency mode, the frequency step size is very small and many frequencies can be synthesized, but sometimes an application requires very specific frequencies that fall between two frequency steps. For example with f_S equal to 2457.6 MHz and a desired $f_{(NCO)}$ equal to 5.02 MHz, the value for FREQAx is 8773085.867. Truncating the fractional portion results in an $f_{(NCO)}$ equal to 5.0199995 MHz, which is not the desired frequency.

To produce the desired frequency, the NCO_RDIV parameter is used to force the phase accumulator to arrive at specific frequencies without error. First, select a frequency step size ($f_{(STEP)}$) that is appropriate for the NCO frequency steps required. The typical value of $f_{(STEP)}$ is 10 kHz. Next, use [Equation 6](#) to program the NCO_RDIV value.

$$\text{NCO_RDIV} = \frac{(f_{\text{DEVCLK}} / f_{\text{STEP}})}{64} \quad (6)$$

The result of Equation 6 must be an integer value. If the value is not an integer, adjust either of the parameters until the result is an integer value.

For example, select a value of 1920 for NCO_RDIV.

Note

NCO_RDIV values larger than 8192 can degrade the NCO SFDR performance and are not recommended.

Now use Equation 7 to calculate the FREQAx register value.

$$\text{FREQAx} = \text{round}\left(2^{32} \times f_{\text{NCO}} / f_{\text{DEVCLK}}\right) \quad (7)$$

Alternatively, the following equations can be used:

$$N = \frac{f_{(\text{NCO})}}{f_{(\text{STEP})}} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{FREQAx} = \text{round}\left(2^{26} \times N / \text{NCO_RDIV}\right) \quad (9)$$

Table 6-11 lists common values for NCO_RDIV in 10-kHz frequency steps.

Table 6-11. Common NCO_RDIV Values (For 10-kHz Frequency Steps)

| f _{CLK} (MHz) | NCO_RDIV |
|------------------------|----------|
| 2457.6 | 3840 |
| 1966.08 | 3072 |
| 1600 | 2500 |
| 1474.56 | 2304 |
| 1228.8 | 1920 |

6.3.8.2.5 NCO Phase Offset Setting

The NCO phase-offset setting for each NCO is set by the 16-bit register value PHASEAx and PHASEBx (where x = 0 to 3). The value is left-justified into a 32-bit field and then added to the phase accumulator.

Use Equation 10 to calculate the phase offset in radians.

$$\Phi(\text{rad}) = \text{PHASEA/Bx} \times 2^{-16} \times 2 \times \pi \quad (x = 0 \text{ to } 3) \quad (10)$$

6.3.8.2.6 NCO Phase Synchronization

The NCOs must be synchronized after setting or changing the value of FREQAx or FREQBx. NCO synchronization is performed when the JESD204C link is initialized or by SYSREF, based on the settings of NCO_SYNC_ILA and NCO_SYNC_NEXT. The procedures are as follows for the JESD204C initialization procedure and the SYSREF procedure for both DC-coupled and AC-coupled SYSREF signals.

NCO synchronization using the JESD204C SYNC signal ($\overline{\text{SYNCSE}}$ or TMSTP±). Although the 64B/66B encoding modes do not use the SYNC signal to initialize the JESD204C link, it can still be used for NCO synchronization with this method:

1. The device must be programmed for normal operation
2. Set NCO_SYNC_ILA to 1 to enable NCO synchronization using the SYNC signal

3. Set JESD_EN to 0
4. Program FREQAx, FREQBx, PHASEAx, and PHASEBx to the desired settings
5. In the JESD204C receiver (logic device), deassert the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal by setting SYNC high
6. Set JESD_EN to 1
7. Assert the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal by setting $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ low in the JESD204C receiver. This start the code group synchronization (CGS) process in 8B/10B encoding modes or arms the trigger in 64B/66B encoding modes.
8. After achieving CGS (or when ready to synchronize), deassert the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal by setting $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ high at the same time for all ADCs in order synchronize the NCOs in each ADC. The SYNC signal must meet the required setup and hold times (as specified in the *Timing Requirements* table)

NCO synchronization using SYSREF (DC-coupled):

1. The device must be programmed for normal operation
2. Set JESD_EN to 1 to start the JESD204C link (the SYNC signal can respond as normal during the CGS process)
3. Program FREQAx, FREQBx, PHASEAx, and PHASEBx to the desired settings
4. Verify that SYSREF is disabled (held low)
5. Arm NCO synchronization by setting NCO_SYNC_NEXT to 1
6. Issue a single SYSREF pulse to all ADCs to synchronize NCOs within all devices

NCO synchronization using SYSREF (AC-coupled):

1. The device must be programmed for normal operation
2. Set JESD_EN to 1 to start the JESD204C link (the SYNC signal can respond as normal during the CGS process)
3. Program FREQAx, FREQBx, PHASEAx, and PHASEBx to the desired settings
4. Run SYSREF continuously
5. Arm NCO synchronization by setting NCO_SYNC_NEXT to 1 at the same time at all ADCs by timing the rising edge of SCLK for the last data bit (LSB) at the end of the SPI write so that the SCLK rising edge occurs after a SYSREF rising edge and early enough before the next SYSREF rising edge so that the trigger is armed before the next SYSREF rising edge (a long SYSREF period is recommended)
6. NCOs in all ADCs are synchronized by the next SYSREF rising edge

6.3.8.3 Decimation Filters

The decimation filters are arranged to provide a programmable overall decimation of 4 or 8. All decimation filters operate on complex data (from the complex digital mixer) and the outputs have a resolution of 15 bits. The decimation filters are implemented as linear phase finite impulse response (FIR) filters. [Table 6-12](#) lists the effective output sample rates, available signal bandwidths, output formats, and stop-band attenuation for each decimation mode.

Table 6-12. Output Sample Rates and Signal Bandwidths

| DECIMATION SETTING | $f_{(DEVCLK)}$ | | | | OUTPUT FORMAT |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | OUTPUT RATE (MSPS) | MAX ALIAS PROTECTED SIGNAL BANDWIDTH (MHz) | STOP-BAND ATTENUATION | PASS-BAND RIPPLE | |
| No decimation (DDC bypass) | $f_{(DEVCLK)}$ | $f_{(DEVCLK)} / 2$ | — | < ±0.001 dB | Real signal, 12-bit data |
| Decimate-by-4 | $f_{(DEVCLK)} / 4$ | $0.8 \times f_{(DEVCLK)} / 4$ | > 90 dB | < ±0.001 dB | Complex signal, 15-bit data |
| Decimate-by-8 | $f_{(DEVCLK)} / 8$ | $0.8 \times f_{(DEVCLK)} / 8$ | > 90 dB | < ±0.001 dB | Complex signal, 15-bit data |
| Decimate-by-16 | $f_{(DEVCLK)} / 16$ | $0.8 \times f_{(DEVCLK)} / 16$ | > 90 dB | < ±0.001 dB | Complex signal, 15-bit data |
| Decimate-by-32 | $f_{(DEVCLK)} / 32$ | $0.8 \times f_{(DEVCLK)} / 32$ | > 90 dB | < ±0.001 dB | Complex signal, 15-bit data |

[Figure 6-11](#) to [Figure 6-18](#) provide the composite decimation filter responses. The black portion of the trace shows the pass-band region, or alias-protected region, of the response. The red portion of the trace shows the transition region of the response as well as any frequency regions that will alias into the transition region. The transition region is not alias protected and therefore desired signals should only be placed in the pass-band region of the filter response. The blue portion of the trace shows the frequency regions that will alias into the pass-band after decimation and therefore define the stop-band region of the frequency response. The stop-band attenuation is defined to sufficiently filter any undesired images or signals to prevent them from aliasing into the desired pass-band. Use analog filtering before the analog inputs (INA± or INB±) for additional attenuation of signals that fall within this band or to sufficiently reduce signals at the ADC inputs that may produce harmonics, interleaving spurs or other undesired spurious signals that will alias into the desired signal band (before the complex mixing and decimation operations).

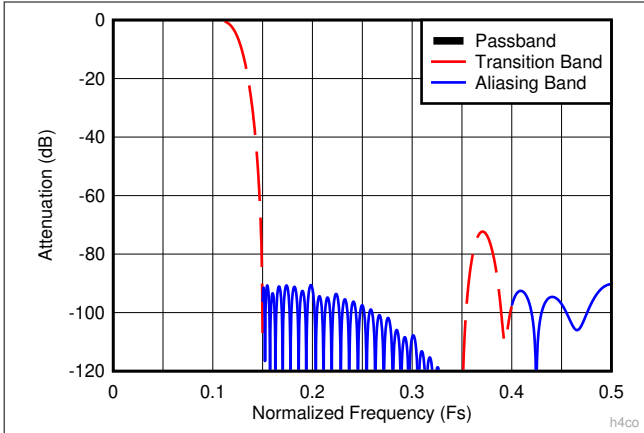


Figure 6-11. Decimate-by-4 Composite Response

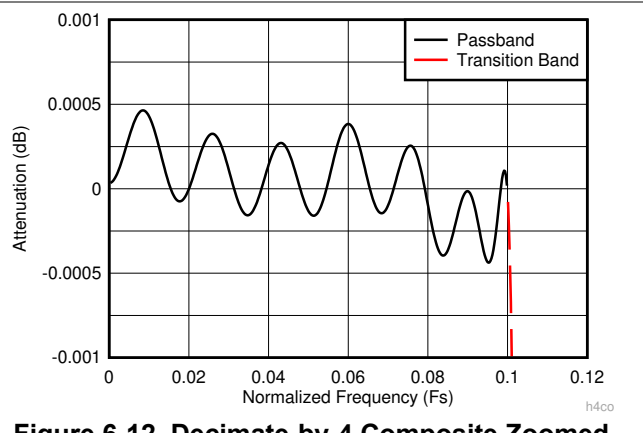


Figure 6-12. Decimate-by-4 Composite Zoomed Pass-Band Response

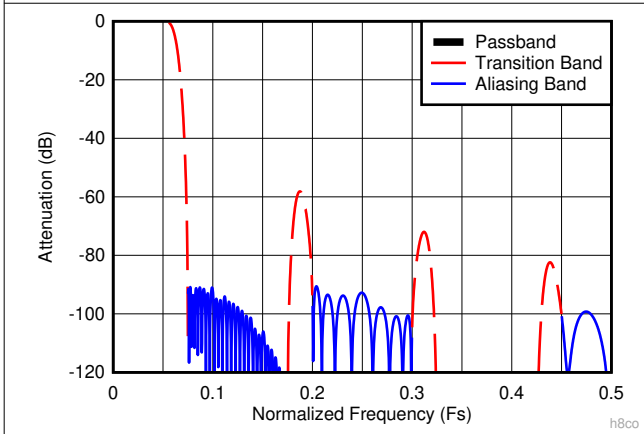


Figure 6-13. Decimate-by-8 Composite Response

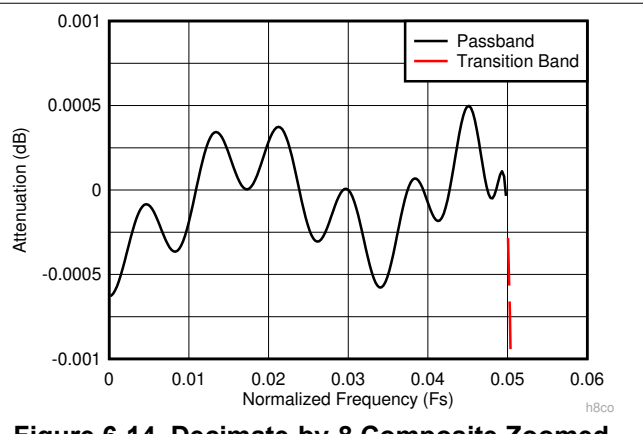


Figure 6-14. Decimate-by-8 Composite Zoomed Pass-Band Response

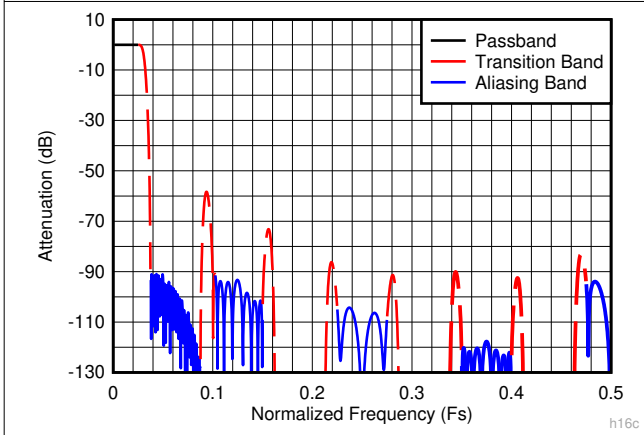


Figure 6-15. Decimate-by-16 Composite Response

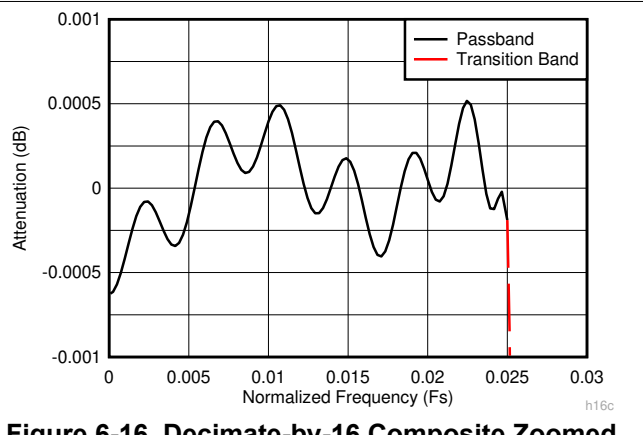
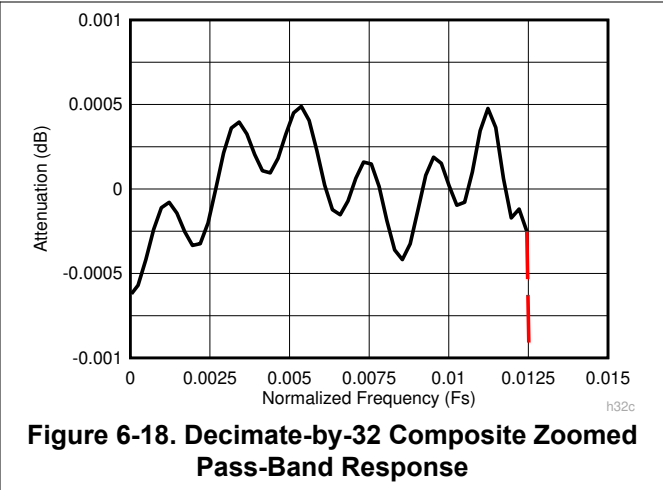
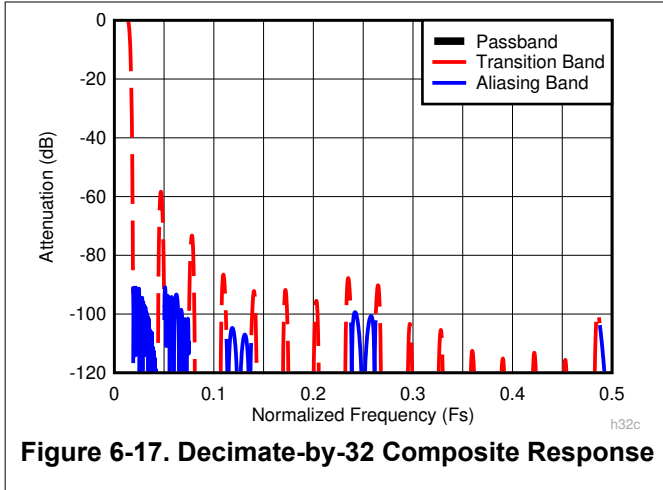


Figure 6-16. Decimate-by-16 Composite Zoomed Pass-Band Response



For maximum efficiency, a group of high-speed filter blocks are implemented with specific blocks used for each decimation setting to achieve the composite responses illustrated in Figure 6-11 to Figure 6-18. Table 6-13 describes the combination of filter blocks used for each decimation setting and Table 6-14 lists the coefficient details and decimation factor of each filter block. The coefficients are symmetric with the center tap indicated by bold text.

Table 6-13. Decimation Mode Filter Usage

| DECIMATION SETTING | FILTER BLOCKS USED (Listed in Order of Operation) |
|--------------------|---|
| 4 | CS40, CS80 |
| 8 | CS20, CS40, CS80 |
| 16 | CS10, CS20, CS40, CS80 |
| 32 | CS5, CS10, CS20, CS40, CS80 |

Table 6-14. Filter Coefficient Details

| FILTER COEFFICIENT SET (Decimation Factor of Filter, Scale factor) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------|
| CS5 (2, 2 ⁻⁵) | | CS10 (2, 2 ⁻¹¹) | | CS20 (2, 2 ⁻¹⁴) | | CS40 (2, 2 ⁻¹⁷) | | CS80 (2, 2 ⁻¹⁹) | |
| -1 | -1 | -65 | -65 | 109 | 109 | -327 | -327 | -37 | -37 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 9 | 577 | 577 | -837 | -837 | 2231 | 2231 | 118 | 118 |
| 16 | | 1024 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 4824 | 4824 | -8881 | -8881 | -291 | -291 |
| | | | | 8192 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 39742 | 39742 | 612 | 612 |
| | | | | | | 65536 | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | -1159 | -1159 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 2031 | 2031 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | -3356 | -3356 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 5308 | 5308 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | -8140 | -8140 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 12284 | 12284 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | -18628 | -18628 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 29455 | 29455 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | -53191 | -53191 |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 166059 | 166059 |
| | | | | | | | | 262144 | |

6.3.8.4 Output Data Format

The DDC output data consists of 15-bit complex data plus the two over-range threshold-detection control bits. Table 6-15 shows the data output format for the DDC modes.

Table 6-15. Complex Decimation Output Sample Format

| I/Q SAMPLE | 16-BIT OUTPUT WORD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| I | DDC in-phase (I) 15-bit output data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OVR_T0 |
| Q | DDC quadrature (Q) 15-bit output data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OVR_T1 |

6.3.8.5 Decimation Settings

6.3.8.5.1 Decimation Factor

The decimation setting is adjustable over the following settings and is set by the JMODE parameter. See [Operating Modes](#) for the available JMODE values and the corresponding decimation settings.

- DDC Bypass: No decimation, real output
- Decimate-by-4: Complex output
- Decimate-by-8: Complex output
- Decimate-by-16: Complex output
- Decimate-by-32: Complex output

6.3.8.5.2 DDC Gain Boost

The DDC gain boost (see the [DDC configuration register](#)) provides additional gain through the DDC block. Setting BOOST to 1 sets the total decimation filter chain gain to 6.02 dB. With a setting of 0, the total decimation

filter chain has a 0-dB gain. Only use this setting when the negative image of the input signal is filtered out by the decimation filters, otherwise clipping may occur. There is no reduction in analog performance when gain boost is enabled or disabled, but care must be taken to understand the reference output power for proper performance calculations.

6.3.9 JESD204C Interface

The ADC12DJ5200-EP uses a JESD204C high-speed serial interface for data converters to transfer data from the ADC to the receiving logic device. Many of the available JESD204C output formats are backwards compatible with existing JESD204B receivers, including many of the JESD204B modes in the ADC12DJ2700 and ADC12DJ3200. The device serialized lanes are capable of operating with both 8B/10B encoding and 64B/66B encoding. A maximum of 16 lanes can be used to lower lane rates for interfacing with speed-limited logic devices. There are a few differences between 8B/10B and 64B/66B encoded JESD204C, which will be described throughout this section. [Figure 6-19](#) shows a simplified block diagram of the 8B/10B encoded JESD204C interface and [Figure 6-20](#) shows a simplified block diagram of the 64B/66B encoded JESD204C interface.

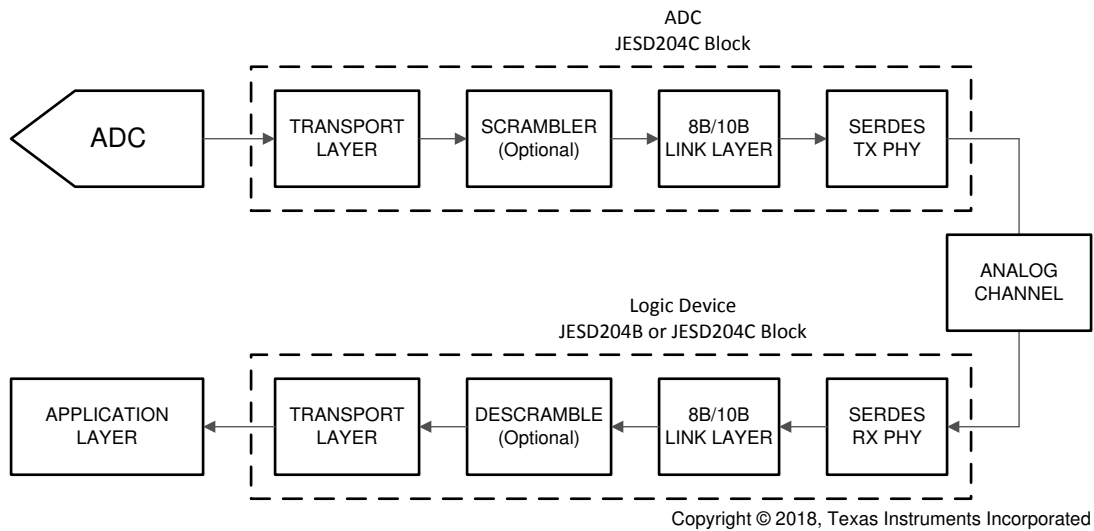


Figure 6-19. Simplified 8B/10B Encoded JESD204C Interface Diagram

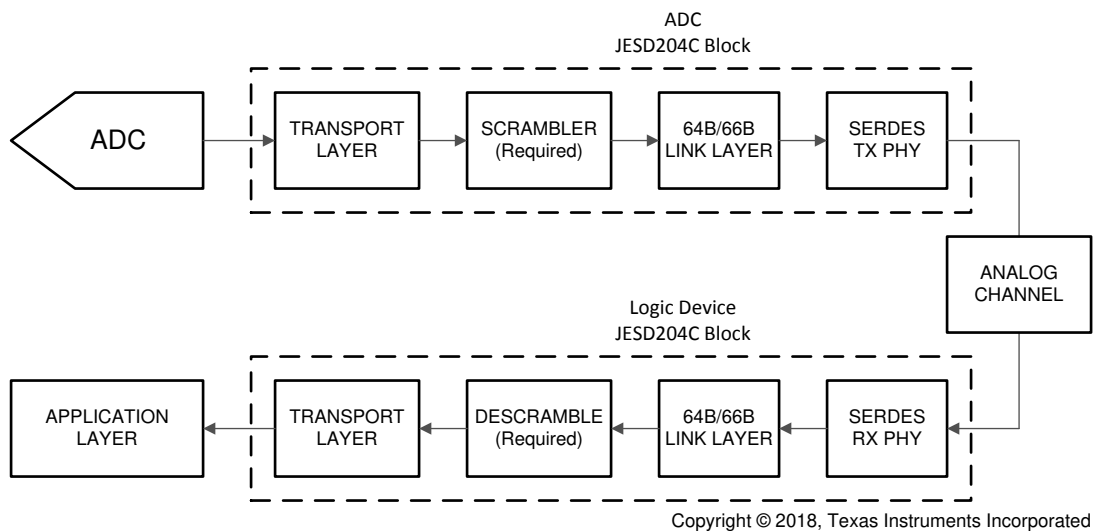


Figure 6-20. Simplified 64B/66B Encoded JESD204C Interface Diagram

The various signals used in the JESD204C interface and the associated the device pin names are summarized briefly in [Table 6-16](#) for reference. Most of the signals are common between 8B/10B and 64B/66B encoded JESD204C, except for $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ which is not needed to achieve block synchronization for 64B/66B encoding. The sync header encoded into the data stream is used for block synchronization instead of the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal.

Table 6-16. Summary of JESD204C Signals

| SIGNAL NAME | PIN NAMES | 8B/10B | 64B/66B | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|---|--------|---------|---|
| Data | DA[7:0]+, DA[7:0]-, DB[7:0]+, DB[7:0]- | Yes | Yes | High-speed serialized data after 8B/10B or 64B/66B encoding |
| $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ | $\overline{\text{SYNCSE}}$, TMSTP+, TMSTP- | Yes | No | Link initialization signal (handshake), toggles low to start code group synchronization (CGS) process. Not used for 64B/66B encoding modes, unless it is used for NCO synchronization purposes. |
| Device clock | CLK+, CLK- | Yes | Yes | ADC sampling clock, also used for clocking digital logic and output serializers |
| SYSREF | SYSREF+, SYSREF- | Yes | Yes | System timing reference used to deterministically reset the internal local multiframe clock (LMFC) or local extended multiblock clock (LEMC) counters in each JESD204C device |

Not all optional features of JESD204C are supported by the device. The list of features that are supported and the features that are not supported is provided in [Table 6-17](#).

Table 6-17. Declaration of Supported JESD204C Features

| LETTER IDENTIFIER | REFERENCE CLAUSE | FEATURE | SUPPORT IN ADC12DJ5200-EP |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| a | clause 8 | 8B/10B link layer | Supported |
| b | clause 7 | 64B/66B link layer | Supported |
| c | clause 7 | 64B/80B link layer | Not supported |
| d | clause 7 | The command channel when using the 64B/66B or 64B/80B link layer | Not supported |
| e | clause 7 | Forward error correction (FEC) when using the 64B/66B or 64B/80B link layer | Supported |
| f | clause 7 | CRC3 when using the 64B/66B or 64B/80B link layer | Not supported |
| g | clause 8 | A physical $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ pin when using the 8B/10B link layer | Supported |
| h | clause 7, clause 8 | Subclass 0 | Not supported, but subclass 1 transmitter is compatible with subclass 0 receiver |
| i | clause 7, clause 8 | Subclass 1 | Supported |
| j | clause 8 | Subclass 2 | Not supported |
| k | clause 7, clause 8 | Lane alignment within a single link | Supported |
| l | clause 7, clause 8 | Subclass 1 with support for a lane alignment on a multipoint link by means of the MULTIREF signal | Not supported |
| m | clause 8 | $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ interface timing is compatible with JESD204A | Supported |

Table 6-17. Declaration of Supported JESD204C Features (continued)

| LETTER IDENTIFIER | REFERENCE CLAUSE | FEATURE | SUPPORT IN ADC12DJ5200-EP |
|-------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|
| n | clause 8 | SYNC interface timing is compatible with JESD204B | Supported |

6.3.9.1 Transport Layer

The transport layer takes samples from the ADC output and maps the samples into octets inside of frames. The transport layer is common to both 8B/10B and 64B/66B encoding modes. These frames are then mapped onto the available lanes. The mapping of octets into frames and frames onto lanes is defined by the transport layer settings such as L, M, F, S, N and N'. An octet is 8 bits (before 8B/10B or 64B/66B encoding), a frame consists of F octets and the frames are mapped onto L lanes. Samples are N bits, but sent as N' bits across the link. The samples come from M converters and there are S samples per converter per frame cycle. M is sometimes artificially increased in order to obtain a more desirable mapping, for instance lower latency may be achieved with a larger M value for long frames.

There are a number of predefined transport layer modes in the device that are defined in [Operating Modes](#). The high level configuration parameters for the transport layer in the device are described in [Table 6-21](#). The transport layer mode is chosen by simply setting the JMODE register setting. For reference, the various configuration parameters for JESD204C are defined in [Table 6-22](#).

The link layer further maps the frames into multiframe when using 8B/10B encoding or blocks, multiblocks and extended multiblocks when using 64B/66B encoding.

6.3.9.2 Scrambler

A data scrambler is available to scramble the data before transmission across the channel. Scrambling is used to remove the possibility of spectral peaks in the transmitted data due to repetitive data streams. The scrambler is optional for 8B/10B encoded modes, however it is mandatory for 64B/66B encoded modes in order to have sufficient spectral content for clock recovery and adaptive equalization and to maintain DC balance to allow AC coupling of the transmitter to the receiver. The scrambler operates on the data before encoding, such that the 8B/10B scrambler scrambles the 8-bit octets before 10-bit encoding and the 64B/66B scrambler scrambles the 64-bit block before the sync header insertion (66-bit encoding). The JESD204C receiver automatically synchronizes its descrambler to the incoming scrambled data stream. For 8B/10B encoding, the initial lane alignment sequence (ILA) is never scrambled. Scrambling can be enabled by setting SCR (in the [JESD204C control register](#)) for 8B/10B encoding modes, but it is automatically enabled in 64B/66B modes. The scrambling polynomial is different for 8B/10B encoding and 64B/66B encoding schemes as defined by the JESD204C standard.

6.3.9.3 Link Layer

The link layer serves multiple purposes in JESD204C for both 8B/10B and 64B/66B encoding schemes, however there are some differences in implementation for each encoding scheme. In general, the link layer's responsibilities include scrambling of the data (see [Scrambler](#)), establishing the code (8B/10B) or block (64B/66B) boundaries and the multiframe (8B/10B) or multiblock (64B/66B) boundaries, initializing the link, encoding the data, and monitoring the health of the link. This section is split into an 8B/10B section ([8B/10B Link Layer](#)) and a 64B/66B section ([64B/66B Link Layer](#)) in order to cover the specific implementation for each encoding scheme.

6.3.9.4 8B/10B Link Layer

This section covers the link layer for the 8B/10B encoding operating modes including initialization of the character, frame and multiframe boundaries, alignment of the lanes, 8B/10B encoding and monitoring of the frame and multiframe alignment during operation.

6.3.9.4.1 Data Encoding (8B/10B)

The data link layer converts the 8-bit octets from the transport layer into 10-bit characters for transmission across the link using 8B/10B encoding. 8B/10B encoding specifies DC balance to allow use of AC-coupling between

the SerDes transmitter and receiver, and maintains a sufficient number of edge transitions for the receiver to reliably recover the data clock. 8B/10B encoding also provides some error detection since a single bit error in a character likely results in either not being able to find the 10-bit character in the 8B/10B decoder lookup table or an incorrect character disparity.

6.3.9.4.2 Multiframe and the Local Multiframe Clock (LMFC)

The frames from the transport layer are combined into multiframe which are used in the process of achieving deterministic latency in subclass 1 implementations. The length of a multiframe is set by the K parameter which defines the number of frames in a multiframe. JESD204C increases the maximum allowed number of frames per multiframe (K) from 32 in JESD204B to 256 in JESD204C to allow a longer multi-frame to ease deterministic latency requirements. The total allowed range of K is defined by the inequality $\text{ceil}(17/F) \leq K \leq \text{min}(256, \text{floor}(1024/F))$ where $\text{ceil}()$ and $\text{floor}()$ are the ceiling and floor function, respectively. The local multiframe clock (LMFC) keeps track of the start and end of a multiframe for deterministic latency and data synchronization purposes. The LMFC is reset by the SYSREF signal to a deterministic phase in both the transmitter and receiver in order to act as a timing reference for deterministic latency. The LMFC clock frequency is given in Equation 11 where f_{BIT} is the serialized bit rate (line rate) of the SerDes interface and F and K are as defined above. The frequency of SYSREF must equal to or an integer division of f_{LMFC} when using 8B/10B encoding modes if SYSREF is a continuous signal.

$$f_{\text{LMFC}} = f_{\text{BIT}} / (10 \times F \times K) \quad (11)$$

6.3.9.4.3 Code Group Synchronization (CGS)

The first step in initializing the JESD204C link, after the LMFC is deterministically reset by SYSREF, is for the receiver to find the boundaries of the encoded 10-bit characters sent across each SerDes lane. This process is called code group synchronization (CGS). The receiver first asserts the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal (set to logic '0') when ready to initialize the link. The transmitter responds to the request by sending a stream of K28.5 comma characters. The receiver aligns its character clock to the K28.5 character sequence and CGS is achieved after successfully receiving four consecutive K28.5 characters. The receiver deasserts $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ (set to logic '1') on the next LMFC edge after CGS is achieved and waits for the transmitter to start the initial lane alignment sequence (ILAS).

6.3.9.4.4 Initial Lane Alignment Sequence (ILAS)

After the transmitter detects the $\overline{\text{SYNC}}$ signal deassert (logic '0' to logic '1' transition), the transmitter waits until its next LMFC edge to start sending the initial lane alignment sequence (ILAS). The ILAS consists of four multiframe each containing a predetermined sequence. The receiver searches for the start of the ILAS to determine the frame and multiframe boundaries. Each multiframe of the ILAS starts with a /R/ character (K28.0) and ends with a /A/ character (K28.3) and either can be used to detect the boundary of a multiframe. Each lane starts buffering its data in the elastic buffer once the ILAS reaches the receiver, starting with the /R/ character, until all receivers have received the ILAS and subsequently release the ILAS from all lanes at the same time in order to align the lanes. The elastic buffer release point is chosen to avoid ambiguity in the release of the data caused by variation in the data delay (arrival of the ILAS at the receiver for each lane). The second multiframe of the ILAS contains configuration parameters for the JESD204C link configuration that can be used by the receiver to verify that the transmitter and receiver configurations match.

6.3.9.4.5 Frame and Multiframe Monitoring

The ADC12DJ5200-EP supports frame and multiframe monitoring for verifying the health of the JESD204C link when using 8B/10B encoding. The scheme changes depending on the use of scrambling. The implementation when scrambling is disabled is covered first. If the last octet of the current frame matches the last octet of the previous frame, then the last octet of the current frame is encoded as an /F/ (K28.7) character. If the current frame is also the last frame of a multiframe, then an /A/ (K28.3) character is used instead. Neither an /F/ or /A/ character should occur in a normal data stream, except when replaced by the transmitter for alignment monitoring. When the receiver detects an /F/ or /A/ character in the normal data stream the receiver checks to see if the character occurs at the location expected to be the end of a frame or multiframe. If the character occurs at a location other than the end of a frame or multiframe then either the transmitter or receiver has become misaligned. The receiver replaces the alignment character with the appropriate data character upon

reception of a properly aligned /F/ or /A/ character. The appropriate data character is the last octet of the previously received frame. This scheme increases the probability of an alignment character for non-scrambled data streams.

The implementation when scrambling is enabled is slightly different since the octets is randomized. If the last octet of a frame is 0xFC (before 8B/10B encoding) then the transmitter encodes the octet as an /F/ (/K28.7/) character. If the last octet of a multiframe is 0x7C (before 8B/10B encoding) then the transmitter encodes the octet as an /A/ (/K28.3/) character. The location of the /A/ and /F/ characters is monitored to verify proper frame and multiframe alignment. The receiver replaces the alignment characters by simply replacing an /F/ character with the 0xFC octet and an /A/ character with the 0x7C octet.

The receiver can report an error if multiple alignment characters occur in the incorrect location or do not occur when expected. Upon detection of a frame or multiframe misalignment, the receiver should trigger a link realignment by asserting SYNC. SYSREF should also be reissued to verify that the LMFC in the transmitter and receiver have proper alignment before restarting the link.

6.3.9.5 64B/66B Link Layer

This section covers the link layer for the 64B/66B encoding operating modes which includes scrambling of the data, addition of the sync headers (64B/66B encoding), the structure of the block and multiblock, the sync header, cyclic redundancy checking (CRC), forward error correction (FEC) and link alignment.

6.3.9.5.1 64B/66B Encoding

The frames formed by the transport layer are packed into 8-octet long blocks (64 bits). This 64-bit block is scrambled and then a 2-bit sync header (SH) is appended to form a 66-bit transmission block. The sync header is used for block synchronization by marking the end of a block as well as allowing for cyclic redundancy checking (CRC), forward error correction (FEC) or a command channel. The structure of a block is given in [Table 6-18](#) where SH represents the appended 2-bit sync header.

Table 6-18. Structure of 64B/66B Block with Sync Header

| SH | OCTET0 | OCTET1 | OCTET2 | OCTET3 | OCTET4 | OCTET5 | OCTET6 | OCTET7 |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| [0:1] | [2:9] | [10:17] | [18:25] | [26:33] | [34:41] | [42:49] | [50:57] | [58:65] |

6.3.9.5.2 Multiblocks, Extended Multiblocks and the Local Extended Multiblock Clock (LEMC)

A multiblock is a 32 block container which consists of a concatenation of 32 blocks. An extended multiblock is a concatenation of multiple multiblocks, where E defines the number of multiblocks in an extended multiblock. A frame can be split between blocks and multiblocks, but there must be an integer number of frames in an extended multiblock. An extended multiblock is only necessary when a multiblock does not have an integer number of frames. If an extended multiblock is not used, because a multiblock contains an integer number of frames, then the E parameter is equal to 1 to indicate that there is one multiblock in an extended multiblock. Values of E greater than 1 are not supported in ADC12DJ5200-EP.

An extended multiblock is analogous to a multiframe in the 8B/10B transport layer. The local extended multiblock clock (LEMC) keeps track of the start and end of a multiblock for deterministic latency and data synchronization purposes in the same way the LMFC tracks the start and end of a multiframe in 8B/10B encoding. The LEMC is reset by the SYSREF signal to a deterministic phase in both the transmitter and receiver in order to act as a timing reference for deterministic latency. The LEMC clock frequency is defined by [Equation 12](#) where f_{BIT} is the serialized bit rate (line rate) of the SerDes interface. The frequency of SYSREF must equal to or an integer division of f_{LMFC} when using 64B/66B encoding modes if SYSREF is a continuous signal.

$$f_{\text{LEMC}} = f_{\text{BIT}} / (66 \times 32 \times E) \quad (12)$$

6.3.9.5.3 Block, Multiblock and Extended Multiblock Alignment using Sync Header

The sync header contains two bits that are always opposite of each other (either 01 or 10). The JESD204C receiver can find the block boundaries by looking for a 66-bit boundary that always contains a 0 to 1 or 1 to 0 transition. Although 0 to 1 and 1 to 0 transitions will occur at other locations in a block, it is impossible for

the sequence to appear at a fixed location, other than the proper sync header location, in successive blocks for a long period of time. The sync header indicates the start of a block and can be used for block alignment monitoring. If a 00 or a 11 bit sequence is seen at the assumed sync header location of a block, then block alignment may have been lost. Multiple occurrences of incorrect sync header bits should trigger a search for the sync header after sending SYSREF to all devices to reset LEMC alignment.

A sync header ([0:1]) of 01 corresponds to transmission of a 1 while a sync header of 10 corresponds to a transmission of a 0. The transmitted bit from the sync header of each block of a multiblock are combined into a 32-bit word called the sync header stream. The sync header stream is used to transmit data in parallel with the user data in order to synchronize the link by marking the borders of multiblocks and extended multiblocks. In addition, the sync header stream provides one of either CRC, FEC or a command channel. The device supports CRC-12 and FEC and does not support CRC-3 or the command channel.

The 32-bit sync header stream always ends with a 00001 bit sequence, called the end-of-multiblock (EoMB) signal, that indicates the end of a multiblock. For CRC and command channel modes, a 00001 sequence will never occur in any other location in the sync header stream. For FEC mode, it is possible for a 00001 sequence to appear in another location within the sync header stream, however it is improbable to see the 00001 sequence in the same location within a sequence of multiple multiblocks. Therefore, in FEC mode it may take more than one multiblock to find the end of a multiblock. The end of an extended multiblock is found for all modes by monitoring bit 22 of the sync header stream, the EoEMB bit, which indicates the end of an extended multiblock when set to a 1. The EoMB (00001) and EoEMB signals, as well as fixed 1s in the sync header stream for CRC and command channel modes, form the pilot signal of the sync header stream.

The defined format for each form of the sync header stream are defined in the following sections.

6.3.9.5.3.1 Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) Mode

The cyclic redundancy check (CRC) mode is available to allow detection of potential bit errors during transmission. Support for the 12-bit word CRC-12 mode is required by JESD204C, while a 3-bit word CRC-3 mode is optional. The device does not support the CRC-3 mode and therefore this section is specific to the CRC-12 mode only. The transmitter computes the CRC-12 parity bits from the scrambled data bits of the 32 blocks of a multiblock. The 12-bit CRC parity word is then transmitted in the sync header stream of the next multiblock. The receiver computes the 12-bit parity word of the received multiblock and compares it against the received 12-bit parity word of the next multiblock. A difference indicates that there is at least one error in the received data bits or in the received 12-bit parity word. The minimum latency to the detection of a bit error in the first data bit of a multiblock is 46 blocks.

The mapping of the sync header stream when using the CRC-12 mode is shown in [Table 6-19](#). CRC[x] corresponds to bit x of the 12-bit CRC word. Cmd[x] corresponds to bit x of the 7 bit command word, which are always set to 0's in the device. The 00001 bit sequence at the end of the sync header stream is the pilot signal that is used to identify the end of a multiblock. The 1s that occur throughout the sync header makes the pilot signal is only seen at the end of the sync header, allowing multiblock alignment after only a single multiblock has been received. EoEMB is the end-of-extended-multiblock bit, which is set to 1 for the last multiblock of an extended multiblock.

Table 6-19. Sync Header Stream Bit Mapping for CRC-12 Mode

| Bit | Function | Bit | Function | Bit | Function | Bit | Function |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 0 | CRC[11] | 8 | CRC[5] | 16 | Cmd[6] | 24 | Cmd[2] |
| 1 | CRC[10] | 9 | CRC[4] | 17 | Cmd[5] | 25 | Cmd[1] |
| 2 | CRC[9] | 10 | CRC[3] | 18 | Cmd[4] | 26 | Cmd[0] |
| 3 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 27 | 0 |
| 4 | CRC[8] | 12 | CRC[2] | 20 | Cmd[3] | 28 | 0 |
| 5 | CRC[7] | 13 | CRC[1] | 21 | 1 | 29 | 0 |
| 6 | CRC[6] | 14 | CRC[0] | 22 | EoEMB | 30 | 0 |
| 7 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 31 | 1 |

The CRC-12 encoder takes in a multiblock of 32 scrambled blocks (2048 bits) and computes the 12-bit parity word using the generator polynomial given by Equation 13. The polynomial is sufficient to detect all 2-bit errors in a multiblock, spanning any distance, and burst error sequences of up to 12-bits in length. The probability of not detecting a 3-bit error spanning any distance in a multiblock is approximately 0.004%.

$$0x987 == x^{12} + x^9 + x^8 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \tag{13}$$

The full parity bit generation for CRC-12 is shown in Figure 6-21. The input is a 2048 bit sequence, built from the 32 scrambled blocks of a multiblock (sync header is not included). The 12-bit parity word, CRC[11:0], is taken from the S_x blocks after the full 2048 bit sequence is processed. The S_x blocks are initialized with 0's before processing each multiblock. For more information on the CRC-12 parity word generation, refer to the JESD204C standard.

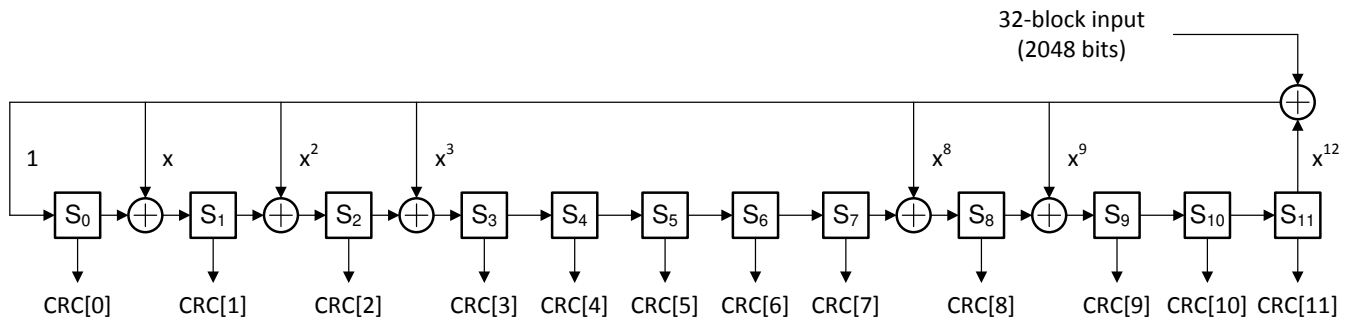


Figure 6-21. CRC-12 Parity Bit Generator

6.3.9.5.3.2 Forward Error Correction (FEC) Mode

Forward error correction (FEC) is an optional feature in JESD204C and is supported by the device. Whereas CRC-12 mode can only detect errors on the link, FEC is able to detect and correct errors in order to improve the bit error rate (BER) for error-sensitive applications. Many applications can tolerate random bit errors, however some applications, such as an oscilloscope, rely on long error-free measurements in order to detect a certain response from the device under test (DUT). An error in these applications may result in a false-positive detection of the response.

A scrambled multiblock of 32 blocks (2048 bits) is input into the FEC parity bit generator to generate the 26-bit parity word. The parity word is sent in the sync header stream of the next multiblock. The receiver then calculates its own 26-bit parity word and calculates the difference between the locally generated and received parity word, called the syndrome of the received bits. If the syndrome is 0, then all bits are assumed to have been received correctly, while any value other than 0 indicates at least one error in either the data bits or the parity word. If the syndrome is non-zero, then it can be used to determine the most likely error and then correct the error. The minimum latency from a bit error to detection and correct of a bit error in the first bit of a multiblock is 58 blocks.

The mapping of the sync header stream when using FEC mode is shown in Table 6-20. FEC[x] corresponds to bit x of the 26-bit FEC word. The 00001 bit sequence at the end of the sync header stream is the pilot signal that is used to identify the end of a multiblock. It is possible for a 00001 sequence to appear in another location within the sync header stream in FEC mode, however it is improbable to see the 00001 sequence in the same location within a sequence of multiple multiblocks. Therefore, in FEC mode it may take more than one multiblock to find the end of a multiblock. EoEMB is the end-of-extended-multiblock bit, which is set to 1 for the last multiblock of an extended multiblock.

Table 6-20. Sync Header Stream Bit Mapping for FEC Mode

| Bit | Function | Bit | Function | Bit | Function | Bit | Function |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 0 | FEC[25] | 8 | FEC[17] | 16 | FEC[9] | 24 | FEC[2] |
| 1 | FEC[24] | 9 | FEC[16] | 17 | FEC[8] | 25 | FEC[1] |
| 2 | FEC[23] | 10 | FEC[15] | 18 | FEC[7] | 26 | FEC[0] |

Table 6-20. Sync Header Stream Bit Mapping for FEC Mode (continued)

| Bit | Function | Bit | Function | Bit | Function | Bit | Function |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 3 | FEC[22] | 11 | FEC[14] | 19 | FEC[6] | 27 | 0 |
| 4 | FEC[21] | 12 | FEC[13] | 20 | FEC[5] | 28 | 0 |
| 5 | FEC[20] | 13 | FEC[12] | 21 | FEC[4] | 29 | 0 |
| 6 | FEC[19] | 14 | FEC[11] | 22 | EoEMB | 30 | 0 |
| 7 | FEC[18] | 15 | FEC[10] | 23 | FEC[3] | 31 | 1 |

The FEC encoder takes in a multiblock of 32 scrambled blocks (2048 bits) and computes the 26-bit parity word using the generator polynomial given by Equation 14. The 2048 scrambled input bits plus 26 parity bits forms a shortened (2074, 2048) binary cyclic code. The (2074, 2048) binary cyclic code is shortened from the cyclic Fire code (8687, 8661). This polynomial can correct up to a 9-bit burst error per multiblock.

$$g(x) = (x^{17}+1)(x^9+x^4+1) == x^{26}+x^{21}+x^{17}+x^9+x^4+1 \tag{14}$$

The full 26-bit FEC parity word generation is shown in Figure 6-22. The input is a 2048 bit sequence, built from the 32 scrambled blocks of a multiblock (sync header is not included). The 26-bit parity word, FEC[25:0], is taken from the S_x blocks after the full 2048 bit sequence is processed. The S_x blocks are initialized with 0's before processing each multiblock. For more information on the FEC parity word generation, refer to the JESD204C standard.

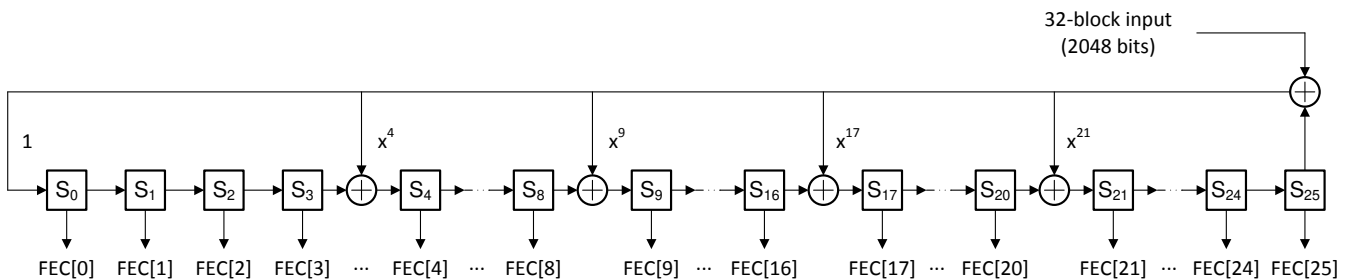


Figure 6-22. FEC Parity Bit Generator

FEC decoding and error correction are not covered here. For full details on FEC decoding and error correction, refer to the JESD204C standard.

6.3.9.5.4 Initial Lane Alignment

The 64B/66B link layer does not use an initial lane alignment sequence (ILAS) like the 8B/10B link layer. Therefore, the receiver must use a different scheme to align lanes using the elastic buffer. In 8B/10B mode, the ILAS triggers the elastic buffer to start buffering the data for each lane. After all lanes have started buffering the data, the elastic buffers for each lane are released at a release point determined by the release buffer delay (RBD) parameter and the phase of the LMFC. In 64B/66B mode, the process starts by having all lanes achieve block, multiblock and extended multiblock alignment. Once all lanes have achieved alignment, the receiver can begin buffering data in the elastic buffers at the start of the next extended multiblock on each lane. The data is released at the next release point after all lanes have seen the start of an extended multiblock and have started buffering the data. The release point is defined relative to the LEMC edge and the programmed RBD value, the most intuitive of which is to release on the LEMC edge itself. The release point must be chosen to avoid the region of the LEMC containing variation in the data delay on each lane from startup to startup.

6.3.9.5.5 Block, Multiblock and Extended Multiblock Alignment Monitoring

Synchronization of blocks, multiblocks and extended multiblocks by monitoring the sync header of each block and EoMB and EoEMB bit of the sync header stream. A block will always begin with a 0 to 1 or 1 to 0 transition (sync header). A single missed sync header can occur due to a bit error, however if there are a number of sync header errors within a set number of blocks, then block synchronization has been lost and block synchronization should be reinitialized. It is possible to still have block synchronization, but to lose multiblock or extended

multiblock synchronization. Multiblock synchronization is monitored by looking for the EoMB signal, 00001, at the end of the sync header stream for each multiblock. If multiple EoMB signals are erroneous within a number of blocks, multiblock synchronization has been lost and multiblock synchronization should be reinitialized. If an erroneous EoEMB bit is received for multiple extended multiblocks within a number of extended multiblocks, such as a 1 for a multiblock that is not the end of an extended multiblock or a 0 for a multiblock that is the end of an extended multiblock, then multiblock synchronization is lost and extended multiblock synchronization should be reinitialized. If multiblock or extended multiblock synchronization is lost, SYSREF should be applied to the erroneous devices in order to reestablish the LEMC before the synchronization process begins.

6.3.9.6 Physical Layer

The JESD204C physical layer consists of a current mode logic (CML) output driver and receiver. The receiver consists of a clock detection and recovery (CDR) unit to extract the data clock from the serialized data stream and can contain a continuous time linear equalizer (CTLE) and/or discrete feedback equalizer (DFE) to correct for the low-pass response of the physical transmission channel. Likewise, the transmitter can contain pre-equalization to account for frequency dependent losses across the channel. The total reach of the SerDes links depends on the data rate, board material, connectors, equalization, noise and jitter, and required bit-error performance. The SerDes lanes do not have to be matched in length because the receiver aligns the lanes during the initial lane alignment sequence.

6.3.9.6.1 SerDes Pre-Emphasis

The device high-speed output drivers can pre-equalize the transmitted data stream by using pre-emphasis in order to compensate for the low-pass response of the transmission channel. Configurable pre-emphasis settings allow the output drive waveform to be optimized for different PCB materials and signal transmission distances. The pre-emphasis setting is adjusted through the serializer pre-emphasis setting SER_PE (in the [serializer pre-emphasis control register](#)). Higher values increase the pre-emphasis to compensate for more lossy PCB materials. This adjustment is best used in conjunction with an eye-diagram analysis capability in the receiver. Adjust the pre-emphasis setting to optimize the eye-opening for the specific hardware configuration and line rates needed.

6.3.9.7 JESD204C Enable

The JESD204C interface must be disabled through JESD_EN (in the [JESD204C enable register](#)) while any of the other JESD204C parameters are being changed. When JESD_EN is set to 0, the block is held in reset and the serializers are powered down. The clocks for this section are also gated off to further save power. When the parameters are set as desired, the JESD204C block can be enabled (JESD_EN is set to 1).

6.3.9.8 Multi-Device Synchronization and Deterministic Latency

JESD204C subclass 1 outlines a method to achieve deterministic latency across the serial link. If two devices achieve the same deterministic latency then they can be considered synchronized. This latency must be achieved from system startup to startup to be deterministic. There are two key requirements to achieve deterministic latency. The first is proper capture of SYSREF for which the device provides a number of features to simplify this requirement at giga-sample clock rates (see the [SYSREF Capture](#) section for more information). SYSREF resets either the LMFC in 8B/10B encoding mode or the LEMC is 64B/66B encoding mode. The LMFC and LEMC are analogous between the two modes and are now referred to as LMFC/LEMC.

The second requirement is to choose a proper elastic buffer release point in the receiver. Because the device is an ADC, the device is the transmitter (TX) in the JESD204C link and the logic device is the receiver (RX). The elastic buffer is the key block for achieving deterministic latency, and does so by absorbing variations in the propagation delays of the serialized data as the data travels from the transmitter to the receiver. A proper release point is one that provides sufficient margin against delay variations. An incorrect release point results in a latency variation of one LMFC/LEMC period. Choosing a proper release point requires knowing the average arrival time of data at the elastic buffer, referenced to an LMFC/LEMC edge, and the total expected delay variation for all devices. With this information the region of invalid release points within the LMFC/LEMC period can be defined, which stretches from the minimum to maximum delay for all lanes. Essentially, the designer must make sure the data for all lanes arrives at all devices after the previous release point occurs, and before the next release point occurs.

Figure 6-23 provides a timing diagram that demonstrates this requirement. In this figure, the data for two ADCs is shown. The second ADC has a longer routing distance (t_{PCB}) and results in a longer link delay. First, the invalid region of the LMFC/LEMC period is marked off as determined by the data arrival times for all devices. Then, the release point is set by using the release buffer delay (RBD) parameter to shift the release point an appropriate number of frame clocks from the LMFC/LEMC edge so that the release point occurs within the valid region of the LMFC/LEMC cycle. In the case of Figure 6-23, the LMFC/LEMC edge (RBD = 0) is a good choice for the release point because there is sufficient margin on each side of the valid region.

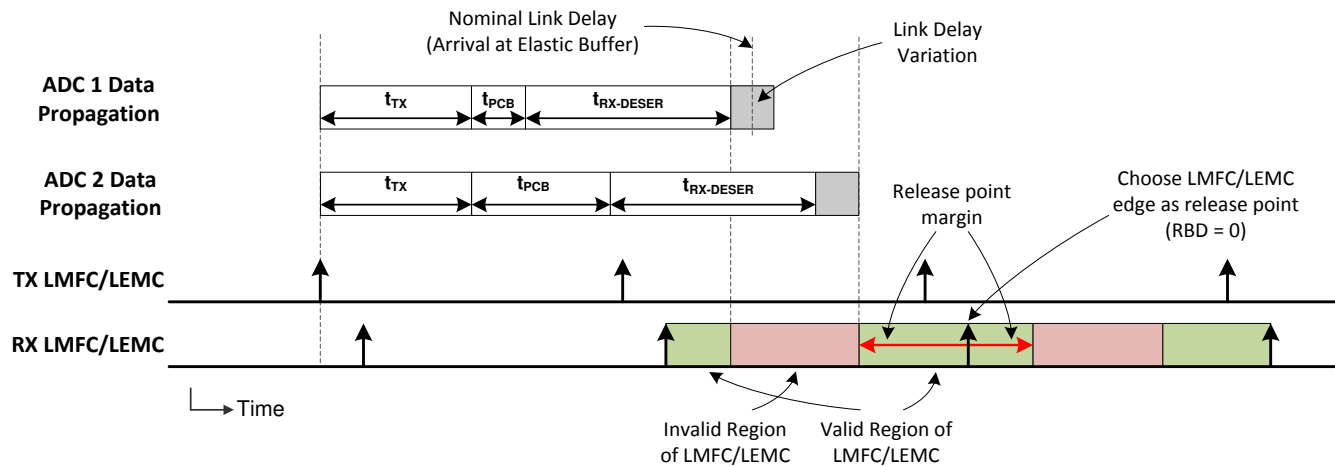


Figure 6-23. LMFC/LEMC Valid Region Definition for Elastic Buffer Release Point Selection

The TX and RX LMFC/LEMCs do not necessarily need to be phase aligned, but knowledge of their phase is important for proper elastic buffer release point selection. Also, the elastic buffer release point occurs within every LMFC/LEMC cycle, but the buffers only release when all lanes have arrived. Therefore, the total link delay can exceed a single LMFC/LEMC period; see [JESD204B multi-device synchronization: Breaking down the requirements](#) for more information.

6.3.9.9 Operation in Subclass 0 Systems

ADC12DJ5200-EP can operate with subclass 0 compatibility provided that multi-ADC synchronization and deterministic latency are not required. With these limitations, the device can operate without the application of SYSREF. The internal LMFC/LEMC is automatically self-generated with unknown timing. SYNC is used as normal to initiate the CGS and ILAS in 8B/10B mode.

6.3.10 Alarm Monitoring

A number of built-in alarms are available to monitor internal events. Several types of alarms and upsets are detected by this feature:

1. Serializer FIFO alarm (FIFO overflow or underflow)
2. Serializer PLL is not locked
3. JESD204C link is enabled, but not transmitting data (not in the data transmission state)
4. SYSREF causes internal clocks to be realigned
5. An upset that impacts the NCO phase
6. An upset that impacts the JESD204C clocks

When an alarm occurs, a bit for each specific alarm is set in ALM_STATUS. Each alarm bit remains set until the host system writes a 1 to clear the alarm. If the alarm type is not masked (see the [alarm mask register](#)), then the alarm is also indicated by the ALARM register. The CALSTAT output pin can be configured as an alarm output that goes high when an alarm occurs; see the CAL_STATUS_SEL bit in the [calibration pin configuration register](#).

6.3.10.1 Clock Upset Detection

The CLK_ALM register bit indicates if the internal clocks have been upset. The clocks in channel A are continuously compared to channel B. If the clocks differ for even one DEVCLK / 2 cycle, the CLK_ALM register

bit is set and remains set until cleared by the host system by writing a 1. For the CLK_ALM register bit to function properly, follow these steps:

1. Program JESD_EN = 0
2. The part must be configured to use both channels (PD_ACH = 0, PD_BCH = 0)
3. Program JESD_EN = 1
4. Write CLK_ALM = 1 to clear CLK_ALM
5. Monitor the CLK_ALM status bit or the CALSTAT output pin if CAL_STATUS_SEL is properly configured
6. When exiting global power-down (via MODE or the PD pin), the CLK_ALM status bit may be set and must be cleared by writing a 1 to CLK_ALM

6.3.10.2 FIFO Upset Detection

The FIFO_ALM bit indicates if an underflow or overflow condition has occurred on any of the JESD204C serializer lanes within the synchronizing FIFO between the digital logic block and serializer outputs. The FIFO_LANE_ALM register bits can be used to determine which lane triggered the underflow or overflow condition alarm. If the FIFO pointers are upset due to an undesired clock shift or other single event or incorrect clocking frequencies, the FIFO_LANE_ALM bit for the erroneous lane is set to 1. If the INIT_ON_FIFO_ALM bit is set, then the serializers, FIFO and JESD204C block automatically reinitialize.

6.4 Device Functional Modes

The ADC12DJ5200-EP can be configured to operate in a number of functional modes. These modes are described in this section.

6.4.1 Dual-Channel Mode

ADC12DJ5200-EP can be used as a dual-channel ADC where the sampling rate is equal to the clock frequency ($f_S = f_{CLK}$) provided at the CLK+ and CLK– pins. The two inputs, AIN± and BIN±, serve as the respective inputs for each channel in this mode. This mode is chosen simply by setting JMODE to the appropriate setting for the desired configuration as described in [Operating Modes](#). The analog inputs can be swapped by setting DUAL_INPUT (see the [input mux control register](#)). One channel can be powered down to operate ADC12DJ5200-EP as a single channel at the maximum sampling rate of dual channel mode to save power compared to single channel mode operating at half the rate.

6.4.2 Single-Channel Mode (DES Mode)

The ADC12DJ5200-EP can also be used as a single-channel ADC where the sampling rate is equal to two times the clock frequency ($f_S = 2 \times f_{CLK}$) provided at the CLK+ and CLK– pins. This mode effectively interleaves the two ADC channels together to form a single-channel ADC at twice the sampling rate. This mode is chosen simply by setting JMODE to the appropriate setting for the desired configuration as described in [Operating Modes](#). INA± or INB±, can serve as the input to the ADC, however INA± is recommended for highest performance. The analog input can be selected using SINGLE_INPUT (see the [input mux control register](#)). A calibration needs to be performance after switching the input mux for the changes to take effect.

6.4.3 Dual-Input Single-Channel Mode (DUAL DES Mode)

The ADC12DJ5200-EP can also be used as a single-channel ADC where the sampling rate is equal to two times the clock frequency ($f_S = 2 \times f_{CLK}$) provided at the CLK+ and CLK– pins. This mode interleaves the two channels by sampling them out-of-phase and each channel samples separate analog inputs (INA± and INB±). The effective sampling rate is twice the device clock input (CLK±). This mode is useful for sampling the output of interleaved track-and-hold analog front-ends. This mode is chosen by setting JMODE to a *single channel mode* as described in [Operating Modes](#) and setting SINGLE_INPUT to use both INA± and INB± (see the [input mux control register](#)). The digital processing and JESD204C interface operate as if the device is in single-channel mode sampling only one of the inputs.

6.4.4 JESD204C Modes

The ADC12DJ5200-EP can be programmed as a single-channel or dual-channel ADC and a number JESD204C output formats. [Table 6-21](#) summarizes the basic operating mode configuration parameters and whether they are user configured or derived.

Table 6-21. ADC12DJ5200-EP Operating Mode Configuration Parameters

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | USER CONFIGURED OR DERIVED | VALUE |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|---|
| JMODE | JESD204C operating mode, automatically derives the rest of the JESD204C parameters, single-channel or dual-channel mode | User configured | Set by JMODE (see the JESD204C mode register) |
| DES | 1 = single-channel mode, 0 = dual-channel mode | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| R | Number of bits transmitted per lane per CLK± cycle. The JESD204C line rate is the CLK± frequency times R. This parameter sets the SerDes PLL multiplication factor or controls bypassing of the SerDes PLL. | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| Links | Number of JESD204C links used | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| K | Number of frames per multiframe (8B/10B mode) | User configured | Set by KM1 (see the JESD204C K parameter register), see the allowed values in <i>Operating Modes</i> . This parameter is ignored in 64B/66B modes. |
| E | Number of multiblocks per extended multiblock (64B/66B mode) | Derived | Always set to '1' in ADC12DJ5200-EP. This parameter is ignored in 8B/10B modes. |

There are a number of parameters required to define the JESD204C transport layer format, all of which are sent across the link during the initial lane alignment sequence in 8B/10B mode. 64B/66B mode does not use the ILAS, however the transport layer uses the same parameters. In the ADC12DJ5200-EP, most parameters are automatically derived based on the selected JMODE; however, a few are configured by the user. [Table 6-22](#) describes these parameters.

Table 6-22. JESD204C Initial Lane Alignment Sequence Parameters

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | USER CONFIGURED OR DERIVED | VALUE |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|---|
| ADJCNT | LMFC adjustment amount (not applicable) | Derived | Always 0 |
| ADJDIR | LMFC adjustment direction (not applicable) | Derived | Always 0 |
| BID | Bank ID | Derived | Always 0 |
| CF | Number of control words per frame | Derived | Always 0 |
| CS | Control bits per sample | Derived | Always set to 0 in ILAS, see <i>Operating Modes</i> for actual usage |
| DID | Device identifier, used to identify the link | User configured | Set by DID (see the JESD204C DID parameter register), see Lane Assignments |
| F | Number of octets (bytes) per frame (per lane) | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| HD | High-density format (samples split between lanes) | Derived | Always 0 |
| JESDV | JESD204 standard revision | Derived | Always 1 |
| K | Number of frames per multiframe | User configured | Set by the KM1 register, see the JESD204C K parameter register |
| L | Number of serial output lanes per link | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| LID | Lane identifier for each lane | Derived | See Lane Assignments |
| M | Number of converters used to determine lane bit packing; may not match number of ADC channels in the device | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| N | Sample resolution (before adding control and tail bits) | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| N' | Bits per sample after adding control and tail bits | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| S | Number of samples per converter (M) per frame | Derived | See <i>Operating Modes</i> |
| SCR | Scrambler enabled | User configured | Set by the JESD204C control register |
| SUBCLASSV | Device subclass version | Derived | Always 1 |
| RES1 | Reserved field 1 | Derived | Always 0 |
| RES2 | Reserved field 2 | Derived | Always 0 |
| CHKSUM | Checksum for ILAS checking (sum of all above parameters modulo 256) | Derived | Computed based on parameters in this table |

6.4.4.1 JESD204C Operating Modes Table

Table 6-23. ADC12DJ5200-EP Operating Modes

| ADC12DJ5200-EP OPERATING MODE | USER-SPECIFIED PARAMETER | | DERIVED PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | INPUT CLOCK RANGE (MHz) | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---|-----|-------|----|----|----|--------------|------------------|---|---|----|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | JMODE | K [Min:Step:Max] | Encoding | D | DES | LINKS | N | CS | N' | L (Per Link) | M (Per Link) | F | S | HD | E | | R (Fbit / Fclk) |
| 12-bit, single channel, 8 lanes | 0 | 4:2:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | — | 4 | 800-4290 |
| 12-bit, single channel, 16 lanes | 1 | 4:2:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 8 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | — | 2 | 800-5200 |
| 12-bit, dual channel, 8 lanes | 2 | 4:2:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | — | 4 | 800-4290 |
| 12-bit, dual channel, 16 lanes | 3 | 4:2:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 8 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | — | 2 | 800-5200 |
| RESERVED | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8-bit, single channel, 8 lanes | 5 | 32:16:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| 8-bit, single channel, 16 lanes | 6 | 32:16:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| 8-bit, dual channel, 8 lanes | 7 | 32:16:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| 8-bit, dual channel, 16 lanes | 8 | 32:16:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| RESERVED | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Decimate-by-4, dual channel, 4 lanes | 10 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 5 | 800-3432 |
| Decimate-by-4, dual channel, 8 lanes | 11 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-4, dual channel, 16 lanes | 12 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, dual channel, 2 lanes | 13 | 8:4:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | — | 5 | 800-3432 |
| Decimate-by-8, dual channel, 4 lanes | 14 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, dual channel, 8 lanes | 15 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, dual channel, 16 lanes | 16 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | — | 0.625 | 800-5200 |
| RESERVED | 17-18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12-bit, single channel, 12 lanes | 19 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| 12-bit, dual channel, 12 lanes | 20 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-4, single channel, 4 lanes | 21 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 5 | 800-3432 |
| Decimate-by-4, single channel, 8 lanes | 22 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, single channel, 2 lanes | 23 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 5 | 800-3432 |
| Decimate-by-8, single channel, 4 lanes | 24 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-4, single channel, 16 lanes | 25 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, single channel, 8 lanes | 26 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, single channel, 16 lanes | 27 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | — | 0.625 | 800-5200 |
| RESERVED | 28-29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Table 6-23. ADC12DJ5200-EP Operating Modes (continued)

| ADC12DJ5200-EP OPERATING MODE | USER-SPECIFIED PARAMETER | | DERIVED PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | INPUT CLOCK RANGE (MHz) | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|-----|-------|----|----|----|--------------|------------------|---|---|----|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | JMODE | K [Min:Step:Max] | Encoding | D | DES | LINKS | N | CS | N' | L (Per Link) | M (Per Link) | F | S | HD | E | | R (Fbit / Fclk) |
| 12-bit, single channel, 8 lanes | 30 | 32 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3.3 | 800-5200 |
| 12-bit, dual channel, 8 lanes | 31 | 32 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3.3 | 800-5200 |
| 12-bit, single channel, 6 lanes | 32 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| 12-bit, dual channel, 6 lanes | 33 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| 8-bit, single channel, 4 lanes | 34 | 256 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| 8-bit, dual channel, 4 lanes | 35 | 256 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| Decimate-by-4, single channel, 4 lanes | 36 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| Decimate-by-4, dual channel, 4 lanes | 37 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| Decimate-by-8, single channel, 2 lanes | 38 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| Decimate-by-8, dual channel, 2 lanes | 39 | 64 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4.125 | 800-4160 |
| 12-bit, single channel, 16 lanes | 40 | 32 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 8 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1.65 | 800-5200 |
| 12-bit, dual channel, 16 lanes | 41 | 32 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 8 ⁽¹⁾ | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1.65 | 800-5200 |
| 12-bit, single channel, 12 lanes | 42 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| 12-bit, dual channel, 12 lanes | 43 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| 8-bit, single channel, 8 lanes | 44 | 256 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| 8-bit, dual channel, 8 lanes | 45 | 256 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-4, single channel, 8 lanes | 46 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-4, dual channel, 8 lanes | 47 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, single channel, 4 lanes | 48 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, dual channel, 4 lanes | 49 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| 8-bit, single channel, 16 lanes | 50 | 256 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| 8-bit, dual channel, 16 lanes | 51 | 256 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-4, single channel, 16 lanes | 52 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-4, dual channel, 16 lanes | 53 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, single channel, 8 lanes | 54 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 8 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-8, dual channel, 8 lanes | 55 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 8 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, dual channel, 2 lanes | 56 | 8:4:256 | 8b/10b | 16 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, dual channel, 4 lanes | 57 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 16 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, dual channel, 8 lanes | 58 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 16 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 0.625 | 800-5200 |

Table 6-23. ADC12DJ5200-EP Operating Modes (continued)

| ADC12DJ5200-EP OPERATING MODE | USER-SPECIFIED PARAMETER | | DERIVED PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | INPUT CLOCK RANGE (MHz) | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|-----|-------|----|----|----|--------------|--------------|---|---|----|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | JMODE | K [Min:Step:Max] | Encoding | D | DES | LINKS | N | CS | N' | L (Per Link) | M (Per Link) | F | S | HD | E | | R (Fbit / Fclk) |
| Decimate-by-16, dual channel, 2 lanes | 59 | 64 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 16 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, dual channel, 4 lanes | 60 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 16 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, single channel, 2 lanes | 61 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 16 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 2.5 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, single channel, 4 lanes | 62 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 16 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, single channel, 8 lanes | 63 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 16 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | — | 0.625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, single channel, 2 lanes | 64 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 16 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2.0625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-16, single channel, 4 lanes | 65 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 16 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-32, dual channel, 2 lanes | 66 | 8:4:256 | 8b/10b | 32 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-32, dual channel, 4 lanes | 67 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 32 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 0.625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-32, dual channel, 2 lanes | 68 | 64 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 32 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-32, single channel, 2 lanes | 69 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 32 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 1.25 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-32, single channel, 4 lanes | 70 | 16:8:256 | 8b/10b | 32 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | 0.625 | 800-5200 |
| Decimate-by-32, single channel, 2 lanes | 71 | 128 ⁽²⁾ | 64b/66b | 32 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.03125 | 800-5200 |

- (1) M equals L in these modes to allow the samples to be sent in time-order over L lanes without unnecessary buffering. The M parameter does not represent the actual number of converters. Interleave the M sample streams from each link in the receiver to produce the correct sample data; see mode diagrams for more details.
- (2) In the 64B/66B modes, the K parameter is not directly programmable. K is related to E and F according to the equation $K=8 \cdot 32 \cdot E/F$. K is not an actual parameter of the 64B/66B link layer.

6.4.4.2 JESD204C Modes continued

Configuring the ADC12DJ5200-EP is made easy by using a single configuration parameter called JMODE (see the [JESD204C mode register](#)). Using *Operating Modes*, the correct JMODE value can be found for the desired operating mode. The modes listed in *Operating Modes* are the only available operating modes. This table also gives a range and allowable step size for the K parameter (set by KM1, see the [JESD204C K parameter register](#)), which sets the multiframe length in number of frames.

The ADC12DJ5200-EP has a total of 16 high-speed output drivers that are grouped into two 8-lane JESD204C links. All operating modes use two links with up to eight lanes per link. The lanes and their derived configuration parameters are described in the [Lane Assignment and Parameters](#) table. For a specified JMODE, the lowest indexed lanes for each link are used and the higher indexed lanes for each link are automatically powered down. Always route the lowest indexed lanes to the logic device.

Table 6-24. ADC12DJ5200-EP Lane Assignment and Parameters

| DEVICE PIN DESIGNATION | JESD204C LINK | DID (User Configured) | LID (Derived) |
|------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| DA0± | A | Set by DID (see the JESD204C DID parameter register), the effective DID is equal to the DID register setting (DID) | 0 |
| DA1± | | | 1 |
| DA2± | | | 2 |
| DA3± | | | 3 |
| DA4± | | | 4 |
| DA5± | | | 5 |
| DA6± | | | 6 |
| DA7± | | | 7 |
| DB0± | B | Set by DID (see the JESD204C DID parameter register), the effective DID is equal to the DID register setting plus 1 (DID+1) | 0 |
| DB1± | | | 1 |
| DB2± | | | 2 |
| DB3± | | | 3 |
| DB4± | | | 4 |
| DB5± | | | 5 |
| DB6± | | | 6 |
| DB7± | | | 7 |

6.4.4.3 JESD204C Transport Layer Data Formats

Output data are formatted in a specific optimized fashion for each JMODE setting based on the transport layer settings for that JMODE. When the DDC is not used (decimation = 1) the 12-bit offset binary values are mapped into octets. For the DDC mode, the 16-bit values (15-bit complex data plus 1 overrange bit) are mapped into octets. The following tables show the specific mapping formats for a single frame for each JMODE. The symbol definitions used in the JMODE tables is provided in [Table 6-25](#). In all mappings, the tail bits (T) are 0 (zero). All samples are formatted as MSB first, LSB last.

Table 6-25. JMODE Table Symbol Definitions

| NOTATION | MODE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| S[n] | Single channel, DDC bypassed | Sample n from ADC in single channel mode when DDC is bypassed |
| A[n] | Dual channel, DDC bypassed | Sample n from channel A in dual channel mode when DDC is bypassed |
| B[n] | Dual channel, DDC bypassed | Sample n from channel B in dual channel mode when DDC is bypassed |
| T | — | Tail bits, always set to 0 |
| AI[n], AQ[n] | Dual channel, DDC enabled | Complex I/Q sample n from DDC A in dual channel mode |
| BI[n], BQ[n] | Dual channel, DDC enabled | Complex I/Q sample n from DDC B in dual channel mode |
| ORA0[n] | Dual channel, DDC enabled | Overrange flag for channel A, set high if channel A sample n exceeds overrange threshold 0 (OVR_T0) |

Table 6-25. JMODE Table Symbol Definitions (continued)

| NOTATION | MODE | DESCRIPTION |
|------------|-----------------------------|---|
| ORA1[n] | Dual channel, DDC enabled | Overrange flag for channel A, set high if channel A sample n exceeds overrange threshold 1 (OVR_T1) |
| ORB0[n] | Dual channel, DDC enabled | Overrange flag for channel B, set high if channel B sample n exceeds overrange threshold 0 (OVR_T0) |
| ORB1[n] | Dual channel, DDC enabled | Overrange flag for channel B, set high if channel B sample n exceeds overrange threshold 1 (OVR_T1) |
| I[n], Q[n] | Single channel, DDC enabled | Complex I/Q sample n from the DDC in single channel mode |
| OR0[n] | Single channel, DDC enabled | Overrange flag, set high if sample n exceeds overrange threshold 0 (OVR_T0) |
| OR1[n] | Single channel, DDC enabled | Overrange flag, set high if sample n exceeds overrange threshold 1 (OVR_T1) |

Table 6-26. JMODES 0 and 30 (12-bit, Single Channel, DDC Bypass, 8 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | |
|--------|------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| DA0 | S[0] | | | | S[8] | | | | S[16] | | | | S[24] | | | | T |
| DA1 | S[2] | | | | S[10] | | | | S[18] | | | | S[26] | | | | T |
| DA2 | S[4] | | | | S[12] | | | | S[20] | | | | S[28] | | | | T |
| DA3 | S[6] | | | | S[14] | | | | S[22] | | | | S[30] | | | | T |
| DB0 | S[1] | | | | S[9] | | | | S[17] | | | | S[25] | | | | T |
| DB1 | S[3] | | | | S[11] | | | | S[19] | | | | S[27] | | | | T |
| DB2 | S[5] | | | | S[13] | | | | S[21] | | | | S[29] | | | | T |
| DB3 | S[7] | | | | S[15] | | | | S[23] | | | | S[31] | | | | T |

Table 6-27. JMODES 1 and 40 (12-bit, Single Channel, DDC Bypass, 16 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | |
|--------|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| DA0 | S[0] | | | | S[16] | | | | S[32] | | | | S[48] | | | | T |
| DA1 | S[2] | | | | S[18] | | | | S[34] | | | | S[50] | | | | T |
| DA2 | S[4] | | | | S[20] | | | | S[36] | | | | S[52] | | | | T |
| DA3 | S[6] | | | | S[22] | | | | S[38] | | | | S[54] | | | | T |
| DA4 | S[8] | | | | S[24] | | | | S[40] | | | | S[56] | | | | T |
| DA5 | S[10] | | | | S[26] | | | | S[42] | | | | S[58] | | | | T |
| DA6 | S[12] | | | | S[28] | | | | S[44] | | | | S[60] | | | | T |
| DA7 | S[14] | | | | S[30] | | | | S[46] | | | | S[62] | | | | T |
| DB0 | S[1] | | | | S[17] | | | | S[33] | | | | S[49] | | | | T |
| DB1 | S[3] | | | | S[19] | | | | S[35] | | | | S[51] | | | | T |
| DB2 | S[5] | | | | S[21] | | | | S[37] | | | | S[53] | | | | T |
| DB3 | S[7] | | | | S[23] | | | | S[39] | | | | S[55] | | | | T |
| DB4 | S[9] | | | | S[25] | | | | S[41] | | | | S[57] | | | | T |
| DB5 | S[11] | | | | S[27] | | | | S[43] | | | | S[59] | | | | T |
| DB6 | S[13] | | | | S[29] | | | | S[45] | | | | S[61] | | | | T |
| DB7 | S[15] | | | | S[31] | | | | S[47] | | | | S[63] | | | | T |

Table 6-28. JMODES 2 and 31 (12-Bit, Dual Channel, DDC Bypass, 8 Lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | |
|--------|------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|-------|---|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| DA0 | A[0] | | | | A[4] | | | | A[8] | | | | A[12] | | | | T |
| DA1 | A[1] | | | | A[5] | | | | A[9] | | | | A[13] | | | | T |
| DA2 | A[2] | | | | A[6] | | | | A[10] | | | | A[14] | | | | T |
| DA3 | A[3] | | | | A[7] | | | | A[11] | | | | A[15] | | | | T |
| DB0 | B[0] | | | | B[4] | | | | B[8] | | | | B[12] | | | | T |

Table 6-28. JMODES 2 and 31 (12-Bit, Dual Channel, DDC Bypass, 8 Lanes) (continued)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | |
|--------|------|---|------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| DB1 | B[1] | | B[5] | | B[9] | | B[13] | | B[17] | | T | | | | | |
| DB2 | B[2] | | B[6] | | B[10] | | B[14] | | B[18] | | T | | | | | |
| DB3 | B[3] | | B[7] | | B[11] | | B[15] | | B[19] | | T | | | | | |

Table 6-29. JMODES 3 and 41 (12-Bit, Dual Channel, DDC Bypass, 16 Lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | |
|--------|------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| DA0 | A[0] | | A[8] | | A[16] | | A[24] | | A[32] | | T | | | | | |
| DA1 | A[1] | | A[9] | | A[17] | | A[25] | | A[33] | | T | | | | | |
| DA2 | A[2] | | A[10] | | A[18] | | A[26] | | A[34] | | T | | | | | |
| DA3 | A[3] | | A[11] | | A[19] | | A[27] | | A[35] | | T | | | | | |
| DA4 | A[4] | | A[12] | | A[20] | | A[28] | | A[36] | | T | | | | | |
| DA5 | A[5] | | A[13] | | A[21] | | A[29] | | A[37] | | T | | | | | |
| DA6 | A[6] | | A[14] | | A[22] | | A[30] | | A[38] | | T | | | | | |
| DA7 | A[7] | | A[15] | | A[23] | | A[31] | | A[39] | | T | | | | | |
| DB0 | B[0] | | B[8] | | B[16] | | B[24] | | B[32] | | T | | | | | |
| DB1 | B[1] | | B[9] | | B[17] | | B[25] | | B[33] | | T | | | | | |
| DB2 | B[2] | | B[10] | | B[18] | | B[26] | | B[34] | | T | | | | | |
| DB3 | B[3] | | B[11] | | B[19] | | B[27] | | B[35] | | T | | | | | |
| DB4 | B[4] | | B[12] | | B[20] | | B[28] | | B[36] | | T | | | | | |
| DB5 | B[5] | | B[13] | | B[21] | | B[29] | | B[37] | | T | | | | | |
| DB6 | B[6] | | B[14] | | B[22] | | B[30] | | B[38] | | T | | | | | |
| DB7 | B[7] | | B[15] | | B[23] | | B[31] | | B[39] | | T | | | | | |

Table 6-30. JMODES 5 and 44 (8-bit, Single Channel, 8 Lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | S[0] | |
| DA1 | S[2] | |
| DA2 | S[4] | |
| DA3 | S[6] | |
| DB0 | S[1] | |
| DB1 | S[3] | |
| DB2 | S[5] | |
| DB3 | S[7] | |

Table 6-31. JMODES 6 and 50 (8-bit, Single Channel, 16 Lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|-------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | S[0] | |
| DA1 | S[2] | |
| DA2 | S[4] | |
| DA3 | S[6] | |
| DA4 | S[8] | |
| DA5 | S[10] | |
| DA6 | S[12] | |

Table 6-31. JMODES 6 and 50 (8-bit, Single Channel, 16 Lanes) (continued)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|-------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA7 | S[14] | |
| DB0 | S[1] | |
| DB1 | S[3] | |
| DB2 | S[5] | |
| DB3 | S[7] | |
| DB4 | S[9] | |
| DB5 | S[11] | |
| DB6 | S[13] | |
| DB7 | S[15] | |

Table 6-32. JMODES 7 and 45 (8-bit, Dual Channel, 8 Lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | A[0] | |
| DA1 | A[1] | |
| DA2 | A[2] | |
| DA3 | A[3] | |
| DB0 | B[0] | |
| DB1 | B[1] | |
| DB2 | B[2] | |
| DB3 | B[3] | |

Table 6-33. JMODES 8 and 51 (8-bit, Dual Channel, 16 Lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | A[0] | |
| DA1 | A[1] | |
| DA2 | A[2] | |
| DA3 | A[3] | |
| DA4 | A[4] | |
| DA5 | A[5] | |
| DA6 | A[6] | |
| DA7 | A[7] | |
| DB0 | B[0] | |
| DB1 | B[1] | |
| DB2 | B[2] | |
| DB3 | B[3] | |
| DB4 | B[4] | |
| DB5 | B[5] | |
| DB6 | B[6] | |
| DB7 | B[7] | |

Table 6-34. JMODES 10 and 37 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-4, 4 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | |

Table 6-34. JMODES 10 and 37 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-4, 4 lanes) (continued)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA1 | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | |
| DB1 | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |

Table 6-35. JMODES 11 and 47 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-4, 8 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | |
| DA1 | AI[1], ORA0[1] | | | |
| DA2 | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DA3 | AQ[1], ORA1[1] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | |
| DB1 | BI[1], ORB0[1] | | | |
| DB2 | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |
| DB3 | BQ[1], ORB1[1] | | | |

Table 6-36. JMODES 12 and 53 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-4, 16 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | |
| DA1 | AI[1], ORA0[1] | | | |
| DA2 | AI[2], ORA0[2] | | | |
| DA3 | AI[3], ORA0[3] | | | |
| DA4 | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DA5 | AQ[1], ORA1[1] | | | |
| DA6 | AQ[2], ORA1[2] | | | |
| DA7 | AQ[3], ORA1[3] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | |
| DB1 | BI[1], ORB0[1] | | | |
| DB2 | BI[2], ORB0[2] | | | |
| DB3 | BI[3], ORB0[3] | | | |
| DB4 | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |
| DB5 | BQ[1], ORB1[1] | | | |
| DB6 | BQ[2], ORB1[2] | | | |
| DB7 | BQ[3], ORB1[3] | | | |

Table 6-37. JMODES 13, 39, 56, 59, 66 and 68 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-8, 2 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |

Table 6-38. JMODES 14, 49, 57, 60 and 67 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-8, 4 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | |
| DA1 | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | |

Table 6-38. JMODES 14, 49, 57, 60 and 67 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-8, 4 lanes) (continued)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DB1 | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |

Table 6-39. JMODES 15, 55 and 58 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-8, 8 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | |
| DA1 | AI[1], ORA0[1] | | | |
| DA2 | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DA3 | AQ[1], ORA1[1] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | |
| DB1 | BI[1], ORB0[1] | | | |
| DB2 | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |
| DB3 | BQ[1], ORB1[1] | | | |

Table 6-40. JMODE 16 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-8, 16 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | |
| DA1 | AI[1], ORA0[1] | | | |
| DA2 | AI[2], ORA0[2] | | | |
| DA3 | AI[3], ORA0[3] | | | |
| DA4 | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DA5 | AQ[1], ORA1[1] | | | |
| DA6 | AQ[2], ORA1[2] | | | |
| DA7 | AQ[3], ORA1[3] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | |
| DB1 | BI[1], ORB0[1] | | | |
| DB2 | BI[2], ORB0[2] | | | |
| DB3 | BI[3], ORB0[3] | | | |
| DB4 | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |
| DB5 | BQ[1], ORB1[1] | | | |
| DB6 | BQ[2], ORB1[2] | | | |
| DB7 | BQ[3], ORB1[3] | | | |

Table 6-41. JMODES 19 and 42 (12-bit, Single Channel, DDC Bypass, 12 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | S[0][11:0] | | | S[2][11:8] |
| DA1 | S[2][7:0] | | S[4][11:4] | |
| DA2 | S[4][3:0] | S[6][11:0] | | |
| DA3 | S[8][11:0] | | | S[10][11:8] |
| DA4 | S[10][7:0] | | S[12][11:4] | |
| DA5 | S[12][3:0] | S[14][11:0] | | |
| DB0 | S[1][11:0] | | | S[3][11:8] |
| DB1 | S[3][7:0] | | S[5][11:4] | |
| DB2 | S[5][3:0] | S[7][11:0] | | |
| DB3 | S[9][11:0] | | | S[11][11:8] |
| DB4 | S[11][7:0] | | S[13][11:4] | |
| DB5 | S[13][3:0] | S[15][11:0] | | |

Table 6-42. JMODES 20 and 43 (12-bit, Dual Channel, DDC Bypass, 12 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | A[0][11:0] | | | A[1][11:8] |
| DA1 | A[1][7:0] | | A[2][11:4] | |
| DA2 | A[2][3:0] | A[3][11:0] | | |
| DA3 | A[4][11:0] | | | A[5][11:8] |
| DA4 | A[5][7:0] | | A[6][11:4] | |
| DA5 | A[6][3:0] | A[7][11:0] | | |
| DB0 | B[0][11:0] | | | B[1][11:8] |
| DB1 | B[1][7:0] | | B[2][11:4] | |
| DB2 | B[2][3:0] | B[3][11:0] | | |
| DB3 | B[4][11:0] | | | B[5][11:8] |
| DB4 | B[5][7:0] | | B[6][11:4] | |
| DB5 | B[6][3:0] | B[7][11:0] | | |

Table 6-43. JMODES 21 and 36 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-4, 4 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DA1 | I[1], OR0[1] | |
| DB0 | Q[0], OR1[0] | |
| DB1 | Q[1], OR1[1] | |

Table 6-44. JMODES 22 and 46 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-4, 8 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DA1 | I[1], OR0[1] | |
| DA2 | I[2], OR0[2] | |
| DA3 | I[3], OR0[3] | |
| DB0 | Q[0], OR1[0] | |
| DB1 | Q[1], OR1[1] | |
| DB2 | Q[2], OR1[2] | |
| DB3 | Q[3], OR1[3] | |

Table 6-45. JMODES 23, 38, 61, 64, 69 and 71 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-8, 2 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DB0 | Q[0], OR1[0] | |

Table 6-46. JMODES 24, 48, 62, 65 and 70 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-8, 4 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DA1 | I[1], OR0[1] | |
| DB0 | Q[0], OR1[0] | |
| DB1 | Q[1], OR1[1] | |

Table 6-47. JMODES 25 and 52 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-4, 16 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|---|---|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | | | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DA1 | | | I[1], OR0[0] | |
| DA2 | | | I[2], OR0[1] | |
| DA3 | | | I[3], OR0[1] | |
| DA4 | | | I[4], OR0[2] | |
| DA5 | | | I[5], OR0[2] | |
| DA6 | | | I[6], OR0[3] | |
| DA7 | | | I[7], OR0[3] | |
| DB0 | | | Q[0], OR1[0] | |
| DB1 | | | Q[1], OR1[0] | |
| DB2 | | | Q[2], OR1[1] | |
| DB3 | | | Q[3], OR1[1] | |
| DB4 | | | Q[4], OR1[2] | |
| DB5 | | | Q[5], OR1[2] | |
| DB6 | | | Q[6], OR1[3] | |
| DB7 | | | Q[7], OR1[3] | |

Table 6-48. JMODES 26, 54 and 63 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-8, 8 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|---|---|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | | | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DA1 | | | I[1], OR0[1] | |
| DA2 | | | I[2], OR0[2] | |
| DA3 | | | I[3], OR0[3] | |
| DB0 | | | Q[0], OR1[0] | |
| DB1 | | | Q[1], OR1[1] | |
| DB2 | | | Q[2], OR1[2] | |
| DB3 | | | Q[3], OR1[3] | |

Table 6-49. JMODE 27 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-8, 16 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|---|---|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | | | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DA1 | | | I[1], OR0[1] | |
| DA2 | | | I[2], OR0[2] | |
| DA3 | | | I[3], OR0[3] | |
| DA4 | | | I[4], OR0[4] | |
| DA5 | | | I[5], OR0[5] | |
| DA6 | | | I[6], OR0[6] | |
| DA7 | | | I[7], OR0[7] | |
| DB0 | | | Q[0], OR1[0] | |
| DB1 | | | Q[1], OR1[1] | |
| DB2 | | | Q[2], OR1[2] | |
| DB3 | | | Q[3], OR1[3] | |
| DB4 | | | Q[4], OR1[4] | |
| DB5 | | | Q[5], OR1[5] | |
| DB6 | | | Q[6], OR1[6] | |
| DB7 | | | Q[7], OR1[7] | |

Table 6-50. JMODE 32 (12-bit, Single Channel, DDC Bypass, 6 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|-----------|------------|---|------------|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | | S[0][11:0] | | S[2][11:8] |
| DA1 | S[2][7:0] | | | S[4][11:4] |

Table 6-50. JMODE 32 (12-bit, Single Channel, DDC Bypass, 6 lanes) (continued)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|------------|---|------------|------------|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA2 | S[4][3:0] | | S[6][11:0] | |
| DB0 | S[1][11:0] | | | S[3][11:8] |
| DB1 | S[3][7:0] | | S[5][11:4] | |
| DB2 | S[5][3:0] | | S[7][11:0] | |

Table 6-51. JMODE 33 (12-bit, Dual Channel, DDC Bypass, 6 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|------------|---|------------|------------|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | A[0][11:0] | | | A[1][11:8] |
| DA1 | A[1][7:0] | | A[2][11:4] | |
| DA2 | A[2][3:0] | | A[3][11:0] | |
| DB0 | B[0][11:0] | | | B[1][11:8] |
| DB1 | B[1][7:0] | | B[2][11:4] | |
| DB2 | B[2][3:0] | | B[3][11:0] | |

Table 6-52. JMODE 34 (8-bit, Single Channel, 4 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | S[0] | |
| DA1 | S[2] | |
| DB0 | S[1] | |
| DB1 | S[3] | |

Table 6-53. JMODE 35 (8-bit, Dual Channel, 4 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | A[0] | |
| DA1 | A[1] | |
| DB0 | B[0] | |
| DB1 | B[1] | |

Table 6-54. JMODE 37 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-4, 4 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | |
| DA1 | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | |
| DB1 | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |

Table 6-55. JMODE 38 (15-bit, Single Channel, Decimate-by-8, 2 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 |
| DA0 | I[0], OR0[0] | |
| DB0 | Q[0], OR1[0] | |

Table 6-56. JMODE 39 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-8, 2 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |

Table 6-57. JMODE 56 (15-bit, Dual Channel, Decimate-by-16, 2 lanes)

| OCTET | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| NIBBLE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DA0 | AI[0], ORA0[0] | | | | AQ[0], ORA1[0] | | | |
| DB0 | BI[0], ORB0[0] | | | | BQ[0], ORB1[0] | | | |

6.4.4.4 64B/66B Sync Header Stream Configuration

The sync header stream can be used to identify bit errors on the link or to correct bit errors. Two modes of operation are available in the device. Cyclic redundancy checking (CRC) can be used to identify bit errors. The device only supports 12-bit CRC (CRC-12) and does not support the optional 3-bit CRC-3 described by JESD204C. Alternatively, forward error correction (FEC) can be used to identify bit errors and then correct bit errors. For information on CRC-12, see [Cyclic Redundancy Check \(CRC\) Mode](#). For information on FEC, see [Forward Error Correction \(FEC\) Mode](#). Set the sync header stream configuration by using the [sync header mode register](#).

6.4.5 Power-Down Modes

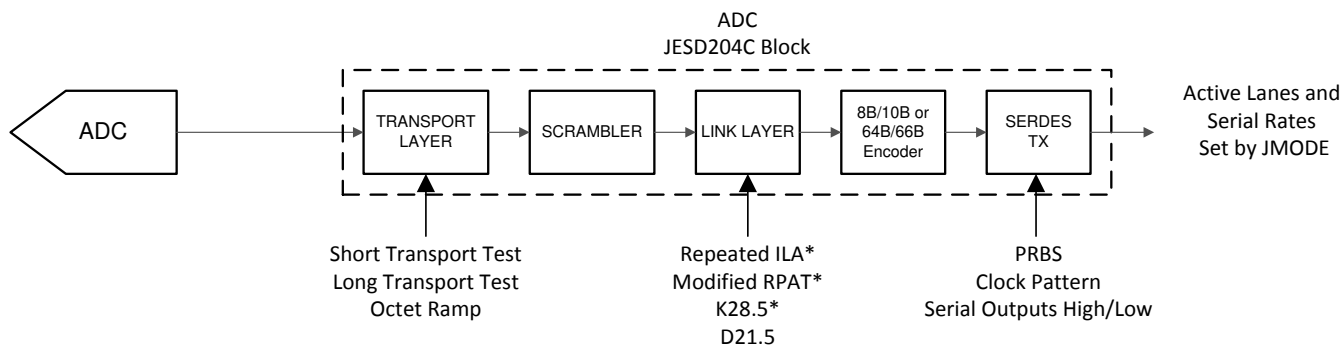
The PD input pin allows the devices to be entirely powered down. Power-down can also be controlled by MODE (see the [device configuration register](#)). To power down only one channel in dual channel mode use the [channel power down register](#). The serial data output drivers are disabled when PD is high. For proper operation in foreground calibration mode, ADC_OFF in the CAL_CFG register should be programmed to 0x1. When the device returns to normal operation, the JESD204 link must be re-established, and the ADC pipeline contain meaningless information so the system must wait a sufficient time for the data to be flushed.

6.4.6 Test Modes

A number of device test modes are available. These modes insert known patterns of information into the device data path for assistance with system debug, development, or characterization.

6.4.6.1 Serializer Test-Mode Details

Test modes are enabled by setting JTEST (see the [JESD204C test pattern control register](#)) to the desired test mode. Each test mode is described in detail in the following sections. Regardless of the test mode, the serializer outputs (number of lanes, rate) are powered up based on JMODE. Only enable the test modes when the JESD204C link is disabled. [Figure 6-24](#) provides a diagram showing the various test mode insertion points.



* Applies only to JMODEs using 8B/10B encoding

Figure 6-24. Test Mode Insertion Points

6.4.6.2 PRBS Test Modes

The PRBS test modes bypass the JESD204C transport layer and link layer and are therefore neither scrambled nor encoded. These test modes produce pseudo-random bit streams that comply with the ITU-T O.150 specification. These bit streams are used with lab test equipment or logic devices that can self-synchronize to the bit pattern. The initial phase of the pattern is not defined since the receiver self synchronizes.

The sequences are defined by a recursive equation. For example, [Equation 15](#) defines the PRBS7 sequence.

$$y[n] = y[n - 6] \oplus y[n - 7] \tag{15}$$

where

- bit n is the XOR of bit [n - 6] and bit [n - 7], which are previously transmitted bits

Table 6-58 lists equations and sequence lengths for the available PRBS test modes where \oplus is the XOR operation and $y[n]$ represents bit n in the PRBS sequence. The initial phase of the pattern is unique for each lane.

Table 6-58. PBRBS Mode Equations

| PRBS TEST MODE | SEQUENCE | SEQUENCE LENGTH (bits) |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| PRBS7 | $y[n] = y[n - 6] \oplus y[n - 7]$ | 127 |
| PRBS9 | $y[n] = y[n - 5] \oplus y[n - 9]$ | 511 |
| PRBS15 | $y[n] = y[n - 14] \oplus y[n - 15]$ | 32,767 |
| PRBS23 | $y[n] = y[n - 18] \oplus y[n - 23]$ | 8,388,607 |
| PRBS31 | $y[n] = y[n - 28] \oplus y[n - 31]$ | 2,147,483,647 |

6.4.6.3 Clock Pattern Mode

In the clock pattern mode, the JESD204C transport layer and link layer are bypassed, so the test sequence is neither scrambled nor encoded. The pattern consists of a 16-bit long sequence of 8 ones and 8 zeros (1111 1111 0000 0000) that repeats indefinitely.

6.4.6.4 Ramp Test Mode

In the ramp test mode, the JESD204C link layer operates normally, but the transport layer is disabled and the input from the formatter is ignored. In 8B/10B modes, the pattern begins after the ILA sequence finishes. In 64B/66B mode, the pattern begins after the serializers are initialized. Each lane transmits an identical octet stream that is encoded and scrambled by the link layer. If $K < 256$, The octet stream increments from 0x00 to K - 1. If $K > 256$, the octet stream increments from 0x00 to 0xFF, wraps around and resumes from 0x00 until the end of the multi-frame. This mode is available for both 8B/10B and 64B/66B modes.

6.4.6.5 Short and Long Transport Test Mode

JESD204C defines both short and long transport test modes to verify that the transport layers in the transmitter and receiver are operating correctly. The transport layer test modes are the same for 8B/10B mode and 64B/66B modes, since the transport layer is independent of the link layer.

In 8b/10b modes, the transport test patterns begin after the ILA has completed and repeat as long as the link is in the DATA_ENC state. In 64b/66b modes, the patterns begin after the serializers are initialized.

6.4.6.5.1 Short Transport Test Pattern

Short transport test patterns send a predefined octet format that repeats every frame. In the ADC12DJ5200-EP, all JMODE configurations use the short transport test pattern.

The $N' = 8$ short transport test pattern is shown in Table 6-59. All applicable lanes are shown, however only the enabled lanes (lowest indexed) for the configured JMODE are used.

Table 6-59. Short Transport Test Pattern for $N' = 8$ Modes (Length = 2 Frames)

| FRAME | 0 | 1 |
|-------|------|------|
| DA0 | 0x00 | 0xFF |
| DA1 | 0x01 | 0xFE |
| DA2 | 0x02 | 0xFD |
| DA3 | 0x03 | 0xFC |
| DB0 | 0x00 | 0xFF |
| DB1 | 0x01 | 0xFE |
| DB2 | 0x02 | 0xFD |

Table 6-59. Short Transport Test Pattern for N' = 8 Modes (Length = 2 Frames) (continued)

| FRAME | 0 | 1 |
|-------|------|------|
| DB3 | 0x03 | 0xFC |

When N'=12 and F=8, a short test pattern is used, depicted in . All 16 lanes are shown, but some lanes may be disabled depending on JMODE.

Table 6-60. Short Transport Test Pattern for N' = 12 Modes (With F = 8)

| Nibble: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|--------------|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|----|----|----|
| Octet: | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | |
| Lane 0 (A0) | 0xF01 | | 0xF02 | | 0xF03 | | 0xF04 | | 0xF05 | | 0xF06 | | 0xF07 | | T | |
| Lane 1 (A1) | 0xE11 | | 0xE12 | | 0xE13 | | 0xE14 | | 0xE15 | | 0xE16 | | 0xE17 | | T | |
| Lane 2 (A2) | 0xD21 | | 0xD22 | | 0xD23 | | 0xD24 | | 0xD25 | | 0xD26 | | 0xD27 | | T | |
| Lane 3 (A3) | 0xC31 | | 0xC32 | | 0xC33 | | 0xC34 | | 0xC35 | | 0xC36 | | 0xC37 | | T | |
| Lane 4 (A4) | 0xB41 | | 0xB42 | | 0xB43 | | 0xB44 | | 0xB45 | | 0xB46 | | 0xB47 | | T | |
| Lane 5 (A5) | 0xA51 | | 0xA52 | | 0xA53 | | 0xA54 | | 0xA55 | | 0xA56 | | 0xA57 | | T | |
| Lane 6 (A6) | 0x961 | | 0x962 | | 0x963 | | 0x964 | | 0x965 | | 0x966 | | 0x967 | | T | |
| Lane 7 (A7) | 0x871 | | 0x872 | | 0x873 | | 0x874 | | 0x875 | | 0x876 | | 0x877 | | T | |
| Lane 8 (B0) | 0xF01 | | 0xF02 | | 0xF03 | | 0xF04 | | 0xF05 | | 0xF06 | | 0xF07 | | T | |
| Lane 9 (B1) | 0xE11 | | 0xE12 | | 0xE13 | | 0xE14 | | 0xE15 | | 0xE16 | | 0xE17 | | T | |
| Lane 10 (B2) | 0xD21 | | 0xD22 | | 0xD23 | | 0xD24 | | 0xD25 | | 0xD26 | | 0xD27 | | T | |
| Lane 11 (B3) | 0xC31 | | 0xC32 | | 0xC33 | | 0xC34 | | 0xC35 | | 0xC36 | | 0xC37 | | T | |
| Lane 12 (B4) | 0xB41 | | 0xB42 | | 0xB43 | | 0xB44 | | 0xB45 | | 0xB46 | | 0xB47 | | T | |
| Lane 13 (B5) | 0xA51 | | 0xA52 | | 0xA53 | | 0xA54 | | 0xA55 | | 0xA56 | | 0xA57 | | T | |
| Lane 14 (B6) | 0x961 | | 0x962 | | 0x963 | | 0x964 | | 0x965 | | 0x966 | | 0x967 | | T | |
| Lane 15 (B7) | 0x871 | | 0x872 | | 0x873 | | 0x874 | | 0x875 | | 0x876 | | 0x877 | | T | |

6.4.6.6 D21.5 Test Mode

In this test mode, the controller transmits a continuous stream of D21.5 characters (alternating 0s and 1s). This mode applies to 8B/10B and 64B/66B modes.

6.4.6.7 K28.5 Test Mode

In this test mode, the controller transmits a continuous stream of K28.5 characters. This mode only applies to 8B/10B modes.

6.4.6.8 Repeated ILA Test Mode

In this test mode, the JESD204C link layer operates normally, except that the ILA sequence (ILAS) repeats indefinitely instead of starting the data phase. Whenever the receiver issues a synchronization request, the transmitter initiates code group synchronization. Upon completion of code group synchronization, the transmitter repeatedly transmits the ILA sequence. This mode only applies to 8B/10B modes.

6.4.6.9 Modified RPAT Test Mode

A 12-octet repeating pattern is defined in INCITS TR-35-2004. The purpose of this pattern is to generate white spectral content for JESD204C compliance and jitter testing. [Table 6-61](#) lists the pattern before and after 8B/10B encoding. This mode only applies to 8B/10B modes.

Table 6-61. Modified RPAT Pattern Values

| OCTET NUMBER | Dx.y NOTATION | 8-BIT INPUT TO 8B/10B ENCODER | 20b OUTPUT OF 8B/10B ENCODER (Two Characters) |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 0 | D30.5 | 0xBE | 0x86BA6 |
| 1 | D23.6 | 0xD7 | |

Table 6-61. Modified RPAT Pattern Values (continued)

| OCTET NUMBER | Dx.y NOTATION | 8-BIT INPUT TO 8B/10B ENCODER | 20b OUTPUT OF 8B/10B ENCODER (Two Characters) |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 2 | D3.1 | 0x23 | 0xC6475 |
| 3 | D7.2 | 0x47 | |
| 4 | D11.3 | 0x6B | 0xD0E8D |
| 5 | D15.4 | 0x8F | |
| 6 | D19.5 | 0xB3 | 0xCA8B4 |
| 7 | D20.0 | 0x14 | |
| 8 | D30.2 | 0x5E | 0x7949E |
| 9 | D27.7 | 0xFB | |
| 10 | D21.1 | 0x35 | 0xAA665 |
| 11 | D25.2 | 0x59 | |

6.4.7 Calibration Modes and Trimming

ADC12DJ5200-EP has two calibration modes available: foreground calibration and background calibration. When foreground calibration is initiated the ADCs are automatically taken offline and the output data becomes mid-code (0x000 in 2's complement) while a calibration is occurring. Background calibration allows the ADC to continue normal operation while the ADC cores are calibrated in the background by swapping in a different ADC core to take its place. Additional offset calibration features are available in both foreground and background calibration modes. Further, a number of ADC parameters can be trimmed to optimize performance in a user system.

ADC12DJ5200-EP consists of a total of six sub-ADCs, each referred to as a *bank*, with two banks forming an *ADC core*. The banks sample out-of-phase so that each ADC core is two-way interleaved. The six banks form three *ADC cores*, referred to as ADC A, ADC B, and ADC C. In foreground calibration mode, ADC A samples INA_{\pm} and ADC B samples INB_{\pm} in dual-channel mode and both ADC A and ADC B sample INA_{\pm} (or INB_{\pm}) in single-channel mode. In the background calibration modes, the third ADC core, ADC C, is swapped in periodically for ADC A and ADC B so that they can be calibrated without disrupting operation. [Figure 6-25](#) provides a diagram of the calibration system including labeling of the banks that make up each ADC core. When calibration is performed the linearity, gain and offset voltage for each bank are calibrated to an internally generated calibration signal. The analog inputs can be driven during calibration, in both foreground and background calibration, except that when offset calibration (OS_CAL or BGOS_CAL) is used there must be no signals (or aliased signals) near DC for proper estimation of the offset (see the [Offset Calibration](#) section).

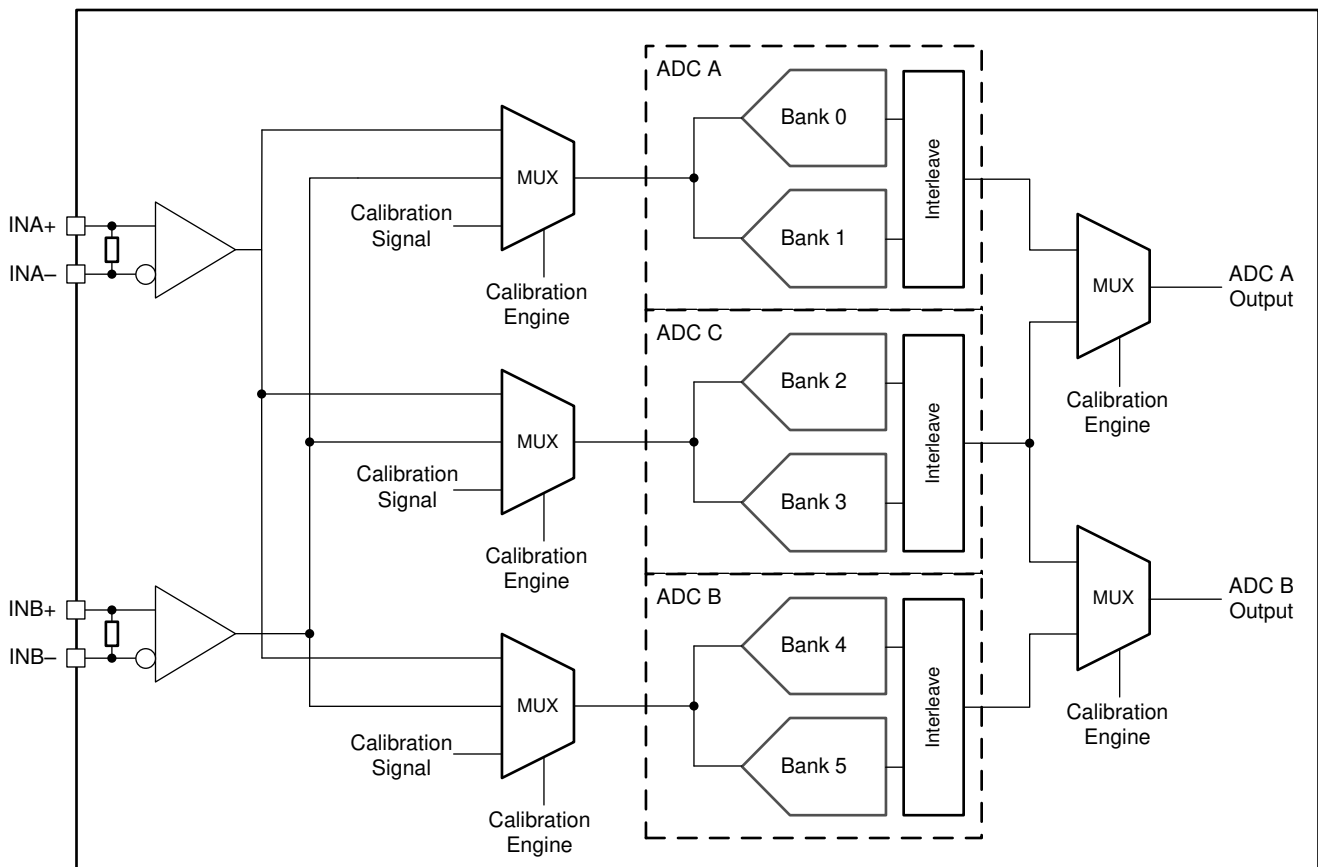


Figure 6-25. ADC12DJ5200-EP Calibration System Block Diagram

In addition to calibration, a number of ADC parameters are user controllable to provide trimming for optimal performance. These parameters include input offset voltage, ADC gain, interleaving timing, and input termination resistance. The default trim values are programmed at the factory to unique values for each device that are determined to be optimal at the test system operating conditions. The user can read the factory-programmed

values from the trim registers and adjust as desired. The register fields that control the trimming are labeled according to the input that is being sampled (INA_{\pm} or INB_{\pm}), the bank that is being trimmed, or the ADC core that is being trimmed. The user is not expected to change the trim values as operating conditions change, however optimal performance can be obtained by doing so. Any custom trimming must be done on a per device basis because of process variations, meaning that there is no global optimal setting for all parts. See the [Trimming](#) section for information about the available trim parameters and associated registers.

6.4.7.1 Foreground Calibration Mode

Foreground calibration requires the ADC to stop converting the analog input signals during the procedure. Foreground calibration always runs on power-up and the user must wait a sufficient time before programming the device to make sure the calibration is finished. Foreground calibration can be initiated by triggering the calibration engine. The trigger source can be either the CAL_TRIG pin or CAL_SOFT_TRIG (see the [calibration software trigger register](#)) and is chosen by setting CAL_TRIG_EN (see the [calibration pin configuration register](#)).

6.4.7.2 Background Calibration Mode

Background calibration mode allows the ADC to continuously operate, with no interruption of data. This continuous operation is accomplished by activating an extra ADC core that is calibrated and then takes over operation for one of the other previously active ADC cores. When that ADC core is taken off-line, that ADC is calibrated and can in turn take over to allow the next ADC to be calibrated. This process operates continuously, ensuring the ADC cores always provide the optimum performance regardless of system operating condition changes. Because of the additional active ADC core, background calibration mode has increased power consumption in comparison to foreground calibration mode. The low-power background calibration (LPBG) mode discussed in the [Low-Power Background Calibration \(LPBG\) Mode](#) section provides reduced average power consumption in comparison with the standard background calibration mode. Background calibration can be enabled by setting CAL_BG (see the [calibration configuration 0 register](#)). CAL_TRIG_EN must be set to 0 and CAL_SOFT_TRIG must be set to 1.

Great care has been taken to minimize effects on converted data as the core switching process occurs, however, small brief glitches may still occur on the converter data as the cores are swapped.

6.4.7.3 Low-Power Background Calibration (LPBG) Mode

Low-power background calibration (LPBG) mode reduces the power-overhead of enabling additional ADC cores. Off-line cores are powered down until ready to be calibrated and put on-line. Set LP_EN = 1 to enable the low-power background calibration feature. LP_SLEEP_DLY is used to adjust the amount of time an ADC sleeps before waking up for calibration (if LP_EN = 1 and LP_TRIG = 0). LP_WAKE_DLY sets how long the core is allowed to stabilize before calibration and being put on-line. LP_TRIG is used to select between an automatic switching process or one that is controlled by the user via CAL_SOFT_TRIG or CAL_TRIG. In this mode, there is an increase in power consumption during the ADC core calibration. The power consumption roughly alternates between the power consumption in foreground calibration when the spare ADC core is sleeping to the power consumption in background calibration when the spare ADC is being calibrated. Design the power-supply network to control the transient power requirements for this mode. LPBG calibration mode is not recommended to be used in single channel operating modes.

6.4.8 Offset Calibration

Foreground calibration and background calibration modes inherently calibrate the offsets of the ADC cores; however, the input buffers sit outside of the calibration loop. Therefore, their offsets are not calibrated by the standard calibration process. In both dual-channel mode and single-channel mode, uncalibrated input buffer offsets result in a shift in the mid-code output (DC offset) with no input. Further, in single-channel mode uncalibrated input buffer offsets can result in a fixed spur at $f_s / 2$. A separate calibration is provided to correct the input buffer offsets.

There must be no signals at or near DC or aliased signals that fall at or near DC in order to properly calibrate the offsets, requiring the system to specify this condition during normal operation or have the ability to mute the input signal during calibration. Foreground offset calibration is enabled via CAL_OS and only performs the calibration one time as part of the foreground calibration procedure. Background offset calibration is enabled

via CAL_BGOS and continues to correct the offset as part of the background calibration routine to account for operating condition changes. When CAL_BGOS is set, the system must make sure there are no DC or near DC signals or aliased signals that fall at or near DC during normal operation. When background offset calibration is used the analog to digital conversion is disturbed by a bandwidth difference. The calibration time is relatively long because the offset calibration engine requires a lot of averaging. A preferred method for offset calibration is to use foreground calibration as a one-time operation so the timing of the disturbing glitch can be controlled. A one time foreground calibration can be performed by setting CAL_OS to 1 before setting CAL_EN. However, this will not correct for variations as operating conditions change.

The offset calibration correction uses the input offset voltage trim registers (see Table 6-62) to correct the offset and therefore must not be written by the user when offset calibration is used. The user can read the calibrated values by reading the OADJ_x_VINy registers, where x is the ADC core and y is the input (INA± or INB±), after calibration is completed. Only read the values when FG_DONE is read as 1 when using foreground offset calibration (CAL_OS = 1) and do not read the values when using background offset calibration (CAL_BGOS = 1).

6.4.9 Trimming

Table 6-62 lists the parameters that can be trimmed and the associated registers. User trimming is limited to foreground (FG) calibration mode only.

Table 6-62. Trim Register Descriptions

| TRIM PARAMETER | TRIM REGISTER | NOTES |
|--|---|--|
| Band-gap reference | BG_TRIM | Measurement on BG output pin. |
| Input termination resistance | RTRIM_x, where x = A for INA± or B for INB±) | The device must be powered on with a clock applied. |
| Input offset voltage | OADJ_A_FG0_VINx, OADJ_A_FG90_VINx and OADJ_B_FG0_VINx, where OADJ_A applies to ADC core A and OADJ_B applies to ADC core B, FG0 applies to dual channel mode for ADC cores A and B and single channel mode for ADC core B, FG90 applies to ADC core A in single channel mode and x = A for INA± or B for INB±) | Input offset adjustment in dual channel mode consists of changing OADJ_A_FG0_VINA for channel A and OADJ_B_FG0_VINB for channel B. In single channel mode, OADJ_A_FG90_VINx and OADJ_B_FG0_VINx must be adjusted together to trim the input offset or adjusted separate to compensate the f _s /2 offset spur. |
| INA± and INB± gain | GAIN_xy_FGDUAL or GAIN_xy_FGDES, where x = ADC channel (A or B) and y = bank number (0 or 1) | Set FS_RANGE_A and FS_RANGE_B to default values before trimming the input. Use FS_RANGE_A and FS_RANGE_B to adjust the full-scale input voltage. The GAIN_xy_FGDUAL registers apply to Dual Channel Mode and the GAIN_xy_FGDES registers apply to the Single Channel Mode. To trim the gain of ADC core A or B, change GAIN_x0_FGDUAL and GAIN_x1_FGDUAL (or GAIN_x0_FGDES and GAIN_x1_FGDES) together in the same direction. To trim the gain of the two banks within ADC A or B, change GAIN_x0_FGDUAL and GAIN_x1_FGDUAL (or GAIN_x0_FGDES and GAIN_x1_FGDES) in opposite directions. |
| INA± and INB± full-scale input voltage | FS_RANGE_x, where x = A for INA± or B for INB±) | Full-scale input voltage adjustment for each input. The default value is effected by GAIN_Bx (x = 0, 1, 4 or 5). Trim GAIN_Bx with FS_RANGE_x set to the default value. FS_RANGE_x can then be used to trim the full-scale input voltage. |
| Intra-ADC core timing (bank timing) | Bx_TIME_y, where x = bank number (0, 1, 4 or 5) and y = 0° (0) or –90° (90) clock phase | Trims the timing between the two banks of an ADC core (ADC A or B). The 0° clock phase is used for dual channel mode and for ADC B in single channel mode. The –90° clock phase is used only for ADC A in single-channel mode. A mismatch in the timing between the two banks of an ADC core can result in an f _s /2-f _{IN} spur in dual channel mode or f _s /4±f _{IN} spurs in single channel mode. |

Table 6-62. Trim Register Descriptions (continued)

| TRIM PARAMETER | TRIM REGISTER | NOTES |
|---|---|---|
| Inter-ADC core timing (dual-channel mode) | TADJ_A , TADJ_B | The suffix letter (A or B) indicates the ADC core that is being trimmed. Changing either TADJ_A or TADJ_B adjusts the sampling instance of ADC A relative to ADC B in dual channel mode. |
| Inter-ADC core timing (single-channel mode) | TADJ_A_FG90_VINx , TADJ_B_FG0_VINx , where x = analog input (INA± or INB±) | These trim registers are used to adjust the timing of ADC core A relative to ADC core B in single channel mode. A mismatch in the timing will result in an $f_S/2-f_{IN}$ spur that is signal dependent. Changing either TADJ_A_FG90_VINx or TADJ_B_FG0_VINx changes the relative timing of ADC core A relative to ADC core B in single channel mode. |

6.5 Programming

6.5.1 Using the Serial Interface

The serial interface is accessed using the following four pins: serial clock (SCLK), serial data in (SDI), serial data out (SDO), and serial interface chip-select ($\overline{\text{SCS}}$). Register access is enabled through the $\overline{\text{SCS}}$ pin.

6.5.1.1 $\overline{\text{SCS}}$

This signal must be asserted low to access a register through the serial interface. Setup and hold times with respect to the SCLK must be observed.

6.5.1.2 SCLK

Serial data input is accepted at the rising edge of this signal. SCLK has no minimum frequency requirement.

6.5.1.3 SDI

Each register access requires a specific 24-bit pattern at this input. This pattern consists of a read-and-write (R/W) bit, register address, and register value. The data are shifted in MSB first and multi-byte registers are always in little-endian format (least significant byte stored at the lowest address). Setup and hold times with respect to the SCLK must be observed (see the *Timing Requirements* table).

6.5.1.4 SDO

The SDO signal provides the output data requested by a read command. This output is high impedance during write bus cycles and during the read bit and register address portion of read bus cycles.

As shown in [Figure 6-26](#), each register access consists of 24 bits. The first bit is high for a read and low for a write.

The next 15 bits are the address of the register that is to be written to. During write operations, the last eight bits are the data written to the addressed register. During read operations, the last eight bits on SDI are ignored and, during this time, the SDO outputs the data from the addressed register. [Figure 6-26](#) shows the serial protocol details.

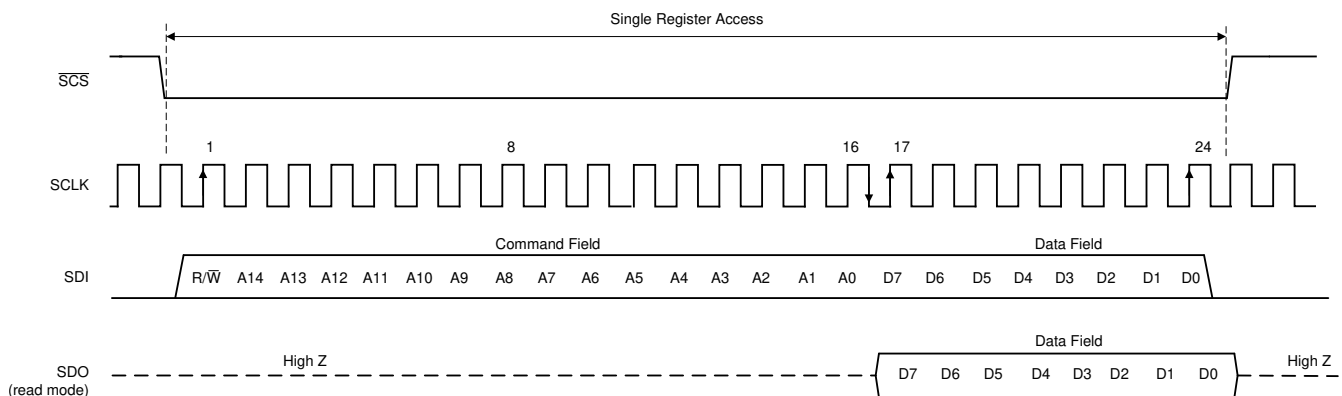


Figure 6-26. Serial Interface Protocol: Single Read/Write

6.5.1.5 Streaming Mode

The serial interface supports streaming reads and writes. In this mode, the initial 24 bits of the transaction specifies the access type, register address, and data value as normal. Additional clock cycles of write or read data are immediately transferred, as long as the $\overline{\text{SCS}}$ input is maintained in the asserted (logic low) state. The register address auto increments (default) or decrements for each subsequent 8-bit transfer of the streaming transaction. The ADDR_ASC bit (register 000h, bits 5 and 2) controls whether the address value ascends (increments) or descends (decrements). Streaming mode can be disabled by setting the ADDR_HOLD bit (see the [user SPI configuration register](#)). [Figure 6-27](#) shows the streaming mode transaction details.

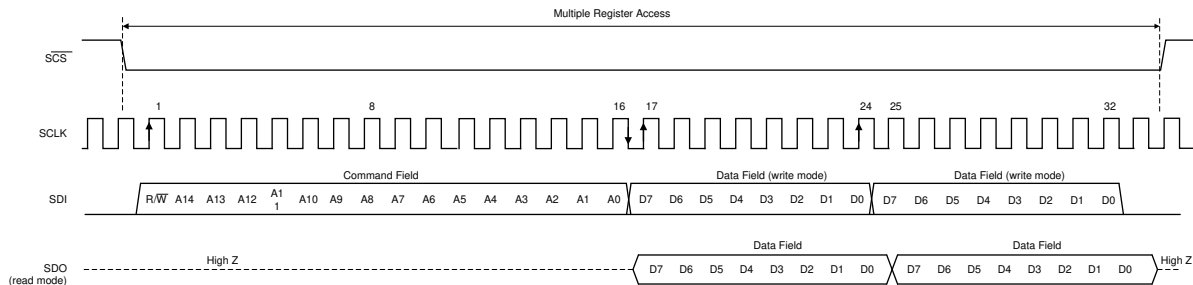


Figure 6-27. Serial Interface Protocol: Streaming Read/Write

See the [SPI Register Map](#) section for detailed information regarding the registers.

Note

The serial interface must not be accessed during ADC calibration. Accessing the serial interface during this time impairs the performance of the device until the device is calibrated correctly. Writing or reading the serial registers also reduces dynamic ADC performance for the duration of the register access time.

6.6 SPI Register Map

Table 6-63 lists the SPI_Register_Map registers. All register offset addresses not listed in Table 6-63 should be considered as reserved locations and the register contents should not be modified.

Table 6-63. SPI REGISTER MAP Registers

| Address | Acronym | Register Name | Section |
|---------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 0x0 | CONFIG_A | Configuration A (default: 0x30) | Go |
| 0x2 | DEVICE_CONFIG | Device Configuration (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x3 | CHIP_TYPE | Chip Type (Default: 0x03) | Go |
| 0x4 | CHIP_ID | Chip Identification | Go |
| 0xC | VENDOR_ID | Vendor Identification (Default = 0x0451) | Go |
| 0x10 | USR0 | User SPI Configuration (Default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x29 | CLK_CTRL0 | Clock Control 0 (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x2A | CLK_CTRL1 | Clock Control 1 (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x02B | CLK_CNTL2 | Clock Control 2 (default: 0x11) | Go |
| 0x2C | SYSREF_POS | SYSREF Capture Position (Read-Only, Default: undefined) | Go |
| 0x30 | FS_RANGE_A | FS_RANGE_A (default: 0xA000) | Go |
| 0x32 | FS_RANGE_B | FS_RANGE_B (default: 0xA000) | Go |
| 0x38 | BG_BYPASS | Band-Gap Bypass (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x3B | TMSTP_CTRL | TMSTP Control (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x48 | SER_PE | Serializer Pre-Emphasis Control (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x60 | INPUT_MUX | Input Mux Control (default: 0x01) | Go |
| 0x61 | CAL_EN | Calibration Enable (Default: 0x01) | Go |
| 0x62 | CAL_CFG0 | Calibration Configuration 0 (Default: 0x01) | Go |
| 0x64 | CAL_CFG2 | Calibration Configuration 0 (Default: 0x02) | Go |
| 0x68 | CAL_AVG | Calibration Averaging (default: 0x61) | Go |
| 0x6A | CAL_STATUS | Calibration Status (default: undefined) (read-only) | Go |
| 0x6B | CAL_PIN_CFG | Calibration Pin Configuration (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x6C | CAL_SOFT_TRIG | Calibration Software Trigger (default: 0x01) | Go |
| 0x6E | CAL_LP | Low-Power Background Calibration (default: 0x88) | Go |
| 0x70 | CAL_DATA_EN | Calibration Data Enable (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x71 | CAL_DATA | Calibration Data (default: undefined) | Go |
| 0x7A | GAIN_TRIM_A | Gain DAC Trim A (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x7B | GAIN_TRIM_B | Gain DAC Trim B (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x7C | BG_TRIM | Band-Gap Trim (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x7E | RTRIM_A | Resistor Trim for VinA (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x7F | RTRIM_B | Resistor Trim for VinB (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x9D | ADC_DITH | ADC Dither Control (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x160 | LSB_CTRL | LSB Control Bit Output (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x200 | JESD_EN | JESD204C Subsystem Enable (default: 0x01) | Go |
| 0x201 | JMODE | JESD204C Mode (default: 0x02) | Go |
| 0x202 | KM1 | JESD204C K Parameter (default: 0x1F) | Go |
| 0x203 | JSYNC_N | JESD204C Manual Sync Request (default: 0x01) | Go |
| 0x204 | JCTRL | JESD204C Control (default: 0x03) | Go |
| 0x205 | JTEST | JESD204C Test Control (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x206 | DID | JESD204C DID Parameter (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x207 | FCHAR | JESD204C Frame Character (default: 0x00) | Go |

Table 6-63. SPI REGISTER MAP Registers (continued)

| Address | Acronym | Register Name | Section |
|---------|---------------|--|--------------------|
| 0x208 | JESD_STATUS | JESD204C / System Status Register | Go |
| 0x209 | PD_CH | JESD204C Channel Power Down (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x20A | JEXTRA_A | JESD204C Extra Lane Enable (Link A) (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x20B | JEXTRA_B | JESD204C Extra Lane Enable (Link B) (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x20F | SHMODE | JESD204C Sync Word Mode (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x210 | DDC_CFG | DDC Configuration (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x211 | OVR_T0 | Over-range Threshold 0 (default: 0xF2) | Go |
| 0x212 | OVR_T1 | Over-range Threshold 1 (default: 0xAB) | Go |
| 0x213 | OVR_CFG | Over-range Enable / Hold Off (default: 0x07) | Go |
| 0x214 | CMODE | DDC NCO Configuration Preset Mode (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x215 | CSEL | DDC NCO Configuration Preset Select (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x216 | DIG_BIND | Digital Channel Binding (default: 0x02) | Go |
| 0x217 | NCO_RDIV | NCO Reference Divisor (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x219 | NCO_SYNC | NCO Synchronization (default: 0x02) | Go |
| 0x220 | FREQA0 | NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 0) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x224 | PHASEA0 | NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 0) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x228 | FREQA1 | NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 1) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x22C | PHASEA1 | NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 1) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x230 | FREQA2 | NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 2) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x234 | PHASEA2 | NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 2) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x238 | FREQA3 | NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 3) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x23C | PHASEA3 | NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 3) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x240 | FREQB0 | NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 0) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x244 | PHASEB0 | NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 0) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x248 | FREQB1 | NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 1) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x24C | PHASEB1 | NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 1) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x250 | FREQB2 | NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 2) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x254 | PHASEB2 | NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 2) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x258 | FREQB3 | NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 3) (default: 0xC0000000) | Go |
| 0x25C | PHASEB3 | NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 3) (default: 0x0000) | Go |
| 0x270 | INIT_STATUS | Initialization Status (read-only) | Go |
| 0x297 | SPIN_ID | Chip Spin Identifier (default: See description, read-only) | Go |
| 0x2A2 | TESTBUS | Analog Test Bus Control (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x2B0 | SRC_EN | SYSREF Calibration Enable (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x2B1 | SRC_CFG | SYSREF Calibration Configuration (default: 0x05) | Go |
| 0x2B2 | SRC_STATUS | SYSREF Calibration Status (read-only, default: undefined) | Go |
| 0x2B5 | TAD | DEVCLK Timing Adjust (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x2B8 | TAD_RAMP | DEVCLK Timing Adjust Ramp Control (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x2C0 | ALARM | Alarm Interrupt (read-only) | Go |
| 0x2C1 | ALM_STATUS | Alarm Status (default: 0x3F, write to clear) | Go |
| 0x2C2 | ALM_MASK | Alarm Mask Register (default: 0x3F) | Go |
| 0x2C4 | FIFO_LANE_ALM | FIFO Overflow/Underflow Alarm (default: 0xFFFF) | Go |
| 0x310 | TADJ_A | Timing Adjust for A-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x313 | TADJ_B | Timing Adjust for B-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |

Table 6-63. SPI REGISTER MAP Registers (continued)

| Address | Acronym | Register Name | Section |
|---------|------------------|--|--------------------|
| 0x314 | TADJ_A_FG90_VINA | Timing Adjust for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x315 | TADJ_B_FG0_VINA | Timing Adjust for B-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x31A | TADJ_A_FG90_VINB | Timing Adjust for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x31B | TADJ_B_FG0_VINB | Timing Adjust for B-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x344 | OADJ_A_FG0_VINA | Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x346 | OADJ_A_FG0_VINB | Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x348 | OADJ_A_FG90_VINA | Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x34A | OADJ_A_FG90_VINB | Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x34C | OADJ_B_FG0_VINA | Offset Adjustment for B-ADC sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x34E | OADJ_B_FG0_VINB | Offset Adjustment for B-ADC sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x350 | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 0 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x351 | GAIN_A1_FGDUAL | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 1 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x352 | GAIN_B0_FGDUAL | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 0 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x353 | GAIN_B1_FGDUAL | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 1 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x354 | GAIN_A0_FGDES | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 0 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x355 | GAIN_A1_FGDES | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 1 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x356 | GAIN_B0_FGDES | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 0 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x357 | GAIN_B1_FGDES | Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 1 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM) | Go |
| 0x400 | PFIR_CFG | Programmable FIR Mode (default: 0x00) | Go |
| 0x418 | PFIR_A0 | PFIR Coefficient A0 | Go |
| 0x41A | PFIR_A1 | PFIR Coefficient A1 | Go |
| 0x41C | PFIR_A2 | PFIR Coefficient A2 | Go |
| 0x41E | PFIR_A3 | PFIR Coefficient A3 | Go |
| 0x420 | PFIR_A4 | PFIR Coefficient A4 | Go |
| 0x423 | PFIR_A5 | PFIR Coefficient A5 | Go |
| 0x425 | PFIR_A6 | PFIR Coefficient A6 | Go |
| 0x427 | PFIR_A7 | PFIR Coefficient A7 | Go |
| 0x429 | PFIR_A8 | PFIR Coefficient A8 | Go |
| 0x448 | PFIR_B0 | PFIR Coefficient B0 | Go |
| 0x44A | PFIR_B1 | PFIR Coefficient B1 | Go |
| 0x44C | PFIR_B2 | PFIR Coefficient B2 | Go |
| 0x44E | PFIR_B3 | PFIR Coefficient B3 | Go |
| 0x450 | PFIR_B4 | PFIR Coefficient B4 | Go |
| 0x453 | PFIR_B5 | PFIR Coefficient B5 | Go |
| 0x455 | PFIR_B6 | PFIR Coefficient B6 | Go |
| 0x457 | PFIR_B7 | PFIR Coefficient B7 | Go |

Table 6-63. SPI REGISTER MAP Registers (continued)

| Address | Acronym | Register Name | Section |
|---------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 0x459 | PFIR_B8 | PFIR Coefficient B8 | Go |

Complex bit access types are encoded to fit into small table cells. [Table 6-64](#) shows the codes that are used for access types in this section.

Table 6-64. SPI_Register_Map Access Type Codes

| Access Type | Code | Description |
|--------------------------|------|--|
| Read Type | | |
| R | R | Read |
| Write Type | | |
| W | W | Write |
| Reset or Default Value | | |
| -n | | Value after reset or the default value |
| Register Array Variables | | |
| i,j,k,l,m,n | | When these variables are used in a register name, an offset, or an address, they refer to the value of a register array where the register is part of a group of repeating registers. The register groups form a hierarchical structure and the array is represented with a formula. |
| y | | When this variable is used in a register name, an offset, or an address it refers to the value of a register array. |

6.6.1 CONFIG_A Register (Address = 0x0) [reset = 0x30]

CONFIG_A is shown in [Figure 6-28](#) and described in [Table 6-65](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Configuration A (default: 0x30)

Figure 6-28. CONFIG_A Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|---|---|---|
| SOFT_RESET | RESERVED | ASCEND | SDO_ACTIVE | RESERVED | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x1 | R-0x1 | R/W-0x0 | | | |

Table 6-65. CONFIG_A Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|------------|------|-------|--|
| 7 | SOFT_RESET | R/W | 0x0 | Setting this bit causes a full reset of the chip and all SPI registers (including CONFIG_A). This bit is self-clearing. After writing this bit, the part may take up to 750ns to reset. During this time, do not perform any SPI transactions. |
| 6 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 5 | ASCEND | R/W | 0x1 | 0 : Address is decremented during streaming reads/writes 1 : Address is incremented during streaming reads/writes (default) |

Table 6-65. CONFIG_A Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|------------|------|-------|--|
| 4 | SDO_ACTIVE | R | 0x1 | Always returns 1. Always use SDO for SPI reads. No SDIO mode supported. |
| 3:0 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

6.6.2 DEVICE_CONFIG Register (Address = 0x2) [reset = 0x00]

DEVICE_CONFIG is shown in [Figure 6-29](#) and described in [Table 6-66](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Device Configuration (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-29. DEVICE_CONFIG Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|
| RESERVED | | | | | | MODE | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-66. DEVICE_CONFIG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1:0 | MODE | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Normal operation (default) 1 : Reserved 2 : Reserved 3 : Power down (lowest power, slower resume) |

6.6.3 CHIP_TYPE Register (Address = 0x3) [reset = 0x03]

CHIP_TYPE is shown in [Figure 6-30](#) and described in [Table 6-67](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Chip Type (Default: 0x03)

Figure 6-30. CHIP_TYPE Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | | CHIP_TYPE | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R-0x3 | | | |

Table 6-67. CHIP_TYPE Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 3:0 | CHIP_TYPE | R | 0x3 | Always returns 0x3, indicating that the part is a high speed ADC. |

6.6.4 CHIP_ID Register (Address = 0x4) [reset = 0x0]

CHIP_ID is shown in [Figure 6-31](#) and described in [Table 6-68](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Chip Identification

Figure 6-31. CHIP_ID Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| CHIP_ID | | | | | | | |
| R-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| CHIP_ID | | | | | | | |
| R-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-68. CHIP_ID Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|---|
| 15:0 | CHIP_ID | R | 0x0 | Returns 0x0021 indicating the device is in the ADCrDJssssRF family. |

6.6.5 VENDOR_ID Register (Address = 0xC) [reset = 0x0]

VENDOR_ID is shown in [Figure 6-32](#) and described in [Table 6-69](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Vendor Identification (Default = 0x0451)

Figure 6-32. VENDOR_ID Register

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| VENDOR_ID | | | | | | | |
| R-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| VENDOR_ID | | | | | | | |
| R-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-69. VENDOR_ID Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|-----------|------|-------|---|
| 15:0 | VENDOR_ID | R | 0x0 | Always returns 0x0451 (Vendor ID for Texas Instruments) |

6.6.6 USR0 Register (Address = 0x10) [reset = 0x00]

USR0 is shown in [Figure 6-33](#) and described in [Table 6-70](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

User SPI Configuration (Default: 0x00)

Figure 6-33. USR0 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | | ADDR_HOLD |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-70. USR0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-70. USR0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------|------|-------|--|
| 0 | ADDR_HOLD | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Use ASCEND register to select address ascend/descend mode (default) 1 : Address stays constant throughout streaming operation; useful for reading and writing calibration vector information at the CAL_DATA register |

6.6.7 CLK_CTRL0 Register (Address = 0x29) [reset = 0x00]

CLK_CTRL0 is shown in [Figure 6-34](#) and described in [Table 6-71](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Clock Control 0 (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-34. CLK_CTRL0 Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | SYSREF_PRO C_EN | SYSREF_REC V_EN | SYSREF_ZOO M | SYSREF_SEL | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | | | |

Table 6-71. CLK_CTRL0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 6 | SYSREF_PROC_EN | R/W | 0x0 | This bit enables the SYSREF processor, which allows the device to process SYSREF events (default: disabled). SYSREF_RECV_EN must be set before setting SYSREF_PROC_EN. |
| 5 | SYSREF_RECV_EN | R/W | 0x0 | Set this bit to enable the SYSREF receiver circuit (default: disabled) |
| 4 | SYSREF_ZOOM | R/W | 0x0 | Set this bit to zoom in the SYSREF windowing status and delays (impacts SYSREF_POS and SYSREF_SEL). When set, the delays used in the SYSREF windowing feature (reported in the SYSREF_POS register) become smaller. Use SYSREF_ZOOM for high clock rates, specifically when multiple SYSREF valid windows are encountered in the SYSREF_POS register; see the SYSREF Position Detector and Sampling Position Selection (SYSREF Windowing) section. |
| 3:0 | SYSREF_SEL | R/W | 0x0 | Set this field to select which SYSREF delay to use. Set this field based on the results returned by SYSREF_POS; see the SYSREF Position Detector and Sampling Position Selection (SYSREF Windowing) section. These bits must be set to 0 to use SYSREF calibration; see the Automatic SYSREF Calibration section. |

6.6.8 CLK_CTRL1 Register (Address = 0x2A) [reset = 0x00]

CLK_CTRL1 is shown in [Figure 6-35](#) and described in [Table 6-72](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Clock Control 1 (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-35. CLK_CTRL1 Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Figure 6-35. CLK_CTRL1 Register (continued)

| | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| RESERVED | SYSREF_TIME_STAMP_EN | DEVCLK_LVPECL_EN | SYSREF_LVPECL_EN | SYSREF_INVRTED |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-72. CLK_CTRL1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 3 | SYSREF_TIME_STAMP_EN | R/W | 0x0 | The SYSREF signal can be observed on the LSB of the JESD204C output samples when SYSREF_TIMESTAMP_EN and TIME_STAMP_EN are both set. Only supported in DDC bypass modes (that is, D=1). This bit allows SYSREF± to be used as the timestamp input. |
| 2 | DEVCLK_LVPECL_EN | R/W | 0x0 | Activate DC-coupled, low-voltage PECL mode for CLK±; see the Pin Functions table. |
| 1 | SYSREF_LVPECL_EN | R/W | 0x0 | Activate DC-coupled, low-voltage PECL mode for SYSREF±; see the Pin Functions table. |
| 0 | SYSREF_INVERTED | R/W | 0x0 | This bit inverts the SYSREF signal used for alignment. |

6.6.9 CLK_CTRL2 Register (Address = 0x02B) [reset = 0x11]

CLK_CTRL2 is shown in and described in [Figure 6-36](#) and described in [Table 6-73](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Clock Control 2 (default: 0x11)

Figure 6-36. CLK_CTRL2 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | C_CLK_FEEDBACK_GAIN | Reserved | EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR | CLKSAMP_DEL | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x1 | |

Table 6-73. CLK_CTRL2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4 | C_CLK_FEEDBACK_GAIN | R/W | 0x1 | Adjustable feedback gain for CMLtoCMOS converter (high gain:1) |
| 3 | Reserved | R/W | 0x0 | Reserved |
| 2 | EN_VA11_NOISE_SUPPR | R/W | 0x0 | When set, noise on VA11 is suppressed. It is recommended to have this set, as it reduces noise coupling from the digital circuits to analog clock, at the expense of a small increase in power. |
| 1:0 | CLKSAMP_DEL | R/W | 0x1 | Adjustable delay for the sampling clock (one hot encoded) |

6.6.10 SYSREF_POS Register (Address = 0x2C) [reset = 0x0]

SYSREF_POS is shown in [Figure 6-37](#) and described in [Table 6-74](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

SYSREF Capture Position (Read-Only, Default: undefined)

Figure 6-37. SYSREF_POS Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Figure 6-37. SYSREF_POS Register (continued)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| SYSREF_POS | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| SYSREF_POS | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SYSREF_POS | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-74. SYSREF_POS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|------------|------|-------|--|
| 23:0 | SYSREF_POS | R/W | 0x0 | Returns a 24-bit status value that indicates the position of the SYSREF edge with respect to CLK±. Use this to program SYSREF_SEL. |

6.6.11 FS_RANGE_A Register (Address = 0x30) [reset = 0xA000]

FS_RANGE_A is shown in [Figure 6-38](#) and described in [Table 6-75](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

FS_RANGE_A (default: 0xA000)

Figure 6-38. FS_RANGE_A Register

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| FS_RANGE_A | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xA000 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FS_RANGE_A | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xA000 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-75. FS_RANGE_A Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|------------|------|--------|--|
| 15:0 | FS_RANGE_A | R/W | 0xA000 | These bits enable adjustment of the analog full-scale range for INA±. 0x0000: Settings below 0x2000 result in degraded performance 0x2000: 500 mVPP - Recommended minimum setting 0xA000: 800 mVPP (default) 0xFFFF: 1000 mVPP - Maximum setting |

6.6.12 FS_RANGE_B Register (Address = 0x32) [reset = 0xA000]

FS_RANGE_B is shown in [Figure 6-39](#) and described in [Table 6-76](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

FS_RANGE_B (default: 0xA000)

Figure 6-39. FS_RANGE_B Register

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| FS_RANGE_B | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xA000 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

Figure 6-39. FS_RANGE_B Register (continued)

| |
|------------|
| FS_RANGE_B |
| R/W-0xA000 |

Table 6-76. FS_RANGE_B Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|------------|------|--------|--|
| 15:0 | FS_RANGE_B | R/W | 0xA000 | These bits enable adjustment of the analog full-scale range for INB±. 0x0000: Settings below 0x2000 result in degraded performance 0x2000: 500 mVPP - Recommended minimum setting 0xA000: 800 mVPP (default) 0xFFFF: 1000 mVPP - Maximum setting |

6.6.13 BG_BYPASS Register (Address = 0x38) [reset = 0x00]

BG_BYPASS is shown in [Figure 6-40](#) and described in [Table 6-77](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Band-Gap Bypass (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-40. BG_BYPASS Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | | BG_BYPASS |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-77. BG_BYPASS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | BG_BYPASS | R/W | 0x0 | When set, VA11 is used as the voltage reference instead of the band-gap voltage. |

6.6.14 TMSTP_CTRL Register (Address = 0x3B) [reset = 0x00]

TMSTP_CTRL is shown in [Figure 6-41](#) and described in [Table 6-78](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

TMSTP Control (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-41. TMSTP_CTRL Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | TMSTP_LVPEC L_EN | TMSTP_RECV _EN |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-78. TMSTP_CTRL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1 | TMSTP_LVPECL_EN | R/W | 0x0 | When set, activates the low voltage PECL mode for the differential TMSTP± input. |
| 0 | TMSTP_RECV_EN | R/W | 0x0 | Enables the differential differential TMSTP± input. |

6.6.15 SER_PE Register (Address = 0x48) [reset = 0x00]

SER_PE is shown in [Figure 6-42](#) and described in [Table 6-79](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Serializer Pre-Emphasis Control (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-42. SER_PE Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|--------------|---------|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | | SER_PE_BOOST | SER_PE | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | | |

Table 6-79. SER_PE Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 3 | SER_PE_BOOST | R/W | 0x0 | Additional pre-emphasis boost that increases the pre-emphasis slightly and extends it in time. |
| 2:0 | SER_PE | R/W | 0x0 | Sets the pre-emphasis for the SerDes output lanes. Pre-emphasis can be used to compensate for the high-frequency loss of the PCB trace. This is a global setting that affects all 16 lanes (DA[7:0]±, DB[7:0]±). |

6.6.16 INPUT_MUX Register (Address = 0x60) [reset = 0x01]

INPUT_MUX is shown in [Figure 6-43](#) and described in [Table 6-80](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Input Mux Control (default: 0x01)

Figure 6-43. INPUT_MUX Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|------------|----------|---|--------------|---|
| RESERVED | | | DUAL_INPUT | RESERVED | | SINGLE_INPUT | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x1 | |

Table 6-80. INPUT_MUX Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4 | DUAL_INPUT | R/W | 0x0 | Select inputs for dual channel modes. If JMODE is selecting a single channel mode, this register has no effect. 0: A channel samples INA±, B channel samples INB± (no swap) (default) 1: A channel samples INB±, B channel samples INA± (swap) |
| 3:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1:0 | SINGLE_INPUT | R/W | 0x1 | Defines which input is sampled in single channel mode. If JMODE is not selecting a single channel mode, this register has no effect. 0: RESERVED 1: INA± is used (default) 2: INB± is used 3: ADC channel A samples INA± and ADC channel B samples INB± (DUAL DES mode). A calibration needs to be performance after switching the input mux for the changes to take effect. |

6.6.17 CAL_EN Register (Address = 0x61) [reset = 0x01]

CAL_EN is shown in [Figure 6-44](#) and described in [Table 6-81](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Enable (Default: 0x01)

Figure 6-44. CAL_EN Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| RESERVED | | | | | | | CAL_EN |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-81. CAL_EN Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | CAL_EN | R/W | 0x1 | Calibration Enable. Set high to run calibration. Set low to hold calibration in reset to program new calibration settings. Clearing CAL_EN also resets the clock dividers that clock the digital block and JESD204C interface. Some calibration registers require clearing CAL_EN before making any changes. All registers with this requirement contain a note in their descriptions. After changing the registers, set CAL_EN to re-run calibration with the new settings. Always set CAL_EN before setting JESD_EN. Always clear JESD_EN before clearing CAL_EN. |

6.6.18 CAL_CFG0 Register (Address = 0x62) [reset = 0x01]

CAL_CFG0 is shown in [Figure 6-45](#) and described in [Table 6-82](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Configuration 0 (Default: 0x01)

Figure 6-45. CAL_CFG0 Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| RESERVED | | | | CAL_BGOS | CAL_OS | CAL_BG | CAL_FG |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-82. CAL_CFG0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 3 | CAL_BGOS | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Disable background offset calibration (default) 1 : Enable background offset calibration (requires CAL_BG to be set). |
| 2 | CAL_OS | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Disable foreground offset calibration (default) 1 : Enable foreground offset calibration (requires CAL_FG to be set). |
| 1 | CAL_BG | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Disable background calibration (default) 1 : Enable background calibration |
| 0 | CAL_FG | R/W | 0x1 | 0 : Reset calibration values, skip foreground calibration. 1 : Reset calibration values, then run foreground calibration (default). |

6.6.19 CAL_CFG2 Register (Address = 0x64) [reset = 0x02]

CAL_CFG2 is shown in [Figure 6-46](#) and described in [Table 6-83](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Configuration 2 (Default: 0x02)

Figure 6-46. CAL_CFG2 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | ADC_OFF | |
| R/W-0x00 | | | | | | R/W-0x10 | |

Table 6-83. CAL_CFG2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x00 | Reserved |
| 1:0 | ADC_OFF | R/W | 0x1 | If background calibration is disabled, this selects which ADC will be disabled and never calibrated. Only change ADC_OFF while JESD_EN is 0. 0 : ADC0 (ADC1 will stand in for ADC0) 1 : ADC1 2 : ADC2 (ADC1 will stand in for ADC2) 3 : Reserved |

6.6.20 CAL_AVG Register (Address = 0x68) [reset = 0x61]

CAL_AVG is shown in [Figure 6-47](#) and described in [Table 6-84](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Averaging (default: 0x61)

Figure 6-47. CAL_AVG Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---------|---|----------|---|---------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | OS_AVG | | RESERVED | | CAL_AVG | |
| R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x6 | | R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x1 | |

Table 6-84. CAL_AVG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 6:4 | OS_AVG | R/W | 0x6 | Select the amount of averaging used for the offset correction routine. A larger number corresponds to more averaging. |
| 3 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 2:0 | CAL_AVG | R/W | 0x1 | Select the amount of averaging used for the linearity calibration routine. A larger number corresponds to more averaging. |

6.6.21 CAL_STATUS Register (Address = 0x6A) [reset = 0x0]

CAL_STATUS is shown in [Figure 6-48](#) and described in [Table 6-85](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Status (default: undefined) (read-only)

Figure 6-48. CAL_STATUS Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|----------|---|---|-----------------|---------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | CAL_STAT | | | CAL_STOPPE D | FG_DONE |
| R-0x0 | | | R-0x0 | | | R-0x0 | R-0x0 |

Table 6-85. CAL_STATUS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R | 0x0 | |
| 4:2 | CAL_STAT | R | 0x0 | Calibration status code |
| 1 | CAL_STOPPED | R | 0x0 | This bit returns a 1 when background calibration is successfully stopped at the requested phase. This bit returns a 0 when calibration starts operating again. If background calibration is disabled, this bit is set when foreground calibration is completed or skipped. |
| 0 | FG_DONE | R | 0x0 | This bit is high to indicate that foreground calibration has completed (or was skipped). |

6.6.22 CAL_PIN_CFG Register (Address = 0x6B) [reset = 0x00]

CAL_PIN_CFG is shown in [Figure 6-49](#) and described in [Table 6-86](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Pin Configuration (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-49. CAL_PIN_CFG Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|----------------|---|-------------|---|
| RESERVED | | | | CAL_STATUS_SEL | | CAL_TRIG_EN | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-86. CAL_PIN_CFG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:3 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 2:1 | CAL_STATUS_SEL | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : CALSTAT output matches FG_DONE. 1 : CALSTAT output matches CAL_STOPPED. 2 : CALSTAT output matches ALARM. 3 : CALSTAT output is always low. |
| 0 | CAL_TRIG_EN | R/W | 0x0 | This bit selects the hardware or software trigger source. 0 : Use the CAL_SOFT_TRIG register for the calibration trigger. The CALTRIG input is disabled (ignored). 1 : Use the CALTRIG input for the calibration trigger. The CAL_SOFT_TRIG register is ignored. |

6.6.23 CAL_SOFT_TRIG Register (Address = 0x6C) [reset = 0x01]

CAL_SOFT_TRIG is shown in [Figure 6-50](#) and described in [Table 6-87](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Software Trigger (default: 0x01)

Figure 6-50. CAL_SOFT_TRIG Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|---|
| RESERVED | | | | | | CAL_SOFT_TRIG | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x1 | |

Table 6-87. CAL_SOFT_TRIG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-87. CAL_SOFT_TRIG Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------------|------|-------|--|
| 0 | CAL_SOFT_TRIG | R/W | 0x1 | CAL_SOFT_TRIG is a software bit to provide the functionality of the CALTRIG input pin when there are no hardware resources to drive CALTRIG. Program CAL_TRIG_EN=0 to use CAL_SOFT_TRIG for the calibration trigger. Note: If no calibration trigger is needed, leave CAL_TRIG_EN=0 and CAL_SOFT_TRIG=1 (trigger set high). |

6.6.24 CAL_LP Register (Address = 0x6E) [reset = 0x88]

CAL_LP is shown in [Figure 6-51](#) and described in [Table 6-88](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Low-Power Background Calibration (default: 0x88)

Figure 6-51. CAL_LP Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|----------|---------|---------|---|
| LP_SLEEP_DLY | | LP_WAKE_DLY | | RESERVED | LP_TRIG | LP_EN | |
| R/W-0x4 | | R/W-0x1 | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-88. CAL_LP Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | LP_SLEEP_DLY | R/W | 0x4 | These bits adjust how long an ADC sleeps before waking for calibration (only applies when LP_EN = 1 and LP_TRIG = 0). Values below 4 are not recommended because of limited overall power reduction benefits. 0: Sleep delay = $(2^3 + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 1: Sleep delay = $(2^{15} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 2: Sleep delay = $(2^{18} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 3: Sleep delay = $(2^{21} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 4: Sleep delay = $(2^{24} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ (default, approximately 1.338 seconds with a 3.2-GHz clock) 5: Sleep delay = $(2^{27} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 6: Sleep delay = $(2^{30} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 7: Sleep delay = $(2^{33} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ |
| 4:3 | LP_WAKE_DLY | R/W | 0x1 | These bits adjust how much time is provided for settling before calibrating an ADC after the ADC wakes up (only applies when LP_EN = 1). Values lower than 1 are not recommended because there is insufficient time for the core to stabilize before calibration begins. 0: Wake delay = $(2^3 + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 1: Wake delay = $(2^{18} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ (default, approximately 21 ms with a 3.2-GHz clock) 2: Wake delay = $(2^{21} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ 3: Wake delay = $(2^{24} + 1) \times 256 \times t_{CLK}$ |
| 2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1 | LP_TRIG | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : ADC sleep duration is set by LP_SLEEP_DLY (autonomous mode). 1 : ADCs sleep until awoken by a trigger. An ADC is awoken when the calibration trigger is low. |

Table 6-88. CAL_LP Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------|------|-------|---|
| 0 | LP_EN | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Disable low-power background calibration (default) 1 : Enable low-power background calibration (only applies when CAL_BG=1). |

6.6.25 CAL_DATA_EN Register (Address = 0x70) [reset = 0x00]

CAL_DATA_EN is shown in [Figure 6-52](#) and described in [Table 6-89](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Data Enable (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-52. CAL_DATA_EN Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| RESERVED | | | | | | | CAL_DATA_EN |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-89. CAL_DATA_EN Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | CAL_DATA_EN | R/W | 0x0 | Set this bit to enable the CAL_DATA register to enable reading and writing of calibration data; see the CAL_DATA register for more information. |

6.6.26 CAL_DATA Register (Address = 0x71) [reset = 0x0]

CAL_DATA is shown in [Figure 6-53](#) and described in [Table 6-90](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Calibration Data (default: undefined)

Figure 6-53. CAL_DATA Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAL_DATA | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-90. CAL_DATA Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | CAL_DATA | R/W | 0x0 | After setting CAL_DATA_EN, repeated reads of this register return all calibration values for the ADCs. Repeated writes of this register input all calibration values for the ADCs. To read the calibration data, read the register 673 times. To write the vector, write the register 673 times with previously stored calibration data. To speed up the read or write operation, set ADDR_HOLD = 1 and use streaming read or write process. IMPORTANT: Accessing the CAL_DATA register when CAL_STOPPED = 0 corrupts the calibration. Also, stopping the process before reading or writing 673 times leaves the calibration data in an invalid state. |

6.6.27 GAIN_TRIM_A Register (Address = 0x7A) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_TRIM_A is shown in [Figure 6-54](#) and described in [Table 6-91](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Gain DAC Trim A (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-54. GAIN_TRIM_A Register

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| GAIN_TRIM_A | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-91. GAIN_TRIM_A Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | GAIN_TRIM_A | R/W | 0x0 | This register enables gain trim of INA±. After reset, the factory trimmed value can be read and adjusted as required. Use FS_RANGE_A to adjust the analog full-scale voltage (Vfs) of INA±. |

6.6.28 GAIN_TRIM_B Register (Address = 0x7B) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_TRIM_B is shown in [Figure 6-55](#) and described in [Table 6-92](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Gain DAC Trim B (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-55. GAIN_TRIM_B Register

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| GAIN_TRIM_B | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-92. GAIN_TRIM_B Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | GAIN_TRIM_B | R/W | 0x0 | This register enables gain trim of INB±. After reset, the factory trimmed value can be read and adjusted as required. Use FS_RANGE_B to adjust the analog full-scale voltage (Vfs) of INB±. |

6.6.29 BG_TRIM Register (Address = 0x7C) [reset = 0x0]

BG_TRIM is shown in [Figure 6-56](#) and described in [Table 6-93](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Band-Gap Trim (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-56. BG_TRIM Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | BG_TRIM | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |

Table 6-93. BG_TRIM Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-93. BG_TRIM Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------|------|-------|---|
| 3:0 | BG_TRIM | R/W | 0x0 | This register enables trimming of the internal band-gap reference. After reset, the factory trimmed value can be read and adjusted as required. |

6.6.30 RTRIM_A Register (Address = 0x7E) [reset = 0x0]

RTRIM_A is shown in [Figure 6-57](#) and described in [Table 6-94](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Resistor Trim for VinA (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-57. RTRIM_A Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RTRIM_A | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-94. RTRIM_A Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | RTRIM_A | R/W | 0x0 | This register controls the INA± ADC input termination trim. After reset, the factory trimmed value can be read and adjusted as required. |

6.6.31 RTRIM_B Register (Address = 0x7F) [reset = 0x0]

RTRIM_B is shown in [Figure 6-58](#) and described in [Table 6-95](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Resistor Trim for VinB (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-58. RTRIM_B Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RTRIM_B | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-95. RTRIM_B Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | RTRIM_B | R/W | 0x0 | This register controls the INB± ADC input termination trim. After reset, the factory trimmed value can be read and adjusted as required. |

6.6.32 ADC_DITH Register (Address = 0x9D) [reset = 0x01]

ADC_DITH is shown in [Figure 6-59](#) and described in [Table 6-96](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

ADC Dither Control (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-59. ADC_DITH Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Figure 6-59. ADC_DITH Register (continued)

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| RESERVED | ADC_DITH_ER R | ADC_DITH_AM P | ADC_DITH_EN |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-96. ADC_DITH Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:3 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 2 | ADC_DITH_ERR | R/W | 0x0 | Small rounding errors may occur when subtracting the dither signal. The error can be chosen to either slightly degrade SNR or to slightly increase the DC offset and FS/2 spur. In addition, the FS/4 spur will also be increased slightly while in single channel mode. 0 : Rounding error degrades SNR 1 : Rounding error degrades DC offset, FS/2 spur and FS/4 spur |
| 1 | ADC_DITH_AMP | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Small dither for better SNR (default) 1 : Large dither for better spurious performance |
| 0 | ADC_DITH_EN | R/W | 0x1 | Set this bit to enable ADC dither. Dither can improve spurious performance at the expense of slightly degraded SNR. The dither amplitude (ADC_DITH_AMP) can be used to further tradeoff SNR and spurious performance. |

6.6.33 LSB_CTRL Register (Address = 0x160) [reset = 0x00]

LSB_CTRL is shown in [Figure 6-60](#) and described in [Table 6-97](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

LSB Control Bit Output (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-60. LSB_CTRL Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | | TIME_STAMP_EN |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-97. LSB_CTRL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | TIME_STAMP_EN | R/W | 0x0 | When set, the timestamp signal is transmitted on the LSB of the output samples. The latency of the timestamp signal (through the entire chip) matches the latency of the analog ADC inputs. Also set SYNC_RECV_EN when using TIME_STAMP_EN. Note 1: In 8-bit modes, the control bit is placed on the LSB of the 8-bit samples (leaving 7-bits of sample data). If the part is configured for 12-bit data, the control bit is placed on the LSB of the 12-bit bit data (leaving 11-bits of sample data). Note 2: The control bit that is enabled by this register is never advertised in the ILA (CS is 0 in the ILA). |

6.6.34 JESD_EN Register (Address = 0x200) [reset = 0x01]

JESD_EN is shown in [Figure 6-61](#) and described in [Table 6-98](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Subsystem Enable (default: 0x01)

Figure 6-61. JESD_EN Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | | JESD_EN |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-98. JESD_EN Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | JESD_EN | R/W | 0x1 | 0 : Disable JESD204C interface 1 : Enable JESD204C interface Note: Before altering other JESD204C registers, you must clear JESD_EN. When JESD_EN is 0, the block is held in reset and the serializers are powered down. The clocks are gated off to save power. The LMFC/LEMC counter is also held in reset, so SYSREF will not align the LMFC/LEMC. Note 2: Always set CAL_EN before setting JESD_EN. Note 3: Always clear JESD_EN before clearing CAL_EN. |

6.6.35 JMODE Register (Address = 0x201) [reset = 0x02]

JMODE is shown in [Figure 6-62](#) and described in [Table 6-99](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Mode (default: 0x02)

Figure 6-62. JMODE Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RW | | | | | | | |

Table 6-99. JMODE Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | JMODE | RW | 0x02 | Specify the JESD204C Modes (including DDC decimation factor) Note 1: This register should only be changed when JESD_EN=0 and CAL_EN=0. Note 2: The MODE_LOCK register determines which modes are allowed. |

6.6.36 KM1 Register (Address = 0x202) [reset = 0x1F]

KM1 is shown in [Figure 6-63](#) and described in [Table 6-100](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C K Parameter (default: 0x1F)

Figure 6-63. KM1 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| KM1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x1F | | | | | | | |

Table 6-100. KM1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | KM1 | R/W | 0x1F | <p>K is the number of frames per multiframe and this register must be programmed as K-1. Depending on the JMODE setting, there are constraints on the legal values of K (see KR).</p> <p>The default values is KM1=31, which corresponds to K=32.</p> <p>Note: For modes using the 64b/66b link layer, the KM1 register is ignored and the value of K is determined from JMODE. The effective value of K is 256*E/F.</p> <p>Note: This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0.</p> |

6.6.37 JSYNC_N Register (Address = 0x203) [reset = 0x01]

JSYNC_N is shown in [Figure 6-64](#) and described in [Table 6-101](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Manual Sync Request (default: 0x01)

Figure 6-64. JSYNC_N Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| RESERVED | | | | | | | JSYNC_N |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-101. JSYNC_N Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | JSYNC_N | R/W | 0x1 | <p>Set this bit to 0 to request JESD204C synchronization (equivalent to the SYNC~ signal being asserted). For normal operation, leave this bit set to 1.</p> <p>Note: The JSYNC_N register can always generate a synchronization request, regardless of the SYNC_SEL register. However, if the selected sync pin is stuck low, you cannot de-assert the synchronization request unless you program SYNC_SEL=2.</p> |

6.6.38 JCTRL Register (Address = 0x204) [reset = 0x03]

JCTRL is shown in [Figure 6-65](#) and described in [Table 6-102](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Control (default: 0x03)

Figure 6-65. JCTRL Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|-----------|----------|---|---------|---------|
| RESERVED | | | ALT_LANES | SYNC_SEL | | SFORMAT | SCR |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-102. JCTRL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-102. JCTRL Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------|------|-------|--|
| 4 | ALT_LANES | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Normal lane mapping (default). Link A uses lanes DA0 to DA3 and link B uses lanes DB0 to DB3. Other lanes are powered down. 1 : Alternate lane mapping (use upper lanes). Link A uses lanes DA4 to DA7 and link B uses lanes DB4 to DB7. Lanes DA0 to DA3 and DB0 to DB3 are powered down. Note: This option is only supported when JMODE selects a mode that uses 8 or less lanes. The behavior is undefined for modes that do not meet this requirement. |
| 3:2 | SYNC_SEL | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Use the SYNCSE input for SYNC~ function (default) 1 : Use the TMSTP input for SYNC~ function. TMSTP_RECV_EN must also be set. 2 : Do not use any sync input pin (use software SYNC~ through JSYNC_N) |
| 1 | SFORMAT | R/W | 0x1 | Output sample format for JESD204C samples 0 : Offset binary 1 : Signed 2's complement (default) |
| 0 | SCR | R/W | 0x1 | 0 : 8B/10B Scrambler disabled (applies only to 8B/10B modes) 1 : 8b/10b Scrambler enabled (default) Note 1: 64B/66B modes always use scrambling. This register does not apply to 64B/66B modes. Note 2: This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0. |

6.6.39 JTEST Register (Address = 0x205) [reset = 0x00]

JTEST is shown in [Figure 6-66](#) and described in [Table 6-103](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Test Control (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-66. JTEST Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | JTEST | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-103. JTEST Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-103. JTEST Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------|------|-------|--|
| 4:0 | JTEST | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Test mode disabled. Normal operation (default) 1 : PRBS7 test mode 2 : PRBS15 test mode 3 : PRBS23 test mode 4 : Ramp test mode 5 : Transport Layer test mode 6 : D21.5 test mode 7 : K28.5 test mode* 8 : Repeated ILA test mode* 9 : Modified RPAT test mode* 10: Serial outputs held low 11: Serial outputs held high 12: RESERVED 13: PRBS9 test mode 14: PRBS31 test mode 15: Clock test pattern (0x00FF) 16: K28.7 test mode* 17-31: RESERVED * These test modes are only supported when JMODE is selecting a mode that uses 8b/10b encoding. Note: This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0. |

6.6.40 DID Register (Address = 0x206) [reset = 0x00]

DID is shown in [Figure 6-67](#) and described in [Table 6-104](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C DID Parameter (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-67. DID Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DID | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-104. DID Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | DID | R/W | 0x0 | Specifies the DID (Device ID) value that is transmitted during the second multiframe of the JESD204B ILA. Link A will transmit DID, and link B will transmit DID+1. Bit 0 is ignored and always returns 0 (if you program an odd number, it will be decremented to an even number). Note: This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0. |

6.6.41 FCHAR Register (Address = 0x207) [reset = 0x00]

FCHAR is shown in [Figure 6-68](#) and described in [Table 6-105](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Frame Character (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-68. FCHAR Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | FCHAR | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-105. FCHAR Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1:0 | FCHAR | R/W | 0x0 | <p>Specify which comma character is used to denote end-of-frame. This character is transmitted opportunistically. This only applies to modes that use 8B/10B encoding.</p> <p>0 : Use K28.7 (default) (JESD204C compliant) 1 : Use K28.1 (not JESD204C compliant) 2 : Use K28.5 (not JESD204C compliant) 3 : Reserved</p> <p>When using a JESD204C receiver, always use FCHAR=0. When using a general purpose 8B/10B receiver, the K28.7 character may cause issues. When K28.7 is combined with certain data characters, a false, misaligned comma character can result, and some receivers will re-align to the false comma. To avoid this, program FCHAR to 1 or 2.</p> <p>Note: This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0.</p> |

6.6.42 JESD_STATUS Register (Address = 0x208) [reset = 0x0]

JESD_STATUS is shown in [Figure 6-69](#) and described in [Table 6-106](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C / System Status Register

Figure 6-69. JESD_STATUS Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | LINK_UP | SYNC_STATUS | REALIGNED | ALIGNED | PLL_LOCKED | RESERVED | |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-106. JESD_STATUS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|--|
| 7 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 6 | LINK_UP | R/W | 0x0 | When set, indicates that the JESD204C link is up. |
| 5 | SYNC_STATUS | R/W | 0x0 | <p>Returns the state of the JESD204C SYNC~ signal.</p> <p>0 : SYNC~ asserted 1 : SYNC~ de-asserted</p> |
| 4 | REALIGNED | R/W | 0x0 | When high, indicates that the digital block clock, frame clock, or multiframe (LMFC) clock phase was realigned by SYSREF. Writing a 1 to this bit will clear it. |
| 3 | ALIGNED | R/W | 0x0 | When high, indicates that the multiframe (LMFC) clock phase has been established by SYSREF. The first SYSREF event after enabling the JESD204B encoder will set this bit. Writing a 1 to this bit will clear it. |
| 2 | PLL_LOCKED | R/W | 0x0 | When high, indicates that the serializer PLL is locked. |

Table 6-106. JESD_STATUS Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 1:0 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

6.6.43 PD_CH Register (Address = 0x209) [reset = 0x00]

PD_CH is shown in [Figure 6-70](#) and described in [Table 6-107](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Channel Power Down (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-70. PD_CH Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---------|
| RESERVED | | | | | | PD_BCH | PD_ACH |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-107. PD_CH Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1 | PD_BCH | R/W | 0x0 | <p>When set, the “B” ADC channel is powered down. The digital channels that are bound to the “B” ADC channel are also powered down (see DIG_BIND).</p> <p>Important notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You must set JESD_EN=0 before changing PD_CH. To power down both ADC channels, use the MODE register. If both channels are powered down, then the entire JESD204C subsystem is powered down, including serializer PLL and LMFC. If the selected JESD204C mode transmits A and B data on link A, and the B digital channel is disabled, link A remains operational, but the B-channel samples are undefined. For proper operation in foreground calibration mode, ADC_OFF in the CAL_CFG register should be programmed to 0x1. |
| 0 | PD_ACH | R/W | 0x0 | <p>When set, the “A” ADC channel is powered down. The digital channels that are bound to the “A” ADC channel are also powered down (see DIG_BIND).</p> <p>Important notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You must set JESD_EN=0 before changing PD_CH. To power down both ADC channels, use the MODE register. If both channels are powered down, then the entire JESD204C subsystem is powered down, including serializer PLL and LMFC. If the selected JESD204C mode transmits A and B data on link A, and the B digital channel is disabled, link A remains operational, but the B-channel samples are undefined. For proper operation in foreground calibration mode, ADC_OFF in the CAL_CFG register should be programmed to 0x1. |

6.6.44 JEXTRA_A Register (Address = 0x20A) [reset = 0x00]

JEXTRA_A is shown in [Figure 6-71](#) and described in [Table 6-108](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Extra Lane Enable (Link A) (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-71. JEXTRA_A Register

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| EXTRA_LANE_A | | | | | | | EXTRA_SER_A |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-108. JEXTRA_A Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:1 | EXTRA_LANE_A | R/W | 0x0 | Program these register bits to enable extra lanes (even if the selected JMODE does not require the lanes to be enabled). EXTRA_LANE_A(n) enables An (n=1 to 7). This register enables the link layer clocks for the affected lanes. To also enable the extra serializes set EXTRA_SER_A=1. |
| 0 | EXTRA_SER_A | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Only the link layer clocks for extra lanes are enabled. 1 : Serializers for extra lanes are enabled (as well as link layer clocks). Use this mode to transmit data from the extra lanes. Important Notes: 1. This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0. 2. The bit-rate and mode of the extra lanes are set by JMODE and JTEST (see exception below). 3. If a lane is enabled by this register (and was not enabled by JMODE), and JTEST is 0 or 5, the extra lanes will use an octet ramp (same as JTEST=4). 4. This register does not override the PD_CH register, so make sure the link is enabled to use this feature. 5. To enable serializer 'n', the lower number lanes 0 to n-1 must also be enabled, otherwise serializer 'n' will not receive a clock. |

6.6.45 JEXTRA_B Register (Address = 0x20B) [reset = 0x00]

JEXTRA_B is shown in [Figure 6-72](#) and described in [Table 6-109](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Extra Lane Enable (Link B) (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-72. JEXTRA_B Register

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| EXTRA_LANE_B | | | | | | | EXTRA_SER_B |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-109. JEXTRA_B Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:1 | EXTRA_LANE_B | R/W | 0x0 | Program these register bits to enable extra lanes (even if the selected JMODE does not require the lanes to be enabled). EXTRA_LANE_B(n) enables Bn (n=1 to 7). This register enables the link layer clocks for the affected lanes. To also enable the extra serializes set EXTRA_SER_B=1. |

Table 6-109. JEXTRA_B Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|---|
| 0 | EXTRA_SER_B | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : Only the link layer clocks for extra lanes are enabled. 1 : Serializers for extra lanes are enabled (as well as link layer clocks). Use this mode to transmit data from the extra lanes. Important Notes: 1. This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0. 2. The bit-rate and mode of the extra lanes are set by JMODE and JTEST (see exception below). 3. If a lane is enabled by this register (and was not enabled by JMODE), and JTEST is 0 or 5, the extra lanes will use an octet ramp (same as JTEST=4). 4. This register does not override the PD_CH register, so make sure that the link is enabled to use this feature. 5. To enable serializer 'n', the lower number lanes 0 to n-1 must also be enabled, otherwise serializer 'n' will not receive a clock. |

6.6.46 SHMODE Register (Address = 0x20F) [reset = 0x00]

SHMODE is shown in [Figure 6-73](#) and described in [Table 6-110](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

JESD204C Sync Word Mode (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-73. SHMODE Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | SHMODE | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-110. SHMODE Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1:0 | SHMODE | R/W | 0x0 | Select the mode for the 64b/66b sync word (32 bits of data per multi-block). This only applies when JMODE is selecting a 64b/66b mode. 0 : Transmit CRC-12 signal (default setting) 1 : RESERVED 2 : Transmit FEC signal 3 : RESERVED Note: This device does not support any JESD204C command features. All command fields will be set to zero (idle headers). Note: This register should only be changed when JESD_EN is 0. |

6.6.47 DDC_CFG Register (Address = 0x210) [reset = 0x00]

DDC_CFG is shown in [Figure 6-74](#) and described in [Table 6-111](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

DDC Configuration (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-74. DDC_CFG Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | BOOST | |

Figure 6-74. DDC_CFG Register (continued)

R/W-0x0

R/W-0x0

Table 6-111. DDC_CFG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | BOOST | R/W | 0x0 | DDC gain control. 0 : DDC filter has 0dB gain (default). 1 : DDC filter has 6.02dB gain. Only use this setting when you are certain the negative image of your input signal is filtered out by the DDC, otherwise clipping may occur. |

6.6.48 OVR_T0 Register (Address = 0x211) [reset = 0xF2]

OVR_T0 is shown in [Figure 6-75](#) and described in [Table 6-112](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Over-range Threshold 0 (default: 0xF2)

Figure 6-75. OVR_T0 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OVR_T0 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xF2 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-112. OVR_T0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | OVR_T0 | R/W | 0xF2 | This parameter defines the absolute sample level that causes control bit 0 to be set. Control bit 0 is attached to the DDC I output samples. The detection level in dBFS (peak) is $20\log_{10}(OVR_T0/256)$ (Default: 0xF2 = 242 -> -0.5dBFS) |

6.6.49 OVR_T1 Register (Address = 0x212) [reset = 0xAB]

OVR_T1 is shown in [Figure 6-76](#) and described in [Table 6-113](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Over-range Threshold 1 (default: 0xAB)

Figure 6-76. OVR_T1 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OVR_T1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xAB | | | | | | | |

Table 6-113. OVR_T1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | OVR_T1 | R/W | 0xAB | This parameter defines the absolute sample level that causes control bit 1 to be set. Control bit 1 is attached to the DDC Q output samples. The detection level in dBFS (peak) is $20\log_{10}(OVR_T1/256)$ (Default: 0xAB = 171 -> -3.5dBFS) |

6.6.50 OVR_CFG Register (Address = 0x213) [reset = 0x07]

OVR_CFG is shown in [Figure 6-77](#) and described in [Table 6-114](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Over-range Enable / Hold Off (default: 0x07)

Figure 6-77. OVR_CFG Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---------|---------|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | OVR_EN | OVR_N | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x7 | | |

Table 6-114. OVR_CFG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 3 | OVR_EN | R/W | 0x0 | Enables over-range status output pins when set high. The ORA0, ORA1, ORB0 and ORB1 outputs are held low when OVR_EN is set low. This register only affects the over-range output pins (ORxx). JESD204C modes that transmit over-range bits are not affected by this register. |
| 2:0 | OVR_N | R/W | 0x7 | Program this register to adjust the pulse extension for the ORA0/1 and ORB0/1 outputs. The minimum pulse duration of the over-range outputs is $8 * 2^{OVR_N}$ DEVCLK cycles. Incrementing this field doubles the monitoring period. |

6.6.51 CMODE Register (Address = 0x214) [reset = 0x00]

CMODE is shown in [Figure 6-78](#) and described in [Table 6-115](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

DDC NCO Configuration Preset Mode (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-78. CMODE Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | CMODE | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-115. CMODE Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-115. CMODE Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------|------|-------|---|
| 1:0 | CMODE | R/W | 0x0 | <p>This register sets the selection mode for the NCO frequency used in the DDC block. The NCO frequency and phase for DDC A are set by the FREQAx and PHASEAx registers and the NCO frequency and phase for DDC B are set by the FREQBx and PHASEBx registers, where x is the configuration preset (0 through 3). In single channel mode, the NCO selection method for DDC A in dual channel mode is used to set the NCO for the single channel DDC.</p> <p>0: Use CSEL register to select the active NCO configuration preset for DDC A and DDC B</p> <p>1: Use NCOA[1:0] pins to select the active NCO configuration preset for DDC A and use NCOB[1:0] pins to select the active NCO configuration preset for DDC B</p> <p>2: Use NCOA[1:0] pins to select the active NCO configuration preset for both DDC A and DDC B</p> <p>3: RESERVED</p> |

6.6.52 CSEL Register (Address = 0x215) [reset = 0x00]

CSEL is shown in [Figure 6-79](#) and described in [Table 6-116](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

DDC NCO Configuration Preset Select (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-79. CSEL Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|
| RESERVED | | | | CSELB | | CSELA | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x0 | |

Table 6-116. CSEL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 3:2 | CSELB | R/W | 0x0 | <p>When CMODE=0, this register is used to select the active NCO configuration preset for DDC B. In single channel mode, this register is ignored and CSELA must be used instead.</p> |
| 1:0 | CSELA | R/W | 0x0 | <p>When CMODE=0, this register is used to select the active NCO configuration preset for DDC A. Example: If CSELA=0, then FREQA0 and PHASEA0 are the active settings. If CSELA=1, then FREQA1 and PHASEA1 are the active settings.</p> <p>In single channel mode CSELA selects the NCO frequency for the DDC.</p> |

6.6.53 DIG_BIND Register (Address = 0x216) [reset = 0x02]

DIG_BIND is shown in [Figure 6-80](#) and described in [Table 6-117](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Digital Channel Binding (default: 0x02)

Figure 6-80. DIG_BIND Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Figure 6-80. DIG_BIND Register (continued)

| | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| RESERVED | DIG_BIND[1] | DIG_BIND[0] |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-117. DIG_BIND Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1 | DIG_BIND[1] | R/W | 0x1 | Digital channel B input select: 0: Digital channel B receives data from ADC channel A 1: Digital channel B receives data from ADC channel B (default) |
| 0 | DIG_BIND[0] | R/W | 0x0 | Digital channel A input select: 0: Digital channel A receives data from ADC channel A (default) 1: Digital channel A receives data from ADC channel B Note 1: When using single channel mode, you must always use the default setting for DIG_BIND or the device will not work. Note 2: You must set JESD_EN=0 and CAL_EN=0 before changing DIG_BIND. Note 3: The DIG_BIND setting is combined with PD_ACH/PD_BCH to determine if a digital channel is powered down. Each digital channel (and link) is powered down when the ADC channel it is bound to is powered down (by PD_ACH/PD_BCH). |

6.6.54 NCO_RDIV Register (Address = 0x217) [reset = 0x0000]

NCO_RDIV is shown in [Figure 6-81](#) and described in [Table 6-118](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Reference Divisor (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-81. NCO_RDIV Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| NCO_RDIV | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| NCO_RDIV | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-118. NCO_RDIV Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|----------|------|-------|--|
| 15:0 | NCO_RDIV | R/W | 0x0 | Sometimes the 32-bit NCO frequency word does not provide the desired frequency step size and can only approximate the desired frequency. This results in a frequency error. Use this register to eliminate the frequency error. The default value of 0 disables the reference divisor and the NCO operates as a traditional 32-bit NCO. Any combination of FS and FSTEP that results in a fractional value for NCO_RDIV is not supported. Values of NCO_RDIV larger than 8192 may degrade the NCO's SFDR performance and are not recommended. This register is used for all NCO configuration presets. |

6.6.55 NCO_SYNC Register (Address = 0x219) [reset = 0x02]

NCO_SYNC is shown in [Figure 6-82](#) and described in [Table 6-119](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Synchronization (default: 0x02)

Figure 6-82. NCO_SYNC Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|-------------------|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | NCO_SYNC_IL A | NCO_SYNC_N EXT |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-119. NCO_SYNC Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1 | NCO_SYNC_ILA | R/W | 0x1 | When this bit is set, the NCO phase is initialized on the LMFC/LEMC boundary immediately after the rising edge of the SYNC~ signal (default). This feature works in 8B/10B and 64B/66B modes. This feature can be used to precisely align the NCO phase in several ADCs. In 64B/66B modes SYNC~ is only used for this purpose and does not affect the link operation. |
| 0 | NCO_SYNC_NEXT | R/W | 0x0 | After writing '0' and then '1' to this bit, the next SYSREF rising edge will initialize the NCO phase. Once the NCO phase has been initialized by SYSREF, the NCO will not re-initialize on future SYSREF edges unless '0' and '1' is written to this bit again. Use this to align the NCO in multiple parts (without the need to restart the JESD link). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure the part is powered up, JESD_EN is set, and the device clock is running. 2. Make sure that SYSREF is disabled (not toggling). 3. Program NCO_SYNC_ILA=0 on all parts. 4. Write NCO_SYNC_NEXT=0 on all parts. 5. Write NCO_SYNC_NEXT=1 on all parts. NCO sync is armed. 6. Instruct the SYSREF source to generate 1 or more SYSREF pulses. 7. All parts will initialize their NCO using the first SYSREF rising edge. |

6.6.56 FREQA0 Register (Address = 0x220) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQA0 is shown in [Figure 6-83](#) and described in [Table 6-120](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 0) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-83. FREQA0 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FREQA0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xC0000000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6-120. FREQA0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|---|
| 31:0 | FREQA0 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | <p>The following description applies to FREQA0 thru FREQA3 and FREQB0 thru FREQB3.</p> <p>The NCO frequency (F_{NCO}) is:</p> $F_{NCO} = FREQA0 * 2^{32} * F_{ADC}$ <p>F_{ADC} is the sampling frequency of the ADC. FREQA0 is the integer value of this register. This register can be interpreted as signed or unsigned (both interpretations are valid).</p> <p>Use this equation to determine the value to program:</p> $FREQA0 = 2^{32} * F_{NCO} / F_S$ <p>If the equation does not result in an integer value, you must choose an alternate frequency step (FSTEP) and program the NCO_RDIV register. Then use one of these equations to compute FREQA0:</p> $FREQA0 = \text{round}(2^{32} * F_{NCO} / F_S)$ $FREQA0 = \text{round}(2^{25} * F_{NCO} / F_{STEP} / NCO_RDIV)$ <p>Changing this register after the NCO has been synchronized is running will result in non-deterministic NCO phase. If deterministic phase is required, the NCO should be re-synchronized after changing this register.</p> |

6.6.57 PHASEA0 Register (Address = 0x224) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEA0 is shown in [Figure 6-84](#) and described in [Table 6-121](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 0) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-84. PHASEA0 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEA0 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEA0 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-121. PHASEA0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|---|
| 15:0 | PHASEA0 | R/W | 0x0 | <p>NCO phase for configuration preset 0. This value is left justified into a 32-bit field and then added to the phase accumulator. The phase (in radians) is $PHASEA0 * 2^{-16} * 2\pi$. This register can be interpreted as signed or unsigned.</p> |

6.6.58 FREQA1 Register (Address = 0x228) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQA1 is shown in [Figure 6-85](#) and described in [Table 6-122](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 1) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-85. FREQA1 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Figure 6-85. FREQA1 Register (continued)

| |
|----------------|
| FREQA1 |
| R/W-0xC0000000 |

Table 6-122. FREQA1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|---|
| 31:0 | FREQA1 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | NCO frequency for channel A, NCO preset 1 |

6.6.59 PHASEA1 Register (Address = 0x22C) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEA1 is shown in [Figure 6-86](#) and described in [Table 6-123](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 1) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-86. PHASEA1 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEA1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEA1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-123. PHASEA1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 15:0 | PHASEA1 | R/W | 0x0 | NCO phase for channel A, preset 1 |

6.6.60 FREQA2 Register (Address = 0x230) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQA2 is shown in [Figure 6-87](#) and described in [Table 6-124](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 2) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-87. FREQA2 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FREQA2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xC0000000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6-124. FREQA2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|---|
| 31:0 | FREQA2 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | NCO frequency for channel A, NCO preset 2 |

6.6.61 PHASEA2 Register (Address = 0x234) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEA2 is shown in [Figure 6-88](#) and described in [Table 6-125](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 2) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-88. PHASEA2 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEA2 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEA2 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-125. PHASEA2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 15:0 | PHASEA2 | R/W | 0x0 | NCO phase for channel A, preset 2 |

6.6.62 FREQA3 Register (Address = 0x238) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQA3 is shown in [Figure 6-89](#) and described in [Table 6-126](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel A, Preset 3) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-89. FREQA3 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FREQA3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xC0000000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6-126. FREQA3 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|---|
| 31:0 | FREQA3 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | NCO frequency for channel A, NCO preset 3 |

6.6.63 PHASEA3 Register (Address = 0x23C) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEA3 is shown in [Figure 6-90](#) and described in [Table 6-127](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel A, Preset 3) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-90. PHASEA3 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEA3 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEA3 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-127. PHASEA3 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 15:0 | PHASEA3 | R/W | 0x0 | NCO phase for channel A, preset 3 |

6.6.64 FREQB0 Register (Address = 0x240) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQB0 is shown in [Figure 6-91](#) and described in [Table 6-128](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 0) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-91. FREQB0 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FREQB0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xC0000000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6-128. FREQB0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|--|
| 31:0 | FREQB0 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | NCO frequency for channel B, NCO preset 0. Note: If the ADC is in DES mode, the NCO frequency and phase settings for channel B are ignored. Use the NCO frequency and phase registers for channel A only. |

6.6.65 PHASEB0 Register (Address = 0x244) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEB0 is shown in [Figure 6-92](#) and described in [Table 6-129](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 0) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-92. PHASEB0 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEB0 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEB0 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-129. PHASEB0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 15:0 | PHASEB0 | R/W | 0x0 | NCO phase for channel B, preset 0 |

6.6.66 FREQB1 Register (Address = 0x248) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQB1 is shown in [Figure 6-93](#) and described in [Table 6-130](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 1) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-93. FREQB1 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FREQB1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xC0000000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6-130. FREQB1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|---|
| 31:0 | FREQB1 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | NCO frequency for channel B, NCO preset 1 |

6.6.67 PHASEB1 Register (Address = 0x24C) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEB1 is shown in [Figure 6-94](#) and described in [Table 6-131](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 1) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-94. PHASEB1 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEB1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEB1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-131. PHASEB1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 15:0 | PHASEB1 | R/W | 0x0 | NCO phase for channel B, preset 1 |

6.6.68 FREQB2 Register (Address = 0x250) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQB2 is shown in [Figure 6-95](#) and described in [Table 6-132](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 2) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-95. FREQB2 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FREQB2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xC0000000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6-132. FREQB2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|---|
| 31:0 | FREQB2 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | NCO frequency for channel B, NCO preset 2 |

6.6.69 PHASEB2 Register (Address = 0x254) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEB2 is shown in [Figure 6-96](#) and described in [Table 6-133](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 2) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-96. PHASEB2 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEB2 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Figure 6-96. PHASEB2 Register (continued)

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEB2 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-133. PHASEB2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 15:0 | PHASEB2 | R/W | 0x0 | NCO phase for channel B, preset 2 |

6.6.70 FREQB3 Register (Address = 0x258) [reset = 0xC0000000]

FREQB3 is shown in [Figure 6-97](#) and described in [Table 6-134](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Frequency (Channel B, Preset 3) (default: 0xC0000000)

Figure 6-97. FREQB3 Register

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FREQB3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xC0000000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6-134. FREQB3 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|--------|------|------------|---|
| 31:0 | FREQB3 | R/W | 0xC0000000 | NCO frequency for channel B, NCO preset 3 |

6.6.71 PHASEB3 Register (Address = 0x25C) [reset = 0x0000]

PHASEB3 is shown in [Figure 6-98](#) and described in [Table 6-135](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

NCO Phase (Channel B, Preset 3) (default: 0x0000)

Figure 6-98. PHASEB3 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PHASEB3 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PHASEB3 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-135. PHASEB3 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 15:0 | PHASEB3 | R/W | 0x0 | NCO phase for channel B, preset 3 |

6.6.72 INIT_STATUS Register (Address = 0x270) [reset = undefined]

INIT_STATUS is shown in [Figure 6-99](#) and described in [Table 6-136](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Chip Spin Identifier (default: See description, read-only)

Figure 6-99. INIT_STATUS Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| RESERVED | | | | | | | INIT_STATUS |
| R-undefined | | | | | | | R-undefined |

Table 6-136. INIT_STATUS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R | undefined | RESERVED |
| 0 | INIT_DONE | R | undefined | Returns 1 when the initialization logic has finished initializing the device. This indicates that it is now safe to proceed with startup. No SPI transactions should be performed before INIT_DONE returns 1(except SOFT_RESET). |

6.6.73 SPIN_ID Register (Address = 0x297) [reset = 0x00]

SPIN_ID is shown in [Figure 6-100](#) and described in [Table 6-137](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Chip Spin Identifier (default: See description, read-only)

Figure 6-100. SPIN_ID Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | | SPIN_ID | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x00 | | | |

Table 6-137. SPIN_ID Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | SPIN_ID | R/W | 0x0 | Spin identification value: 0: ADC12DJ5200RF 1: ADC12DJ5200-EP 2 : ADC12DJ4000RF 3: ADC12DJ5200SE 4: ADC12DJ5200RF (ZEG package) 6: ADC12DJ4000 RF (ZEG package) 7: ADC12DJ5200-SP 10: ADC08DJ5200RF |

6.6.74 TESTBUS Register (Address = 0x2A2) [reset = 0x0]

TESTBUS is shown in [Figure 6-101](#) and described in [Table 6-138](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

TESTBUS Register (default: 0x0)

Figure 6-101. TESTBUS Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | EN_VD11_NOI SE_SUPPR | EN_VS11_NOI SE_SUPPR | RESERVED | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | | | |

Table 6-138. TESTBUS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-------------------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:6 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | RESERVED |
| 5 | EN_VD11_NOISE_SUPP R | R/W | 0x0 | When set, noise on VD11 is suppressed. It is recommended to have this set, as it reduces noise coupling from the digital circuits to analog clock, at the expense of a small increase in power. |
| 4 | EN_VS11_NOISE_SUPP R | R/W | | When set, noise on VS11 is suppressed. It is recommended to have this set, as it reduces noise coupling from the digital circuits to analog clock, at the expense of a small increase in power. |
| 3:0 | RESERVED | R/W | R/W | RESERVED |

6.6.75 SRC_EN Register (Address = 0x2B0) [reset = 0x00]

SRC_EN is shown in [Figure 6-102](#) and described in [Table 6-139](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

SYSREF Calibration Enable (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-102. SRC_EN Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| RESERVED | | | | | | | SRC_EN |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-139. SRC_EN Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 0 | SRC_EN | R/W | 0x0 | 0: SYSREF Calibration Disabled. Use the TAD register to manually control the tad[16:0] output and adjust the DEVCLK delay. (default) 1: SYSREF Calibration Enabled. The DEVCLK delay is automatically calibrated. The TAD register is ignored. A 0-to-1 transition on SRC_EN starts the SYSREF calibration sequence. Program SRC_CFG before setting SRC_EN. Make sure that ADC calibration is not currently running before setting SRC_EN. |

6.6.76 SRC_CFG Register (Address = 0x2B1) [reset = 0x05]

SRC_CFG is shown in [Figure 6-103](#) and described in [Table 6-140](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

SYSREF Calibration Configuration (default: 0x05)

Figure 6-103. SRC_CFG Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---------|---|----------|---|
| RESERVED | | | | SRC_AVG | | SRC_HDUR | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x1 | | R/W-0x1 | |

Table 6-140. SRC_CFG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 7:4 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-140. SRC_CFG Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|--|
| 3:2 | SRC_AVG | R/W | 0x1 | Specifies the amount of averaging used for SYSREF Calibration. Larger values will increase calibration time and reduce the variance of the calibrated value. 0: 4 averages 1: 16 averages 2: 64 averages 3: 256 averages |
| 1:0 | SRC_HDUR | R/W | 0x1 | Specifies the duration of each high-speed accumulation for SYSREF Calibration. If the SYSREF period exceeds the supported value, calibration will fail. Larger values will increase calibration time and support longer SYSREF periods. For a given SYSREF period, larger values will also reduce the variance of the calibrated value. 0: 4 cycles per accumulation, max SYSREF period of 128 DEVCLK cycles 1: 16 cycles per accumulation, max SYSREF period of 1664 DEVCLK cycles 2: 64 cycles per accumulation, max SYSREF period of 7808 DEVCLK cycles 3: 256 cycles per accumulation, max SYSREF period of 32384 DEVCLK cycles Max duration of SYSREF calibration is bounded by: $TSYSREFCAL$ (in DEVCLK cycles) = $384 * 19 * 4^{(SRC_AVG + SRC_HDUR + 2)}$ |

6.6.77 SRC_STATUS Register (Address = 0x2B2) [reset = 0x0]

SRC_STATUS is shown in [Figure 6-104](#) and described in [Table 6-141](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

SYSREF Calibration Status (read-only, default: undefined)

Figure 6-104. SRC_STATUS Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----------|---------|
| 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | SRC_DONE | SRC_TAD |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| SRC_TAD | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| SRC_TAD | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-141. SRC_STATUS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|------|-------|---|
| 23:18 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 17 | SRC_DONE | R/W | 0x0 | This bit returns '1' when SRC_EN=1 and SYSREF Calibration has been completed. |

Table 6-141. SRC_STATUS Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|------|-------|---|
| 16:0 | SRC_TAD | R/W | 0x0 | This field returns the value for TAD[16:0] computed by SYSREF Calibration. It is only valid if SRC_DONE=1. SRC_TAD[16] indicates if DEVCLK has been inverted. SRC_TAD[15:8] indicates the coarse delay adjustment. SRC_TAD[7:0] indicates the fine delay adjustment. |

6.6.78 TAD Register (Address = 0x2B5) [reset = 0x00]

TAD is shown in [Figure 6-105](#) and described in [Table 6-142](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

DEVCLK Timing Adjust (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-105. TAD Register

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | | TAD_INV |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | R/W-0x0 |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| TAD_COARSE | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TAD_FINE | | | | | | | |
| R-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-142. TAD Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|------------|------|-------|---|
| 23:17 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 16 | TAD_INV | R/W | 0x0 | Inverts the sampling clock when set. |
| 15:8 | TAD_COARSE | R/W | 0x0 | This register controls the coarse resolution of the sampling aperture delay adjustment when SRC_EN=0. Use this register to manually control the DEVCLK aperture delay when SYSREF Calibration is disabled. If ADC calibration or JESD204B is running, it is recommended that you gradually increase or decrease this value (1 code at a time) to avoid clock glitches. Refer to Switching Characteristics for TAD_COARSE resolution. If ADC calibration is enabled (CAL_EN=1), or the JESD204C link is enabled (JESD_EN=1), the following rules must be obeyed to avoid clock glitches and unpredictable behavior: 1. Do not change TAD_INV. You must program CAL_EN=0 and JESD_EN=0 before changing TAD_INV. 2. TAD_COARSE must be increased or decreased gradually (no more than 4 codes at a time). This rule can be obeyed manually via SPI writes, or by setting TAD_RAMP_EN. |
| 7:0 | TAD_FINE | R/W | 0x0 | This register controls the fine resolution of the sampling aperture delay adjustment when SRC_EN=0. Use this register to manually control the DEVCLK aperture delay when SYSREF Calibration is disabled. Refer to Switching Characteristics for TAD_FINE resolution. TAD_FINE may be changed to any value at any time (its adjustment is too fine to cause clock glitches). |

6.6.79 TAD_RAMP Register (Address = 0x2B8) [reset = 0x00]

TAD_RAMP is shown in [Figure 6-106](#) and described in [Table 6-143](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

DEVCLK Timing Adjust Ramp Control (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-106. TAD_RAMP Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|-------------|
| RESERVED | | | | | | TAD_RAMP_RATE | TAD_RAMP_EN |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 |

Table 6-143. TAD_RAMP Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:2 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 1 | TAD_RAMP_RATE | R/W | 0x0 | Specifies the ramp rate for TAD_COARSE when the TAD_COARSE register is written while TAD_RAMP_EN=1. 0: TAD_COARSE ramps up or down one code per 384 sampling clock cycles. 1: TAD_COARSE ramps up or down 4 codes per 384 sampling clock cycles. |
| 0 | TAD_RAMP_EN | R/W | 0x0 | TAD ramp enable. Set this bit if you want the coarse TAD adjustment (TAD_COARSE) to ramp up or down instead of changing abruptly. 0 : After writing the TAD_COARSE register, the applied TAD_COARSE setting is updated within 1536 CLK cycles (ramp feature disabled). 1 : After writing the TAD_COARSE register, the applied TAD_COARSE setting ramps up or down gradually until it matches the TAD_COARSE register. |

6.6.80 ALARM Register (Address = 0x2C0) [reset = 0x0]

ALARM is shown in [Figure 6-107](#) and described in [Table 6-144](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Alarm Interrupt (read-only)

Figure 6-107. ALARM Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|
| RESERVED | | | | | | ALARM | |
| R-0x0 | | | | | | R-0x0 | |

Table 6-144. ALARM Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------|------|-------|---|
| 7:1 | RESERVED | R | 0x0 | |
| 0 | ALARM | R | 0x0 | This bit returns a '1' whenever any alarm occurs that is unmasked in the ALM_STATUS register. Use ALM_MASK to mask (disable) individual alarms. CAL_STATUS_SEL can be used to drive the ALARM bit onto the CALSTAT output pin to provide a hardware alarm interrupt signal. |

6.6.81 ALM_STATUS Register (Address = 0x2C1) [reset = 0x3F]

ALM_STATUS is shown in [Figure 6-108](#) and described in [Table 6-145](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Alarm Status (default: 0x3F, write to clear)

Figure 6-108. ALM_STATUS Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|----------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| RESERVED | | FIFO_ALM | PLL_ALM | LINK_ALM | REALIGNED_ALM | NCO_ALM | CLK_ALM |
| R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-145. ALM_STATUS Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|---------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:6 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 5 | FIFO_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | FIFO overflow/underflow alarm: This bit is set whenever an active JESD204C lane FIFO experiences an underflow or overflow condition. Write a '1' to clear this bit. To inspect which lane generated the alarm, read FIFO_LANE_ALM. |
| 4 | PLL_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | PLL Lock Lost Alarm: This bit is set whenever the PLL is not locked. Write a '1' to clear this bit. |
| 3 | LINK_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | Link Alarm: This bit is set whenever the JESD204C link is enabled, but is not in the data encoder state (for 8B/10B modes). In 64B/66B modes, there is no data encoder state, so this alarm will be set when the link first starts up, and will also be set if any event causes a FIFO/serializer realignment. Write a '1' to clear this bit. |
| 2 | REALIGNED_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | Realigned Alarm: This bit is set whenever SYSREF causes the internal clocks (including the LMFC/LEMC) to be realigned. Write a '1' to clear this bit. |
| 1 | NCO_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | NCO Alarm: This bit can be used to detect an upset to the NCO phase. This bit is set when any of the following occur: - The NCOs are disabled (JESD_EN=0). - The NCOs are synchronized (intentionally or unintentionally) - Any phase accumulators in channel A do not match channel B. Write a '1' to clear this bit. Refer to the alarm section for the proper usage of this register. |
| 0 | CLK_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | Clock Alarm: This bit can be used to detect an upset to the internal DDC/JESD204C clocks. This bit is set whenever the internal clock dividers for the A and B channels do not match. Write a '1' to clear this bit. Refer to the alarm section for the proper usage of this register. Note: After power-on reset or soft-reset, all alarm bits are set to '1.' Note: When JESD_EN=0, all alarms (except CLK_ALM) are undefined. It is recommended that the user clears the alarms after setting JESD_EN=1. |

6.6.82 ALM_MASK Register (Address = 0x2C2) [reset = 0x3F]

ALM_MASK is shown in [Figure 6-109](#) and described in [Table 6-146](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Alarm Mask Register (default: 0x3F)

Figure 6-109. ALM_MASK Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Figure 6-109. ALM_MASK Register (continued)

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| RESERVED | MASK_FIFO_ALM | MASK_PLL_ALM | MASK_LINK_ALM | MASK_REALIGNED_ALM | MASK_NCO_ALM | MASK_CLK_ALM |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 | R/W-0x1 |

Table 6-146. ALM_MASK Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------------------|------|-------|---|
| 7:6 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 5 | MASK_FIFO_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | When set, FIFO_ALM is masked and will not impact the ALARM register bit. |
| 4 | MASK_PLL_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | When set, PLL_ALM is masked and will not impact the ALARM register bit. |
| 3 | MASK_LINK_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | When set, LINK_ALM is masked and will not impact the ALARM register bit. |
| 2 | MASK_REALIGNED_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | When set, REALIGNED_ALM is masked and will not impact the ALARM register bit. |
| 1 | MASK_NCO_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | When set, NCO_ALM is masked and will not impact the ALARM register bit. |
| 0 | MASK_CLK_ALM | R/W | 0x1 | When set, CLK_ALM is masked and will not impact the ALARM register bit. |

6.6.83 FIFO_LANE_ALM Register (Address = 0x2C4) [reset = 0xFFFF]

FIFO_LANE_ALM is shown in [Figure 6-110](#) and described in [Table 6-147](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

FIFO Overflow/Underflow Alarm (default: 0xFFFF)

Figure 6-110. FIFO_LANE_ALM Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| FIFO_LANE_ALM | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xFFFF | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FIFO_LANE_ALM | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0xFFFF | | | | | | | |

Table 6-147. FIFO_LANE_ALM Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------------|------|--------|---|
| 15:0 | FIFO_LANE_ALM | R/W | 0xFFFF | FIFO_LANE_ALM[i] is set if the FIFO for lane i experiences overflow or underflow. Use this register to determine which lane(s) generated an alarm. Writing a '1' to any bit in this register will clear the alarm (the alarm may immediately trip again if the overflow/underflow condition persists). Writing a '1' to the FIFO_ALM bit in the ALM_STATUS register will clear all bits of this register. |

6.6.84 TADJ_A Register (Address = 0x310) [reset = 0x0]

TADJ_A is shown in [Figure 6-111](#) and described in [Table 6-148](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Timing Adjust for A-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-111. TADJ_A Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TADJ_A | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-148. TADJ_A Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------|------|-------|---|
| 7:0 | TADJ_A | R/W | 0x0 | This register (and other TADJ* registers that follow it) are used to adjust the sampling instant of each ADC core. Different TADJ registers apply to different ADCs under different modes. The default values for all TADJ* registers are factory programmed values. The factory trimmed values can be read out and adjusted as required. |

6.6.85 TADJ_B Register (Address = 0x313) [reset = 0x0]

TADJ_B is shown in [Figure 6-112](#) and described in [Table 6-149](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Timing Adjust for B-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-112. TADJ_B Register

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TADJ_B | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-149. TADJ_B Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|--------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | TADJ_B | R/W | 0x0 | See TADJ_A register for description. Adjusts timing of B-ADC in dual channel mode with foreground calibration enabled. |

6.6.86 TADJ_A_FG90_VINA Register (Address = 0x314) [reset = 0x0]

TADJ_A_FG90_VINA is shown in [Figure 6-113](#) and described in [Table 6-150](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Timing Adjust for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-113. TADJ_A_FG90_VINA Register

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TADJ_A_FG90_VINA | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-150. TADJ_A_FG90_VINA Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|------------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | TADJ_A_FG90_VINA | R/W | 0x0 | See TADJ_A register for description. Adjusts timing of A-ADC in single channel mode with foreground calibration enabled and sampling INA±. |

6.6.87 TADJ_B_FG0_VINA Register (Address = 0x315) [reset = 0x0]

TADJ_B_FG0_VINA is shown in [Figure 6-114](#) and described in [Table 6-151](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Timing Adjust for B-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-114. TADJ_B_FG0_VINA Register

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TADJ_B_FG0_VINA | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-151. TADJ_B_FG0_VINA Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | TADJ_B_FG0_VINA | R/W | 0x0 | See TADJ_A register for description. Adjusts timing of B-ADC in single channel mode with foreground calibration enabled and sampling INA±. |

6.6.88 TADJ_A_FG90_VINB Register (Address = 0x31A) [reset = 0x0]

TADJ_A_FG90_VINB is shown in [Figure 6-115](#) and described in [Table 6-152](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Timing Adjust for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-115. TADJ_A_FG90_VINB Register

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TADJ_A_FG90_VINB | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-152. TADJ_A_FG90_VINB Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|------------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | TADJ_A_FG90_VINB | R/W | 0x0 | See TADJ_A register for description. Adjusts timing of A-ADC in single channel mode with foreground calibration enabled and sampling INB±. |

6.6.89 TADJ_B_FG0_VINB Register (Address = 0x31B) [reset = 0x0]

TADJ_B_FG0_VINB is shown in [Figure 6-116](#) and described in [Table 6-153](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Timing Adjust for B-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode and sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-116. TADJ_B_FG0_VINB Register

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| TADJ_B_FG0_VINB | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-153. TADJ_B_FG0_VINB Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:0 | TADJ_B_FG0_VINB | R/W | 0x0 | See TADJ_A register for description. Adjusts timing of B-ADC in single channel mode with foreground calibration enabled and sampling INB±. |

6.6.90 OADJ_A_FG0_VINA Register (Address = 0x344) [reset = 0x0]

OADJ_A_FG0_VINA is shown in [Figure 6-117](#) and described in [Table 6-154](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-117. OADJ_A_FG0_VINA Register

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|-----------------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | OADJ_A_FG0_VINA | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OADJ_A_FG0_VINA | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-154. OADJ_A_FG0_VINA Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|-----------------|------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | OADJ_A_FG0_VINA | R/W | 0x0 | Offset adjustment value applied to A-ADC when it samples INA± in dual channel mode and foreground calibration is enabled. |

6.6.91 OADJ_A_FG0_VINB Register (Address = 0x346) [reset = 0x0]

OADJ_A_FG0_VINB is shown in [Figure 6-118](#) and described in [Table 6-155](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Dual Channel Mode sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-118. OADJ_A_FG0_VINB Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | OADJ_A_FG_VINB | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OADJ_A_FG_VINB | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-155. OADJ_A_FG0_VINB Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------------|------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | OADJ_A_FG_VINB | R/W | 0x0 | Offset adjustment value applied to A-ADC when it samples INB± in dual channel mode and foreground calibration is enabled. |

6.6.92 OADJ_A_FG90_VINA Register (Address = 0x348) [reset = 0x0]

OADJ_A_FG90_VINA is shown in [Figure 6-119](#) and described in [Table 6-156](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-119. OADJ_A_FG90_VINA Register

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|------------------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | OADJ_A_FG90_VINA | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OADJ_A_FG90_VINA | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-156. OADJ_A_FG90_VINA Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|------------------|------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | OADJ_A_FG90_VINA | R/W | 0x0 | Offset adjustment value applied to A-ADC when it samples INA± in single channel mode and foreground calibration is enabled. |

6.6.93 OADJ_A_FG90_VINB Register (Address = 0x34A) [reset = 0x0]

OADJ_A_FG90_VINB is shown in [Figure 6-120](#) and described in [Table 6-157](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Offset Adjustment for A-ADC operating in Single Channel Mode sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-120. OADJ_A_FG90_VINB Register

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|------------------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | OADJ_A_FG90_VINB | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OADJ_A_FG90_VINB | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-157. OADJ_A_FG90_VINB Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|------------------|------|-------|--|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | OADJ_A_FG90_VINB | R/W | 0x0 | Offset adjustment value applied to A-ADC when it samples INB± using 90° clock phase and foreground calibration is enabled. |

6.6.94 OADJ_B_FG0_VINA Register (Address = 0x34C) [reset = 0x0]

OADJ_B_FG0_VINA is shown in [Figure 6-121](#) and described in [Table 6-158](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Offset Adjustment for B-ADC sampling INA± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-121. OADJ_B_FG0_VINA Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|

Figure 6-121. OADJ_B_FG0_VINA Register (continued)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | | OADJ_B_FG0_VINA | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OADJ_B_FG0_VINA | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-158. OADJ_B_FG0_VINA Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|-----------------|------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | OADJ_B_FG0_VINA | R/W | 0x0 | Offset adjustment value applied to B-ADC when it samples INA± and foreground calibration is enabled. Applies to both dual channel mode and single channel mode. |

6.6.95 OADJ_B_FG0_VINB Register (Address = 0x34E) [reset = 0x0]

OADJ_B_FG0_VINB is shown in [Figure 6-122](#) and described in [Table 6-159](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Offset Adjustment for B-ADC sampling INB± (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-122. OADJ_B_FG0_VINB Register

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|-----------------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | OADJ_B_FG0_VINB | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| OADJ_B_FG0_VINB | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-159. OADJ_B_FG0_VINB Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|-----------------|------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | OADJ_B_FG0_VINB | R/W | 0x0 | Offset adjustment value applied to B-ADC when it samples INB± and foreground calibration is enabled. Applies to both dual channel mode and single channel mode. |

6.6.96 GAIN_A0_FGDUAL Register (Address = 0x350) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_A0_FGDUAL is shown in [Figure 6-123](#) and described in [Table 6-160](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 0 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-123. GAIN_A0_FGDUAL Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| RESERVED | | | | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |

Table 6-160. GAIN_A0_FGDUAL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC A bank 0. |

6.6.97 GAIN_A1_FGDUAL Register (Address = 0x351) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_A1_FGDUAL is shown in [Figure 6-124](#) and described in [Table 6-161](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 1 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-124. GAIN_A1_FGDUAL Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | GAIN_A1_FGDUAL | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-161. GAIN_A1_FGDUAL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_A1_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC A bank 1. |

6.6.98 GAIN_B0_FGDUAL Register (Address = 0x352) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_B0_FGDUAL is shown in [Figure 6-125](#) and described in [Table 6-162](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 0 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-125. GAIN_B0_FGDUAL Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-162. GAIN_B0_FGDUAL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC B bank 0. |

6.6.99 GAIN_B1_FGDUAL Register (Address = 0x353) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_B1_FGDUAL is shown in [Figure 6-126](#) and described in [Table 6-163](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 1 in Dual Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-126. GAIN_B1_FGDUAL Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | GAIN_B1_FGDUAL | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-163. GAIN_B1_FGDUAL Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_B1_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC B bank 1. |

6.6.100 GAIN_A0_FGDES Register (Address = 0x354) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_A0_FGDES is shown in [Figure 6-127](#) and described in [Table 6-164](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 0 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-127. GAIN_A0_FGDES Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-164. GAIN_A0_FGDES Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC A bank 0. |

6.6.101 GAIN_A1_FGDES Register (Address = 0x355) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_A1_FGDES is shown in [Figure 6-128](#) and described in [Table 6-165](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC A Bank 1 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-128. GAIN_A1_FGDES Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | GAIN_A1_FGDUAL | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-165. GAIN_A1_FGDES Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_A1_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC A bank 1. |

6.6.102 GAIN_B0_FGDES Register (Address = 0x356) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_B0_FGDES is shown in [Figure 6-129](#) and described in [Table 6-166](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 0 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-129. GAIN_B0_FGDES Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-166. GAIN_B0_FGDES Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_A0_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC B bank 0. |

6.6.103 GAIN_B1_FGDES Register (Address = 0x357) [reset = 0x0]

GAIN_B1_FGDES is shown in [Figure 6-130](#) and described in [Table 6-167](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Fine Gain Adjust for ADC B Bank 1 in Single Channel Mode (default from Fuse ROM)

Figure 6-130. GAIN_B1_FGDES Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVED | | | GAIN_B1_FGDUAL | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | R/W-0x0 | | | | |

Table 6-167. GAIN_B1_FGDES Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|----------------|------|-------|--|
| 7:5 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 4:0 | GAIN_B1_FGDUAL | R/W | 0x0 | Fine gain adjustment for ADC B bank 1. |

6.6.104 PFIR_CFG Register (Address = 0x400) [reset = 0x00]

PFIR_CFG is shown in [Figure 6-131](#) and described in [Table 6-168](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

Programmable FIR Mode (default: 0x00)

Figure 6-131. PFIR_CFG Register

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|---|-----------|---|---|
| RESERVED | PFIR_SHARE | PFIR_MERGE | PFIR_SCW | | PFIR_MODE | | |
| R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | R/W-0x0 | | R/W-0x0 | | |

Table 6-168. PFIR_CFG Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|------------|------|-------|--|
| 7 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 6 | PFIR_SHARE | R/W | 0x0 | When set, the PFIR on the B channel uses the same coefficients as the PFIR on the A channel. When PFIR_SHARE=0, the B channel filter uses its own set of coefficients (unique from channel A). See Programmable FIR Filter (PFIR) section for usage details. |
| 5 | PFIR_MERGE | R/W | 0x0 | When set, the PFIR filters are merged into a single logical filter. This mode processes ADC data samples as if they belong to a single sample stream. Set PFIR_MERGE=1 whenever the ADC is setup in Single Channel Mode. |
| 4:2 | PFIR_SCW | R/W | 0x0 | Side coefficient weight for PFIR. This field determines the weight of the coefficients (except for the center coefficient). Increasing the coefficient weight increases the range of the coefficients at the expense of reduced precision. The LSB weight is $2^{\text{PFIR_SCW}-16}$, where PFIR_SCW weight can be programmed from 0 to 6. The default is 0 which provides an LSB weight of 2^{-16} . |

Table 6-168. PFIR_CFG Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-----|-----------|------|-------|--|
| 1:0 | PFIR_MODE | R/W | 0x0 | 0 : PFIR block is disabled (default) 1 : RESERVED 2 : Enable PFIR block 3 : RESERVED Note: When using the PFIR, you must also program the filter coefficients. Note: All PFIR_* register should only be changed when JESD_EN=0. |

6.6.105 PFIR_A0 Register (Address = 0x418) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A0 is shown in [Figure 6-132](#) and described in [Table 6-169](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A0

Figure 6-132. PFIR_A0 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_A0 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A0 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-169. PFIR_A0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_A0 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the first tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the first tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.106 PFIR_A1 Register (Address = 0x41A) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A1 is shown in [Figure 6-133](#) and described in [Table 6-170](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A1

Figure 6-133. PFIR_A1 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_A1 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-170. PFIR_A1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-170. PFIR_A1 Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 11:0 | PFIR_A1 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the second tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the second tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.107 PFIR_A2 Register (Address = 0x41C) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A2 is shown in [Figure 6-134](#) and described in [Table 6-171](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A2

Figure 6-134. PFIR_A2 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_A2 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A2 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-171. PFIR_A2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_A2 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the third tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the third tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.108 PFIR_A3 Register (Address = 0x41E) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A3 is shown in [Figure 6-135](#) and described in [Table 6-172](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A3

Figure 6-135. PFIR_A3 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_A3 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A3 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-172. PFIR_A3 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-172. PFIR_A3 Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 11:0 | PFIR_A3 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the fourth tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the fourth tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.109 PFIR_A4 Register (Address = 0x420) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A4 is shown in [Figure 6-136](#) and described in [Table 6-173](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A4

Figure 6-136. PFIR_A4 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|----|
| 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | PFIR_A4 | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PFIR_A4 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A4 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-173. PFIR_A4 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 23:18 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 17:0 | PFIR_A4 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the fifth tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the fifth tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. This is the center tap of the 9-tap filter and therefore has a resolution of 18-bits. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.110 PFIR_A5 Register (Address = 0x423) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A5 is shown in [Figure 6-137](#) and described in [Table 6-174](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A5

Figure 6-137. PFIR_A5 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | PFIR_A5 | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A5 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-174. PFIR_A5 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_A5 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the sixth tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the sixth tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.111 PFIR_A6 Register (Address = 0x425) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A6 is shown in [Figure 6-138](#) and described in [Table 6-175](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A6

Figure 6-138. PFIR_A6 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_A6 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A6 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-175. PFIR_A6 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_A6 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the seventh tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the seventh tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.112 PFIR_A7 Register (Address = 0x427) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A7 is shown in [Figure 6-139](#) and described in [Table 6-176](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A7

Figure 6-139. PFIR_A7 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_A7 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A7 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-176. PFIR_A7 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-176. PFIR_A7 Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 11:0 | PFIR_A7 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the eighth tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the eighth tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.113 PFIR_A8 Register (Address = 0x429) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_A8 is shown in [Figure 6-140](#) and described in [Table 6-177](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient A8

Figure 6-140. PFIR_A8 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_A8 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_A8 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-177. PFIR_A8 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_A8 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the ninth tap for the ADC A programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode or the ninth tap for the programmable FIR filter in Single Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.114 PFIR_B0 Register (Address = 0x448) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B0 is shown in [Figure 6-141](#) and described in [Table 6-178](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B0

Figure 6-141. PFIR_B0 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B0 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B0 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-178. PFIR_B0 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|------|-------|-------------|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |

Table 6-178. PFIR_B0 Register Field Descriptions (continued)

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|------|---------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 11:0 | PFIR_B0 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the first tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.115 PFIR_B1 Register (Address = 0x44A) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B1 is shown in [Figure 6-142](#) and described in [Table 6-179](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B1

Figure 6-142. PFIR_B1 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B1 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B1 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-179. PFIR_B1 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|--|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_B1 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the second tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.116 PFIR_B2 Register (Address = 0x44C) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B2 is shown in [Figure 6-143](#) and described in [Table 6-180](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B2

Figure 6-143. PFIR_B2 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B2 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B2 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-180. PFIR_B2 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_B2 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the third tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.117 PFIR_B3 Register (Address = 0x44E) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B3 is shown in [Figure 6-144](#) and described in [Table 6-181](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B3

Figure 6-144. PFIR_B3 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B3 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B3 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-181. PFIR_B3 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|--|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_B3 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the fourth tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.118 PFIR_B4 Register (Address = 0x450) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B4 is shown in [Figure 6-145](#) and described in [Table 6-182](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B4

Figure 6-145. PFIR_B4 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|----|
| 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| RESERVED | | | | | | PFIR_B4 | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | R/W-0x0 | |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| PFIR_B4 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B4 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-182. PFIR_B4 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 23:18 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 17:0 | PFIR_B4 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the fifth tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. This is the center tap of the 9-tap filter and therefore has a resolution of 18-bits. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.119 PFIR_B5 Register (Address = 0x453) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B5 is shown in [Figure 6-146](#) and described in [Table 6-183](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B5

Figure 6-146. PFIR_B5 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B5 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B5 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-183. PFIR_B5 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_B5 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the sixth tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.120 PFIR_B6 Register (Address = 0x455) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B6 is shown in [Figure 6-147](#) and described in [Table 6-184](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B6

Figure 6-147. PFIR_B6 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B6 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B6 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-184. PFIR_B6 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_B6 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the seventh tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.121 PFIR_B7 Register (Address = 0x457) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B7 is shown in [Figure 6-148](#) and described in [Table 6-185](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B7

Figure 6-148. PFIR_B7 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B7 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B7 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-185. PFIR_B7 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|--|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_B7 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the eighth tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

6.6.122 PFIR_B8 Register (Address = 0x459) [reset = 0x0]

PFIR_B8 is shown in [Figure 6-149](#) and described in [Table 6-186](#).

Return to the [Summary Table](#).

PFIR Coefficient B8

Figure 6-149. PFIR_B8 Register

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---------|----|---|---|
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| RESERVED | | | | PFIR_B8 | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | R/W-0x0 | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| PFIR_B8 | | | | | | | |
| R/W-0x0 | | | | | | | |

Table 6-186. PFIR_B8 Register Field Descriptions

| Bit | Field | Type | Reset | Description |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|---|
| 15:12 | RESERVED | R/W | 0x0 | |
| 11:0 | PFIR_B8 | R ⁽¹⁾ /W | 0x0 | Signed, 2's complement coefficient for the PFIR filter. This is the ninth tap for the ADC B programmable FIR filter in Dual Channel Mode. |

(1) Read function does not properly return MSB value - the MSB value in readback is always 0.

7 Application Information Disclaimer

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

7.1 Application Information

ADC12DJ5200-EP can be used in a wide range of applications including radar, satellite communications, test equipment (communications testers and oscilloscopes), and software-defined radios (SDRs). The wide input bandwidth enables direct RF sampling to at least 10 GHz and the high sampling rate allows signal bandwidths of greater than 5 GHz. ADC12DJ5200-EP can also be DC-coupled to meet the needs of oscilloscopes or wideband digitizers. The *Typical Applications* section describes two configurations that meet the needs of a number of these applications.

7.2 Typical Applications

7.2.1 Wideband RF Sampling Receiver

This section demonstrates the use of ADC12DJ5200-EP as a wideband RF sampling receiver. The solution is flexible and can be used as either a 2-channel receiver (such as a diversity receiver) or as a single channel receiver allowing double the signal bandwidth. The ADC is driven by single-ended RF amplifiers and the conversion to differential signaling is achieved by a transformer (balun). The device includes digital down-converters (DDCs) in both single-channel and dual-channel modes to mix the desired frequency band to baseband and down-sample the data to reduce the interface rate. The block diagram for the wideband RF sampling receiver is shown in Figure 7-1 with the device is configured in single-channel mode for maximum signal bandwidth.

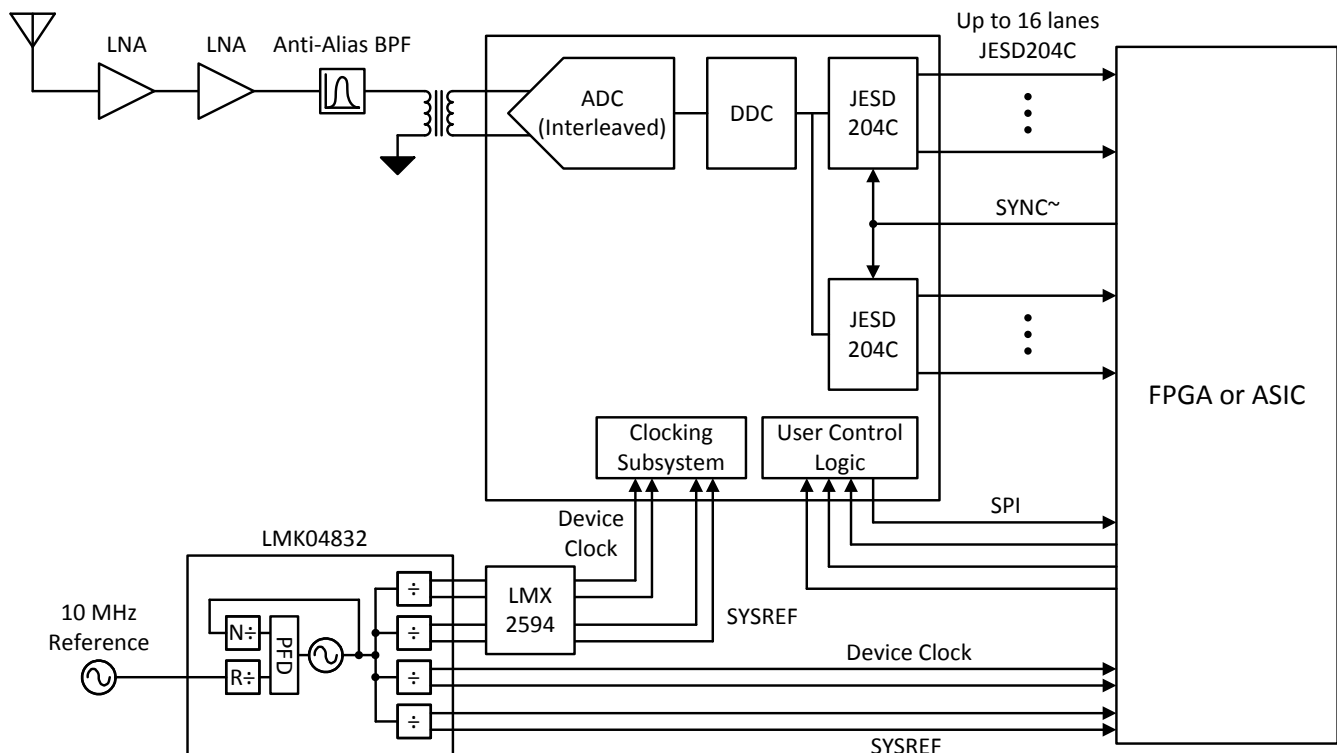


Figure 7-1. Typical Configuration for Wideband RF Sampling

7.2.1.1 Design Requirements

7.2.1.1.1 Input Signal Path

Use appropriate band-limiting filters to reject unwanted frequencies in the input signal path.

A 1:2 balun transformer is needed to convert the 50-Ω, single-ended signal to 100-Ω differential for input to the ADC. The balun outputs can be either AC-coupled, or directly connected to the ADC differential inputs, which are terminated internally to GND.

Drivers must be selected to provide any needed signal gain and that have the necessary bandwidth capabilities.

In general, baluns must be selected to cover the needed frequency range, have a 1:2 impedance ratio, and have acceptable gain and phase balance over the frequency range of interest. Mount baluns with poor differential output return loss as close to the ADC inputs as possible to avoid ripples in the frequency response at high input frequencies. Resistive attenuators (Pi- or T-type) can also help dampen ripples caused by poor return loss. [Table 7-1](#) lists a number of recommended baluns for different frequency ranges.

Table 7-1. Recommended Baluns

| PART NUMBER | MANUFACTURER ⁽¹⁾ | MINIMUM FREQUENCY (MHz) | MAXIMUM FREQUENCY (MHz) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| BAL-0009SMG | Marki Microwave | 0.5 | 9000 |
| BAL-0208SMG | Marki Microwave | 2000 | 8000 |
| TCM2-43X+ | Mini-Circuits | 10 | 4000 |
| TCM2-33WX+ | Mini-Circuits | 10 | 3000 |
| B0430J50100AHF | Anaren | 400 | 3000 |

(1) See the [Third-Party Products Disclaimer](#) section.

7.2.1.1.2 Clocking

The ADC12DJ5200-EP clock inputs must be AC-coupled to the device to for rated performance. The clock source must have extremely low jitter (integrated phase noise) to enable rated performance. Recommended clock synthesizers include [LMX2594](#) and [LMX2572](#).

The JESD204C data converter system (ADC plus logic device) requires additional SYSREF and device clocks. [LMK04832](#), [LMK04828](#), [LMK04826](#), and [LMK04821](#) devices are suitable to generate these clocks. Depending on the ADC clock frequency and jitter requirements, this device can also be used as the system clock synthesizer or as a device clock and SYSREF distribution device when multiple ADC12DJ5200-EP devices are used in a system. For clock frequencies higher than 3.2 GHz, [LMX2594](#) and [LMX2572](#) can supply both the device clock and SYSREF from a single device as demonstrated in [Figure 7-1](#).

7.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Certain component values used in conjunction with the device must be calculated based on system parameters. Those items are covered in this section.

7.2.1.2.1 Calculating Values of AC-Coupling Capacitors

AC-coupling capacitors are used in the input CLK± and JESD204C output data pairs. The capacitor values must be large enough to address the lowest frequency signals of interest, but not so large as to cause excessively long startup biasing times, or unwanted parasitic inductance.

The minimum capacitor value can be calculated based on the lowest frequency signal that is transferred through the capacitor. Given a 50-Ω single-ended clock or data path impedance, good practice is to set the capacitor impedance to be <1 Ω at the lowest frequency of interest. This setting makes sure minimal impact on signal level at that frequency. For the CLK± path, the minimum-rated clock frequency is 800 MHz. Therefore, the minimum capacitor value can be calculated from:

$$Z_C = 1/(2 \times \pi \times f_{\text{CLK}} \times C) \quad (16)$$

Setting $Z_c = 1 \Omega$ and rearranging gives:

$$C = 1/(2 \times \pi \times 800 \text{ MHz} \times 1 \Omega) = 199 \text{ pF} \quad (17)$$

Therefore, a capacitance value of at least 199 pF is needed to provide the low-frequency response for the CLK± path. If the minimum clock frequency is higher than 800 MHz, this calculation can be revisited for that frequency. Similar calculations can be done for the JESD204C output data capacitors based on the minimum frequency in that interface. Capacitors must also be selected for good response at high frequencies, and with dimensions that match the high-frequency signal traces they are connected to. Capacitors of the 0201 size are frequently well suited to these applications.

7.2.2 Reconfigurable Dual-Channel 5-GSPS or Single-Channel 10-Gsps Oscilloscope

This section demonstrates the use of the device in a reconfigurable oscilloscope. The device is ideally suited for oscilloscope applications. The ability to tradeoff channel count and sampling speed allows designers to build flexible hardware to meet multiple needs. This flexibility saves development time and cost, allows hardware reuse for various projects and enables software upgrade paths for additional functionality. This section describes an oscilloscope that can operate as a dual-channel oscilloscope running at 5 GSPS or can be reconfigured through SPI programming as a single-channel, 10-GSPS oscilloscope. A reconfigurable setup allows users to trade off the number of channels and the sampling rate of the oscilloscope as needed without changing the hardware. Set the input bandwidth to the desired maximum signal bandwidth through the use of an antialiasing, low-pass filter. Digital filtering can then be used to reconfigure the analog bandwidth as required. For instance, the maximum bandwidth can be set to 2 GHz for use during pulsed transient detection and then reconfigured to 100 MHz through digital filtering for low-noise, power-supply ripple observation. [Figure 7-2](#) shows the application block diagram.

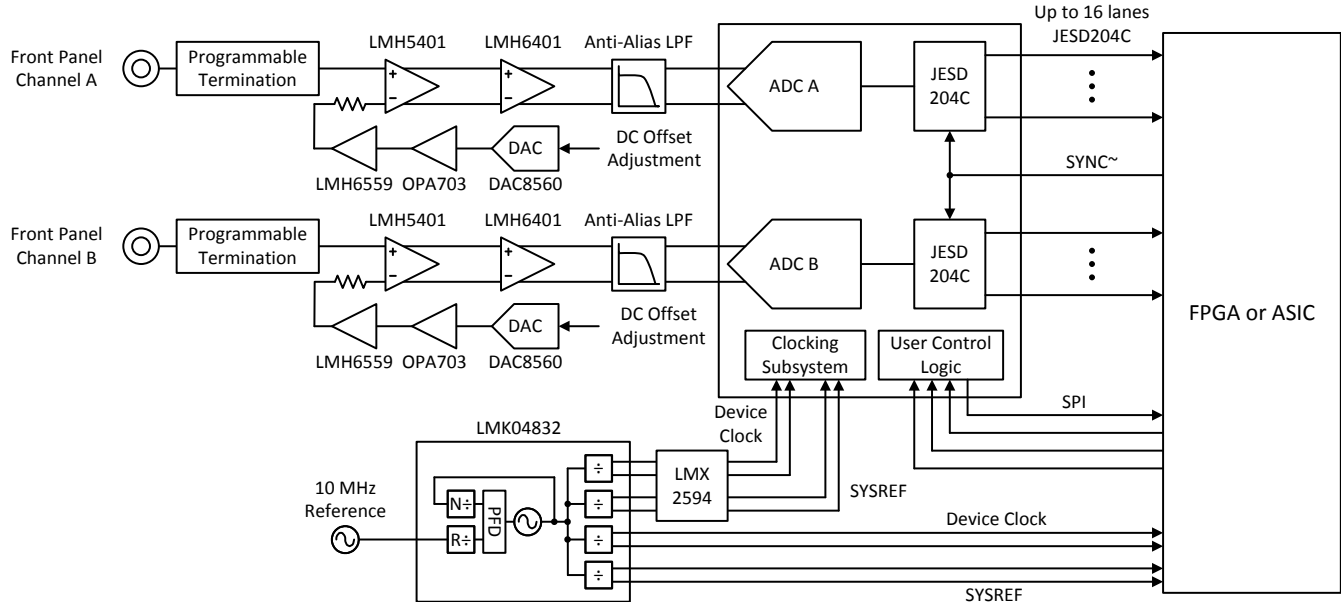


Figure 7-2. Typical Configuration for Reconfigurable Oscilloscope

7.2.2.1 Design Requirements

7.2.2.1.1 Input Signal Path

Most oscilloscopes are required to be DC-coupled in order to monitor DC or low-frequency signals. This requirement forces the design to use DC-coupled, fully differential amplifiers to convert from single-ended signaling at the front panel to differential signaling at the ADC. This design uses two differential amplifiers. The first amplifier shown in [Figure 7-2](#) is the [LMH5401](#) that converts from single-ended to differential signaling. The LMH5401 interfaces with the front panel through a programmable termination network and has an offset adjustment input. The amplifier has an 8-GHz, gain-bandwidth product that is sufficient to support a 1-GHz bandwidth oscilloscope. A second amplifier, the [LMH6401](#), comes after the LMH5401 to provide a digitally programmable gain control for the oscilloscope. The LMH6401 supports a gain range from -6 dB to 26 dB in 1-dB steps. If gain control is not necessary or is performed in a different location in the signal chain, then this amplifier can be replaced with a second LMH5401 for additional fixed gain or omitted altogether.

The input of the oscilloscope contains a programmable termination block that is not covered in detail here. This block enables the front-panel input termination to be programmed. For instance, many oscilloscopes allow the termination to be programmed as either 50- Ω or 1-M Ω to meet the needs of various applications. A 75- Ω termination can also be desired to support cable infrastructure use cases. This block can also contain an option for DC blocking to remove the DC component of the external signal and therefore pass only AC signals.

A precision DAC is used to configure the offset of the oscilloscope front-end to prevent saturation of the analog signal chain for input signals containing large DC offsets. The [DAC8560](#) is shown in [Figure 7-2](#) along with signal-conditioning amplifiers [OPA703](#) and [LMH6559](#). The first differential amplifier, LMH5401, is driven by the front panel input circuitry on one input, and the DC offset bias on the second input. The impedance of these driving signals must be matched at DC and over frequency for good even-order harmonic performance in the single-ended to differential conversion operation. The high bandwidth of the LMH6559 allows the device to maintain low impedance over a wide frequency range.

An antialiasing, low-pass filter is positioned at the input of the ADC to limit the bandwidth of the input signal into the ADC. This amplifier also band-limits the front-end noise to prevent aliased noise from degrading the signal-to-noise ratio of the overall system. Design this filter for the maximum input signal bandwidth specified by the oscilloscope. The input bandwidth can then be reconfigured through the use of digital filters in the FPGA or ASIC to limit the oscilloscope input bandwidth to a bandwidth less than the maximum.

7.2.2.1.2 Clocking

The ADC12DJ5200-EP clock inputs must be AC-coupled to the device for rated performance. The clock source must have extremely low jitter (integrated phase noise) to enable rated performance. Recommended clock synthesizers include [LMX2594](#) and [LMX2572](#).

The JESD204C data converter system (ADC plus logic device) requires additional SYSREF and device clocks. [LMK04832](#), [LMK04828](#), [LMK04826](#), and [LMK04821](#) devices are suitable to generate these clocks. Depending on the ADC clock frequency and jitter requirements, this device can also be used as the system clock synthesizer or as a device clock and SYSREF distribution device when multiple ADC12DJ5200-EP devices are used in a system. For clock frequencies higher than 3.2 GHz, [LMX2594](#) and [LMX2572](#) can supply both the device clock and SYSREF from a single device as demonstrated in [Figure 7-1](#).

7.2.2.1.3 ADC12DJ5200-EP Oscilloscope Applications

ADC12DJ5200-EP has a number of features that make it a great fit for oscilloscope applications. The low code-error rate (CER) eliminates concerns about undesired time domain glitches or sparkle codes. The low CER makes the device a perfect fit for long-duration transient detection measurements and reduces the probability of false triggers. The input common-mode voltage of 0 V allows the driving amplifiers to use equal split power supplies that center the amplifier output common-mode voltage at 0 V and eliminates the need for common-mode voltage shifting before the ADC inputs. The high input bandwidth of the device simplifies the design of the driving amplifier circuit and antialiasing, low-pass filter. The use of dual-edge sampling (DES) in single-channel mode eliminates the need to change the clock frequency when switching between dual- and single-channel modes and simplifies synchronization by relaxing the setup and hold timing requirements of SYSREF. The t_{AD} adjust circuit allows the user to time-align the sampling instances of multiple ADC12DJ5200-EP devices or to set the ideal sampling point of a front-end track and hold (T&H) amplifier.

7.3 Initialization Set Up

The device and JESD204C interface require a specific startup and alignment sequence. The order of that sequence is listed in the following steps.

1. Power-up or reset the device.
2. Apply a stable device CLK signal at the desired frequency.
3. Perform a software reset by toggling SOFT_RESET to 1. Wait at least 1 μ s before continuing.
4. Program JESD_EN = 0 to stop the JESD204C state machine and allow setting changes.
5. Program CAL_EN = 0 to stop the calibration state machine and allow setting changes.
6. Program the desired JMODE.
7. Program the desired KM1 value. $KM1 = K-1$.
8. Program SYNC_SEL as needed. Choose SYNCSE or timestamp differential inputs.
9. Configure device calibration settings as desired. Select foreground or background calibration modes and offset calibration as needed.
10. Program CAL_EN = 1 to enable the calibration state machine.
11. Enable overrange via OVR_EN and adjust settings if desired.
12. Program JESD_EN = 1 to re-start the JESD204C state machine and allow the link to restart.
13. The JESD204C interface operates in response to the applied SYNC signal from the receiver.
14. Program CAL_SOFT_TRIG = 0.
15. Program CAL_SOFT_TRIG = 1 to initiate a calibration.

7.4 Power Supply Recommendations

The device requires two different power-supply voltages. 1.9-V DC is required for the VA19 power bus and 1.1-V DC is required for the VA11 and VD11 power buses.

The power-supply voltages must be low noise and provide the needed current to achieve rated device performance.

There are two recommended power supply architectures:

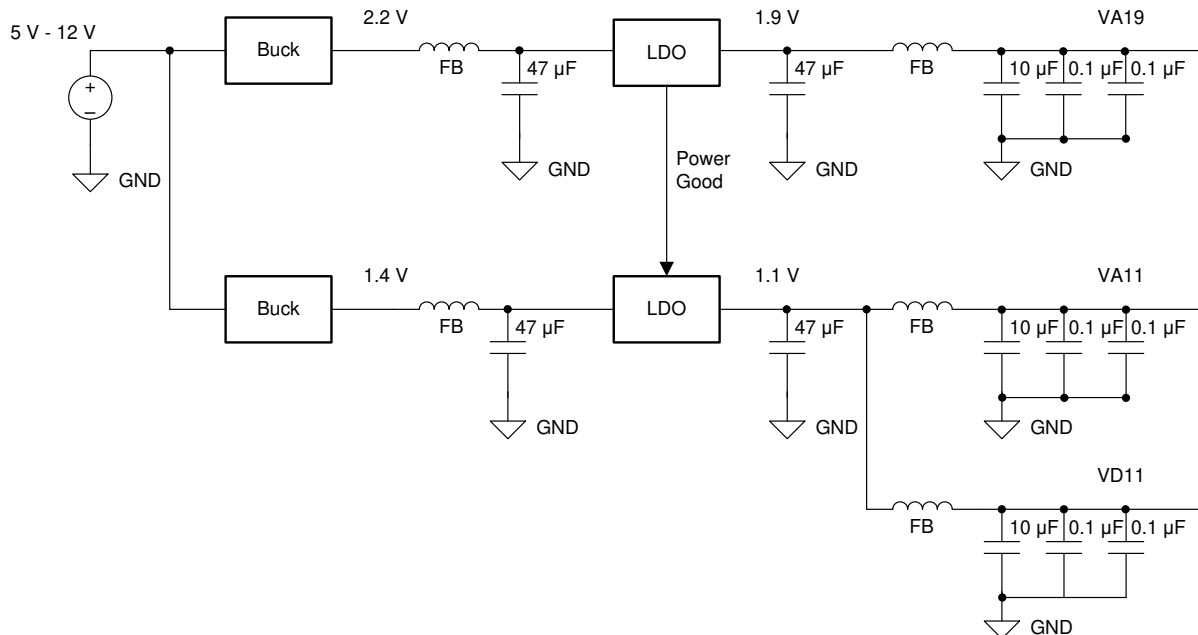
1. Step down using high-efficiency switching converters, followed by a second stage of regulation to provide switching noise reduction and improved voltage accuracy.
2. Directly step down the final ADC supply voltage using high-efficiency switching converters. This approach provides the best efficiency, but care must be taken for switching noise to be minimized to prevent degraded ADC performance.

TI WEBENCH® Power Designer can be used to select and design the individual power supply elements needed: see the [WEBENCH® Power Designer](#)

Recommended switching regulators for the first stage include [LMS3635-Q1](#), [LMS3655-Q1](#), [TPSM84424](#) and similar devices.

Recommended low drop-out (LDO), low-noise linear regulators include the [TPS7A84](#), [TPS7A83A](#), [TPS7A47](#) and similar devices.

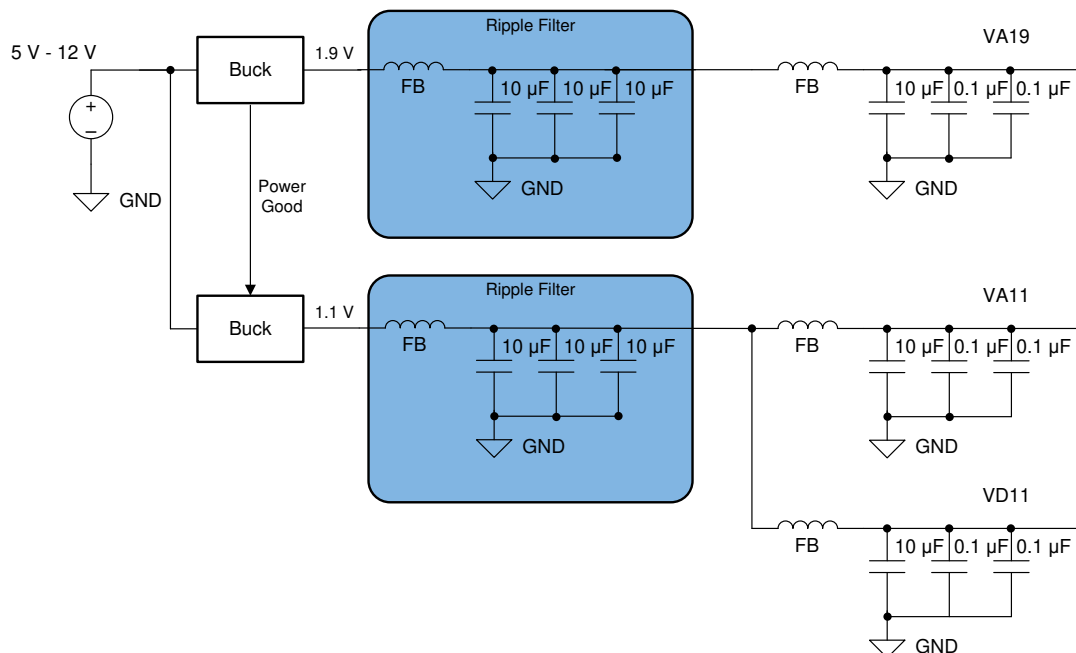
For the switcher only approach, the ripple filter must be designed to provide sufficient filtering at the switching frequency of the DC-DC converter and harmonics of the switching frequency. Make a note of the switching frequency reported from WEBENCH® and design the EMI filter and capacitor combination to have the notch frequency centered as needed. Each application will have different tolerances for noise on the supply voltage so strict ripple requirements are not provided. [Figure 7-3](#) and [Figure 7-4](#) illustrate the two approaches.



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FB = ferrite bead filter.

Figure 7-3. LDO Linear Regulator Approach Example



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Ripple filter notch frequency to match the f_s of the buck converter.

FB = ferrite bead filter.

Figure 7-4. Switcher-Only Approach Example

7.4.1 Power Sequencing

The voltage regulators must be sequenced using the power-good outputs and enable inputs to make sure the Vx11 regulator is enabled after the VA19 supply is good. Similarly, as soon as the VA19 supply drops out of regulation on power-down, the Vx11 regulator is disabled.

The general requirement for the ADC is that $VA19 \geq Vx11$ during power-up, operation, and power-down.

TI also recommends that VA11 and VD11 are derived from a common 1.1-V regulator. This recommendation makes sure that all 1.1-V blocks are at the same voltage, and no sequencing problems exist between these supplies. Also use ferrite bead filters to isolate any noise on the VA11 and VD11 buses from affecting each other.

7.5 Layout

7.5.1 Layout Guidelines

There are many critical signals that require specific care during board design:

1. Analog input signals
2. CLK and SYSREF
3. JESD204C data outputs
4. Power connections
5. Ground connections

The analog input signals, clock signals and JESD204C data outputs must be routed for excellent signal quality at high frequencies, but should also be routed for maximum isolation from each other. Use the following general practices:

1. Route using loosely coupled 100- Ω differential traces when possible. This routing minimizes impact of corners and length-matching serpentes on pair impedance.
2. Provide adequate pair-to-pair spacing to minimize crosstalk, especially with loosely coupled differential traces. Tightly coupled differential traces may be used to reduce self-radiated noise or to improve neighboring trace noise immunity when adequate spacing cannot be provided.

3. Provide adequate ground plane pour spacing to minimize coupling with the high-speed traces. Any ground plane pour must have sufficient via connections to the main ground plane of the board. Do not use floating or poorly connected ground pours.
4. Use smoothly radiused corners. Avoid 45- or 90-degree bends to reduce impedance mismatches.
5. Incorporate ground plane cutouts at component landing pads to avoid impedance discontinuities at these locations. Cut-out below the landing pads on one or multiple ground planes to achieve a pad size or stackup height that achieves the needed 50-Ω, single-ended impedance.
6. Avoid routing traces near irregularities in the reference ground planes. Irregularities include cuts in the ground plane or ground plane clearances associated with power and signal vias and through-hole component leads.
7. Provide symmetrically located ground tie vias adjacent to any high-speed signal vias at an appropriate spacing as determined by the maximum frequency the trace will transport ($\ll \lambda_{\text{MIN}}/8$).
8. When high-speed signals must transition to another layer using vias, transition as far through the board as possible (top to bottom is best case) to minimize via stubs on top or bottom of the vias. If layer selection is not flexible, use back-drilled or buried, blind vias to eliminate stubs. Always place ground vias close to the signal vias when transitioning between layers to provide a nearby ground return path.

Pay particular attention to potential coupling between JESD204C data output routing and the analog input routing. Switching noise from the JESD204C outputs can couple into the analog input traces and show up as wideband noise due to the high input bandwidth for the ADC. Ideally, route the JESD204C data outputs on a separate layer from the ADC input traces to avoid noise coupling (not shown in the [Layout Example](#) section). Tightly coupled traces can also be used to reduce noise coupling.

Impedance mismatch between the CLK± input pins and the clock source can result in reduced amplitude of the clock signal at the ADC CLK± pins due to signal reflections or standing waves. A reduction in the clock amplitude may degrade ADC noise performance, especially at high input frequencies. To avoid this, keep the clock source close to the ADC (as shown in the [Layout Example](#) section) or implement impedance matching at the ADC CLK± input pins.

In addition, TI recommends performing signal quality simulations of the critical signal traces before committing to fabrication. Insertion loss, return loss, and time domain reflectometry (TDR) evaluations should be done.

The power and ground connections for the device are also very important. These rules must be followed:

1. Provide low-resistance connection paths to all power and ground pins.
2. Use multiple power layers if necessary to access all pins.
3. Avoid narrow isolated paths that increase connection resistance.
4. Use a signal, ground, or power circuit board stackup to maximum coupling between the ground and power planes.

7.5.2 Layout Example

Figure 7-5 to Figure 7-7 provide examples of the critical traces routed on the device evaluation module (EVM).

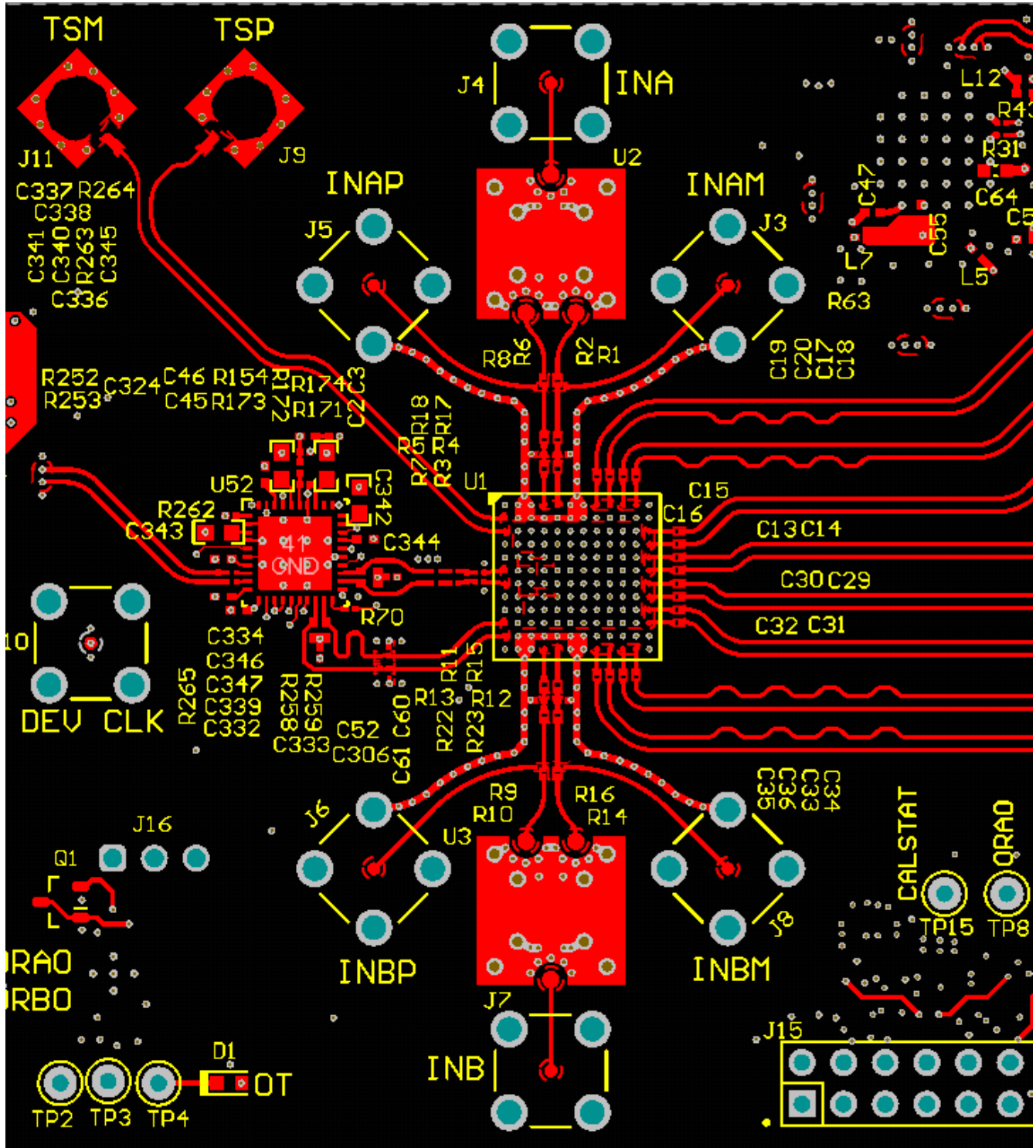


Figure 7-5. Top Layer Routing: Analog Inputs, CLK and SYSREF, DA0-3, DB0-3

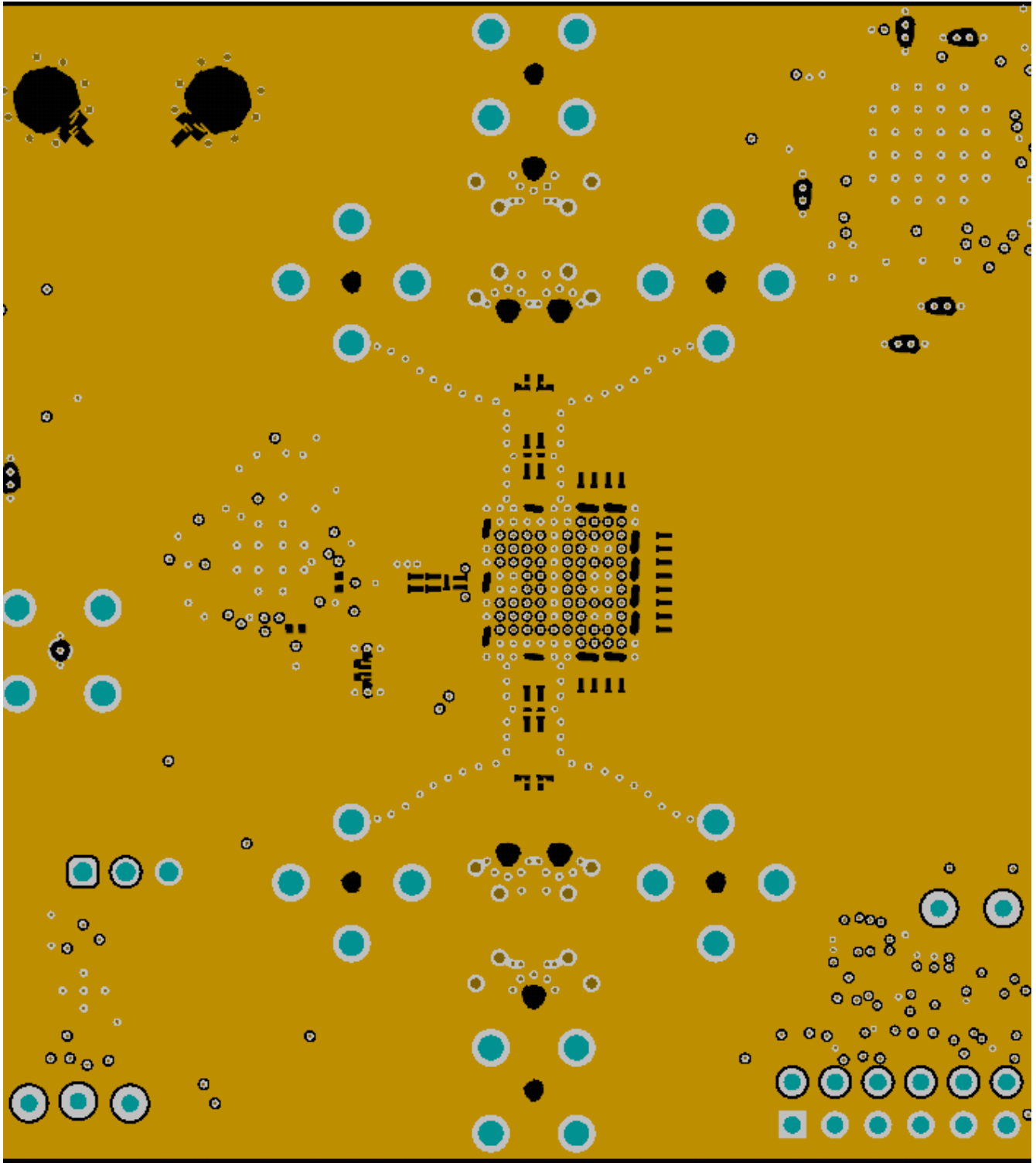


Figure 7-6. GND1 Cutouts to Optimize Impedance of Component Pads

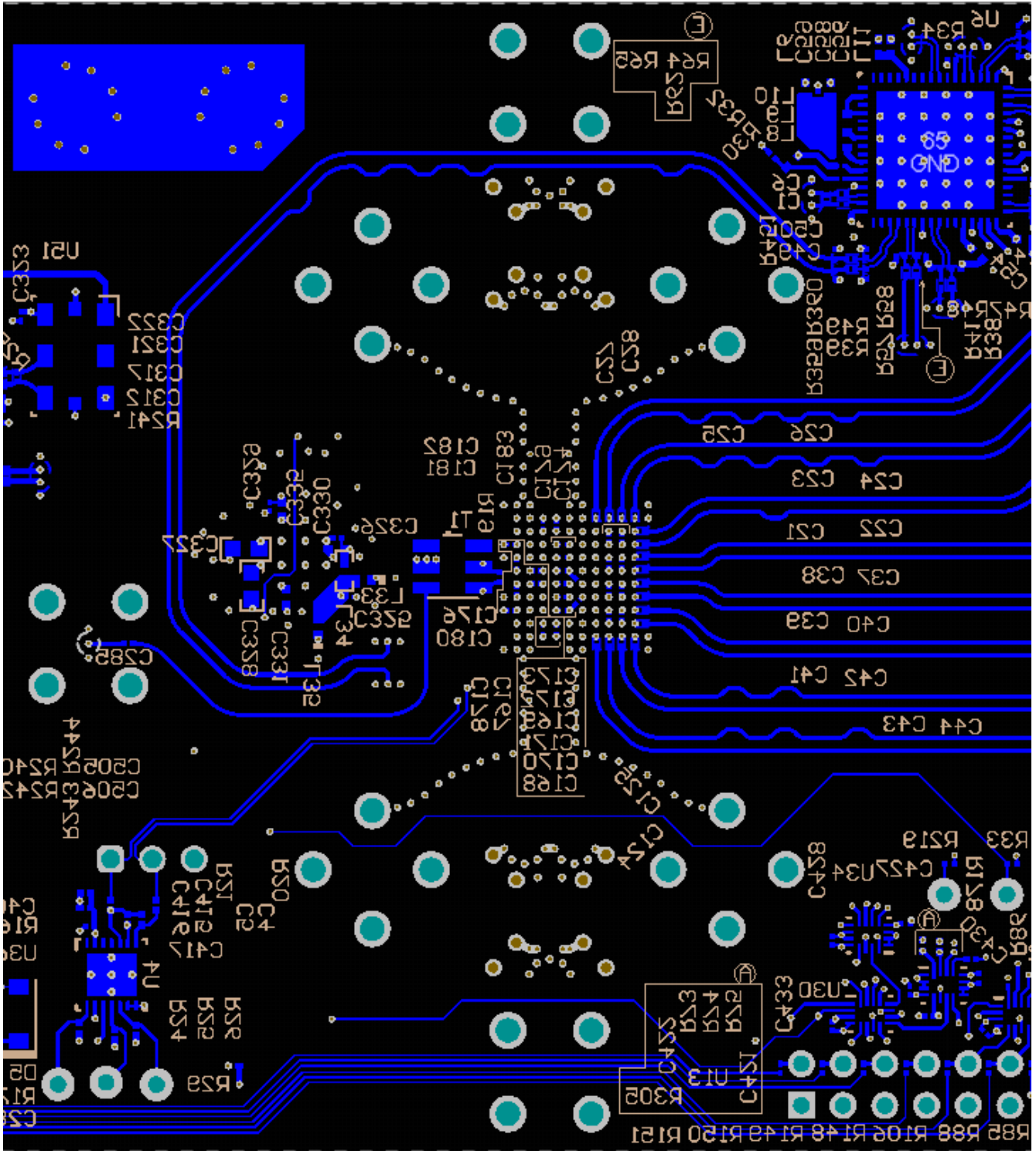


Figure 7-7. Bottom Layer Routing: Additional CLK Routing, DA4-7, DB4-7

8 Device and Documentation Support

8.1 Device Support

8.1.1 Development Support

[WEBENCH® Power Designer](#)

8.2 Documentation Support

8.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- [ADC12DJ5200RF Evaluation Module User's Guide](#)
- [JESD204B multi-device synchronization: Breaking down the requirements](#)
- [Scalable 20.8 GSPS reference design for high speed 12 bit digitizers](#)
- [Synchronizing multi-channel data converter DDC and NCO features for RF systems reference design](#)
- [Multi-Channel JESD204B 15 GHz Clocking Reference Design for DSO, Radar and 5G Wireless Testers](#)
- [Flexible 3.2 GSPS Multi-Channel AFE Reference Design for DSOs, RADAR, and 5G Wireless Test Systems](#)
- [Low noise power-supply reference design maximizing performance in 12.8 GSPS data acquisition systems](#)
- [12.8-GSPS analog front end reference design for high-speed oscilloscope and wide-band digitizer](#)
- [Direct RF-Sampling Radar Receiver for L-, S-, C-, and X-Band Using ADC12DJ3200 Reference Design](#)
- [LMX2594 Multiple PLL Reference Design](#)
- [LMX2594 15-GHz Wideband PLLatinum™ RF Synthesizer With Phase Synchronization and JESD204B](#)
- [LMX2572 6.4-GHz Low Power Wideband RF Synthesizer With Phase Synchronization and JESD204B](#)
- [LMK04832 Ultra Low-Noise JESD204B Compliant Clock Jitter Cleaner With Dual Loop PLLs](#)
- [LMK0482x Ultra Low-Noise JESD204B Compliant Clock Jitter Cleaner with Dual Loop PLLs](#)
- [LMK61E2 Ultra-Low Jitter Programmable Oscillator With Internal EEPROM](#)
- [LMH5401 8-GHz, Low-Noise, Low-Power, Fully-Differential Amplifier](#)
- [LMH6401 DC to 4.5 GHz, Fully-Differential, Digital Variable-Gain Amplifier](#)
- [TPSM84424 4.5-V to 17-V Input, 0.6-V to 10-V Output, 4-A Power Module](#)
- [TPS7A470x 36-V, 1-A, 4- \$\mu\$ VRMS, RF LDO Voltage Regulator](#)
- [TPS7A83A 2-A, High-Accuracy \(0.75%\), Low-Noise \(4.4 \$\mu\$ VRMS\) LDO Regulator](#)
- [TPS7A84 High-Current \(3 A\), High-Accuracy \(1%\), Low-Noise \(4.4 \$\mu\$ VRMS\), LDO Voltage Regulator](#)
- [DAC8560 16-Bit, Ultra-Low Glitch, Voltage Output Digital-to-Analog Converter With 2.5-V, 2-ppm/°C Reference](#)
- [LM95233 Dual Remote Diode and Local Temperature Sensor with SMBus Interface and TruTherm™](#)
- [TMP461 High-Accuracy Remote and Local Temperature Sensor with Pin-Programmable Bus Address](#)

8.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

8.4 Support Resources

8.5 Trademarks

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8.6 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

8.7 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

9 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

| Changes from March 28, 2023 to June 10, 2024 (from Revision C (March 2023) to Revision D (June 2024)) | Page |
|--|------|
| • Changed the <i>JESD204C Transport Layer Data Formats</i> section by adding the additional applicable JMODES to the format table in stead of using a cross reference..... | 99 |

| Changes from February 15, 2023 to March 11, 2023 (from Revision B (February 2023) to Revision C (March 2023)) | Page |
|---|------|
| • Changed the <i>JESD204C Transport Layer Data Formats</i> section..... | 99 |
| • Changed the Ramp Test Mode to add further clarification..... | 109 |
| • Changed the superscript in CAL_LP register description table. For example, 223 changed to 2 ²³ | 118 |
| • Changed SPIN_ID values in SPIN_ID register | 118 |



| Changes from July 26, 2022 to November 17, 2022 (from Revision A (July 2022) to Revision B (November 2022)) | Page |
|--|------|
| • Changed the document from <i>Advanced Information to Production</i> data..... | 1 |
| • Changed that ramp test pattern stops either at the end of the multiframe or at 0xFF of there are more than 256 octets in a frame in Ramp Test Mode | 109 |
| • Added when transport test mode output starts in Short and Long Transport Test Mode | 109 |
| • Added short test pattern for N' = 12 in Short Transport Test Pattern | 109 |

| Changes from Revision * (June 2022) to Revision A (July 2022) | Page |
|--|-------------|
| • Changed the <i>Functional Block Diagram</i> | 60 |

10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead finish/ Ball material (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| ADC12DJ5200ALREP | ACTIVE | FCCSP | ALR | 144 | 184 | Non-RoHS & Green | Call TI | Level-3-235C-168 HR | -55 to 125 | ADC12DJ52 EP |  |
| V62/22611-01XF | ACTIVE | FCCSP | ALR | 144 | 184 | Non-RoHS & Green | Call TI | Level-3-235C-168 HR | | ADC12DJ52 EP |  |

(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.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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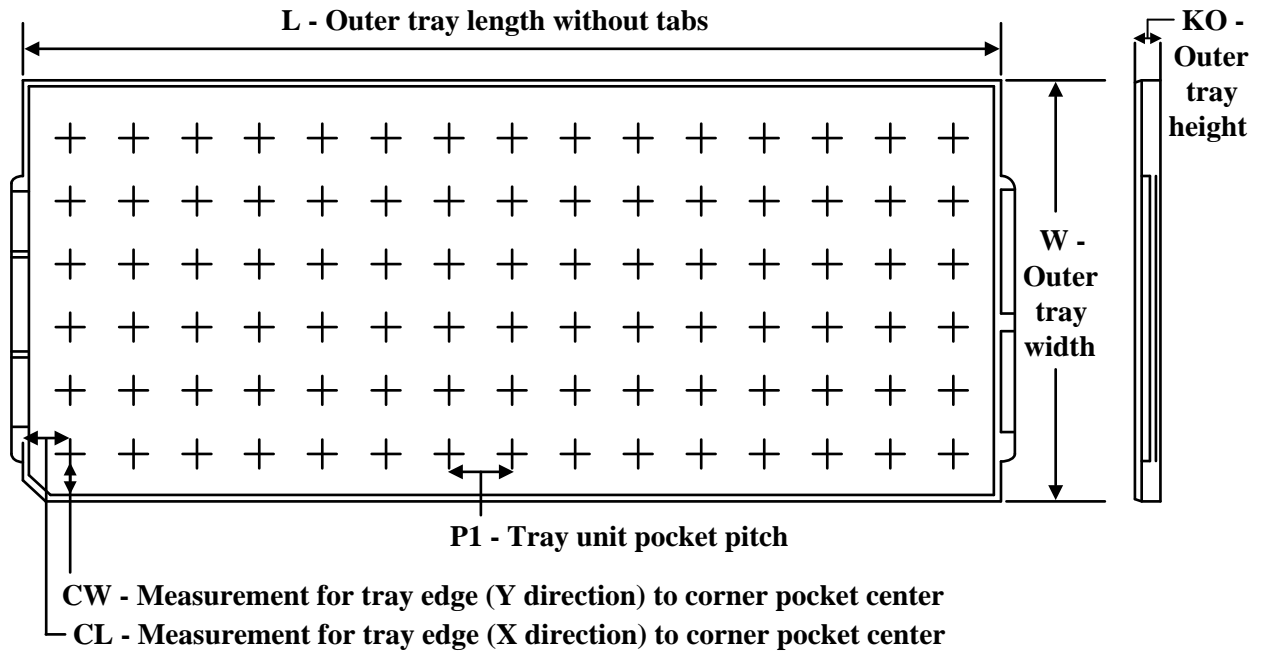
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF ADC12DJ5200-EP :

- Catalog : [ADC12DJ5200-SEP](#)
- Space : [ADC12DJ5200-SP](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

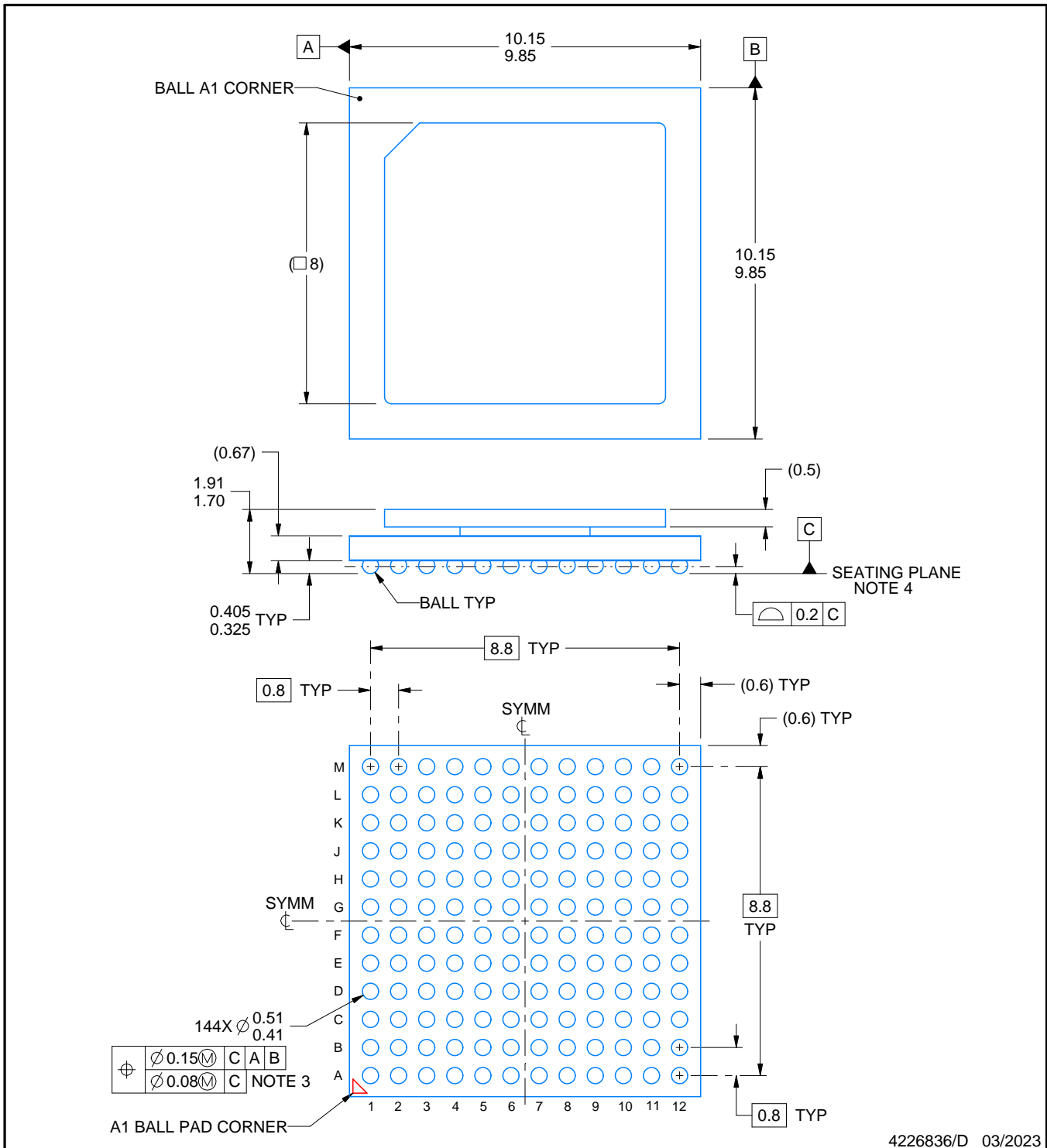
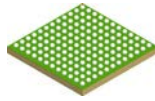
- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Space - Radiation tolerant, ceramic packaging and qualified for use in Space-based application

TRAY


Chamfer on Tray corner indicates Pin 1 orientation of packed units.

*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Name | Package Type | Pins | SPQ | Unit array matrix | Max temperature (°C) | L (mm) | W (mm) | K0 (µm) | P1 (mm) | CL (mm) | CW (mm) |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----|-------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ADC12DJ5200ALREP | ALR | CFCBGA | 144 | 184 | 8 x 23 | 150 | 315 | 135.9 | 7620 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 19.65 |
| V62/22611-01XF | ALR | CFCBGA | 144 | 184 | 8 x 23 | 150 | 315 | 135.9 | 7620 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 19.65 |



4226836/D 03/2023

NOTES:

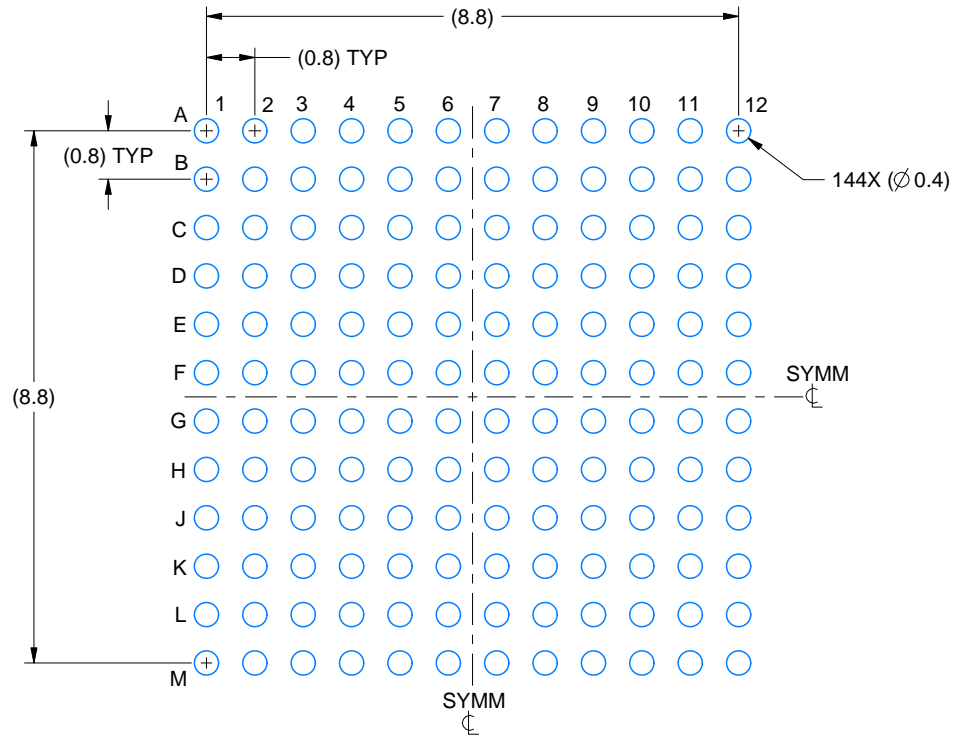
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Dimension is measured at the maximum solder ball diameter, parallel to primary datum C.
4. Primary datum C and seating plane are defined by the spherical crowns of the solder balls.
5. The lids are electrically floating (e.g. not tied to GND).

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

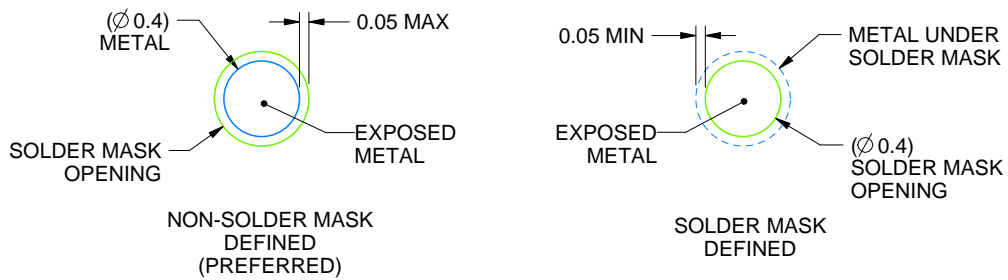
ALR0144A

FCBGA - 1.91 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS
NOT TO SCALE

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NOTES: (continued)

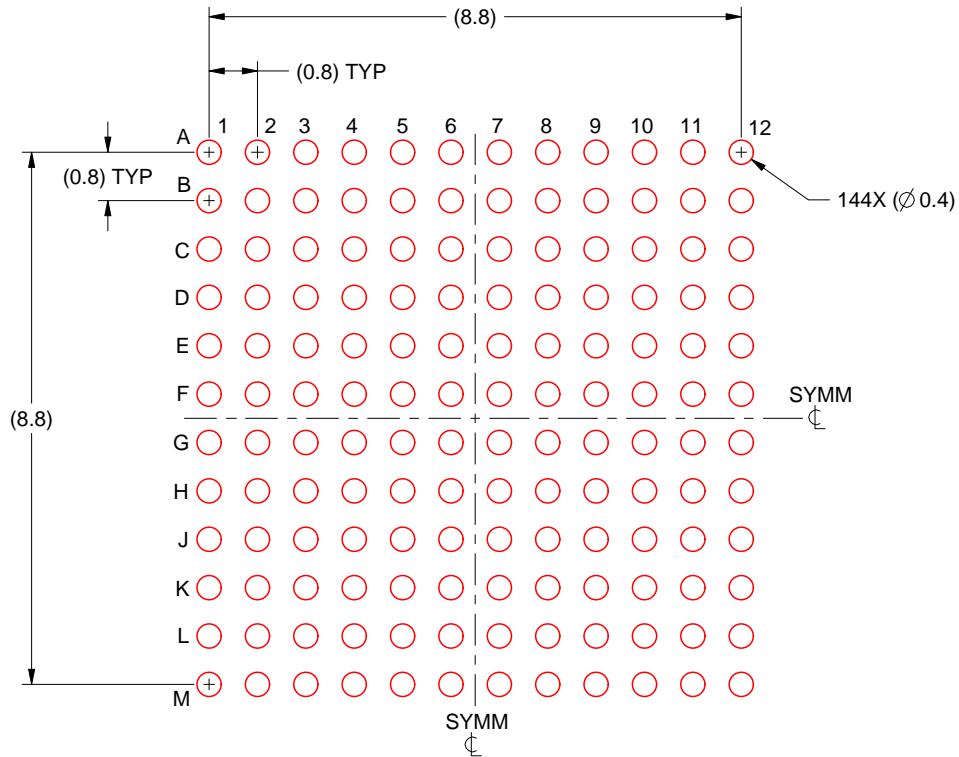
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SPRU811 (www.ti.com/lit/spru811).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

ALR0144A

FCBGA - 1.91 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.15 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

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NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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