4T2R Direct RF Transmitter and Observation Receiver

FEATURES

- Flexible reconfigurable radio common platform design
  - Transmit/receive channel bandwidth up to 1.2 GHz/2.4 GHz (4T2R)
  - RFDAC/RFADC RF frequency range up to 7.5 GHz
  - On-chip PLL with multichip synchronization
    - External RFCLK input option
- Versatile digital features
  - Configurable digital up/down conversion (DDC and DUC)
    - 8 fine complex DUCs and 4 coarse complex DUCs
    - 8 fine complex DDCs and 4 coarse complex DDCs, 2 independent
    - 48-bit NCO per DUC/DDC
  - Programmable 192-tap PFIR filter for receive equalization
    - Supports 4 different profile settings loaded via GPIO
  - Receive AGC support
    - Fast detect with low latency for fast AGC control
    - Signal monitor for slow AGC control
    - Dedicated AGC support pins
  - Transmit DPD support
    - Programmable delay and gain per transmit data path
    - Coarse DDC delay adjust for DPD observation path
- Auxiliary features
  - Power amplifier downstream protection circuitry
  - On-chip temperature monitoring unit
  - Programmable GPIO pins supporting different user configurations
  - ADC clock driver with selectable divide ratios
  - TDD power savings option and sharing ADCs
- SERDES JESD204B/JESD204C interface, 16 lanes up to 24.75 Gbps
  - 8 lanes per each DAC and ADC
  - JESD204B compatible with maximum 15.5 Gbps lane rate
  - JESD204C compatible with maximum 24.75 Gbps lane rate
  - Supports real or complex digital data (8-bit, 12-bit, 16-bit, or 24-bit)
- 15 mm × 15 mm, 324-ball BGA with 0.8 mm pitch

APPLICATIONS

- Wireless communications infrastructure
- W-CDMA, LTE, LTE-A, Massive-MIMO
- Microwave point-to-point, E-band, and 5G mm Wave
- Broadband communications systems
- DOCSIS 3.1 and 4.0 CMTS
- Communications test and measurement system

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD9986 is a highly integrated device with a 16-bit, 12 GSPS maximum sample rate RF DAC core, and a 12-bit, 6 GSPS rate RF ADC core. The AD9986 supports four transmitter channels and two receiver channels with four transmitter, two receiver (4T2R) configuration. The AD9986 is well suited for 2-antenna and 4-antenna transmitter applications requiring a wide bandwidth observation receiver path for the digital predistortion. The AD9986 supports up to a 6 GSPS complex transmit and receive data rate in single channel mode. The maximum radio channel bandwidth supported is 1.2 GHz and 2.4 GHz for the transmit and receive paths, respectively (4T2R). The AD9986 features a 16 lane, 24.75 Gbps JESD204C or 15.5 Gbps JESD204B serial data port, an on-chip clock multiplier, and digital signal processing capability targeted at multiband, direct-to-RF radio applications.

Rev. 0

DOCUMENT FEEDBACK
TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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REVISION HISTORY

6/2021—Revision 0: Initial Version

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

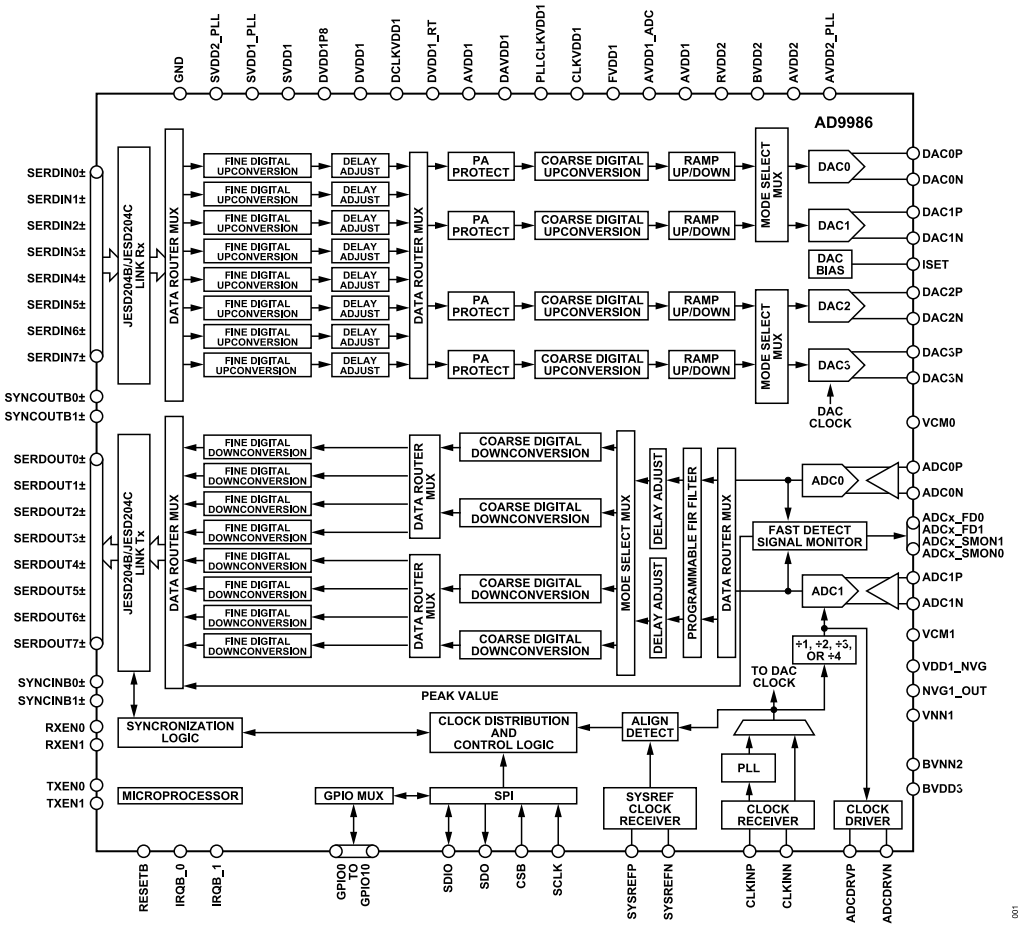


Figure 1.

SPECIFICATIONS

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Successful DAC calibration is required during the device initialization phase that occurs shortly after power-up to ensure long-term reliability of the DAC core circuitry. Refer to UG-1578, the device user guide, for more information on device initialization.

Table 1.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
OPERATING JUNCTION TEMPERATURE (T_J)	−40		+120	°C
ANALOG SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE				
AVDD2, BVDD2, RVDD2	1.9	2.0	2.1	V
AVDD1, AVDD1_ADC, CLKVDD1, FVDD1, VDD1_NVG	0.95	1.0	1.05	V
DIGITAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE				
DVDD1, DVDD1_RT, DCLKVDD1, DAVDD1	0.95	1.0	1.05	V
DVDD1P8	1.7	1.8	2.1	V
SERIALIZER/DESERIALIZER (SERDES) SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE				
SVDD2_PLL	1.9	2.0	2.1	V
SVDD1, SVDD1_PLL	0.95	1.0	1.05	V

POWER CONSUMPTION

Typical at nominal supplies and maximum at 5% supplies. For the minimum and maximum values, T_J varies between −40°C and +120°C. For the typical values, T_A = 25°C, which corresponds to T_J = 80°C, unless otherwise noted.

DAC datapath with a complex I/Q data rate frequency (f_{IQ_DATA}) = 1500 MSPS, interpolation of 8×, and DAC frequency (f_{DAC}) of 12 GSPS. JRx mode of 15C (L = 8, M = 8, F = 2, S = 1, K = 128, E = 1, N = 16, NP = 16).

ADC datapath with a complex f_{IQ_DATA} = 3000 MSPS, decimation of 2×, and ADC sample rate (f_{ADC}) of 6 GSPS. JTx mode of 18C (L = 8, M = 4, F = 1, S = 1, K = 128, E = 1, N = 16, NP = 16).

Note that the AD9986 does not have the option to bypass the digital up and down converters in the transmit and receive paths, respectively.

See the UG-1578 for further information on the JESD204B and JESD204C mode configurations, and a detailed description of the settings referenced throughout this data sheet.

Table 2.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
CURRENTS					
AVDD2 (I_{AVDD2})	2.0 V supply		195	204	mA
BVDD2 (I_{BVDD2}) + RVDD2 (I_{RVDD2})	2.0 V supply		290	340	mA
AVDD2_PLL (I_{AVDD2_PLL}) + SVDD2_PLL (I_{SVDD2_PLL})	2.0 V supply		45	55	mA
Power Dissipation for 2 V Supplies	2.0 V supply total power dissipation		1.06	1.20	W
PLLCLKVDD1 ($I_{PLLCLKVDD1}$)	1.0 V supply		15	25	mA
AVDD1 (I_{AVDD1}) + DCLKVDD1 ($I_{DCLKVDD1}$)	1.0 V supply		975	1180	mA
AVDD1_ADC (I_{AVDD1_ADC})	1.0 V supply		1725	2100	mA
CLKVDD1 ($I_{CLKVDD1}$)	1.0 V supply		90	150	mA
FVDD1 (I_{FVDD1})	1.0 V supply		45	80	mA
VDD1_NVG (I_{VDD1_NVG})	1.0 V supply		280	360	mA
DAVDD1 (I_{DAVDD1})	1.0 V supply		1575	1840	mA
DVDD1 (I_{DVDD1})	1.0 V supply		3010	4070	mA
DVDD1_RT (I_{DVDD1_RT})	1.0 V supply		630	760	mA
SVDD1 (I_{SVDD1}) + SVDD1_PLL (I_{SVDD1_PLL})	1.0 V supply		1875	2510	mA
Power Dissipation for 1 V Supplies	1.0 V supply total power dissipation		10.22	13.08	W
DVDD1P8 ($I_{DVDD1P8}$)	1.8 V supply		7	10	mA

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 2.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Total Power Dissipation	Total power dissipation of 2 V and 1 V supplies		11.29	14.30	W

DAC DC SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal supplies with DAC output full-scale current (I_{OUTFS}) = 26 mA, unless otherwise noted. ADC setup in 6 GSPS, full bandwidth mode (all digital downconverters bypassed). For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C, and for the typical values, T_A = 25°C, which corresponds to T_J = 80°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DAC RESOLUTION		16			Bit
DAC ACCURACY					
Gain Error			1.5		%FSR
Gain Matching			0.7		%FSR
Integral Nonlinearity (INL)	Shuffling disabled		8.0		LSB
Differential Nonlinearity (DNL)	Shuffling disabled		3.5		LSB
DAC ANALOG OUTPUTS	DACxP and DACxN				
Full-Scale Output Current Range	AC coupling, setting resistance (R_{SET}) = 5 kΩ				
AC Coupling	Output common-mode voltage (V_{CM}) = 0 V	6.43	26.5	37.75	mA
DC Coupling	50 Ω shunt to a negative supply, forcing V_{CM} = 0 V	6.43		37.75	mA
	50 Ω shunt to GND, forcing V_{CM} = 0.3 V	6.43		20[1]	mA
Full-Scale Sinewave Output Power with AC Coupling[2]	Ideal 2:1 balun interface to 50 Ω				
I_{OUTFS} = 26 mA			3.3		dBm
I_{OUTFS} = 40 mA			7		dBm
Common-Mode Output Voltage (VCM_{OUT})			0		V
AC Coupling	Bias each output to GND across a shunt inductor		0		V
DC Coupling	Bias each output to a negative voltage rail across a 25 Ω to 200 Ω resistor, selected such that VCM_{OUT} = 0 V, VCM_{OUT} = 0.3 V is with a 25 Ω resistor to GND and I_{OUTFS} = 20 mA		0	0.3	V
Differential Resistance			100		Ω

[1] For dc-coupled applications, the maximum full-scale output current is limited by the maximum VCM_{OUT} specification.

[2] The actual measured full-scale power is frequency dependent due to DAC sinc response, impedance mismatch loss, and balun insertion loss.

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ADC DC SPECIFICATIONS

ADC setup in 6 GSPS, full bandwidth mode (all digital downconverters bypassed). For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C, and for the typical values, T_A = 25°C, which corresponds to T_J = 80°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 4. ADC DC Specifications

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ADC RESOLUTION		12			Bit
ADC ACCURACY					
No Missing Codes			Guaranteed		
Offset Error			0.04		%FSR
Offset Matching			0.03		%FSR
Gain Error			1.5		%FSR
Gain Matching			0.6		%FSR
DNL			0.32		LSB
INL			1.38		LSB
ADC ANALOG INPUTS	ADCxP and ADCxN				
Differential Input Voltage			1.475		V p-p
Full-Scale Sine Wave Input Power	Input power level resulting in 0 dBFS tone level on fast Fourier transform (FFT)		3.9		dBm
Common-Mode Input Voltage (VCM_{IN})	AC-coupled, equal to voltage at VCMx for ADCx input		1		V
Differential Input Resistance			100		Ω
Differential Input Capacitance			0.4		pF
Return Loss	2.7 GHz		−4.3		dB
	2.7 GHz to 3.8 GHz		−3.6		dB
	3.8 GHz to 5.4 GHz		−2.9		dB

CLOCK INPUT AND PHASE-LOCKED LOOP (PLL) FREQUENCY SPECIFICATIONS

For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C and ±5% of nominal supply, unless otherwise noted.

Table 5.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
CLOCK INPUTS (CLKINP, CLKINN) FREQUENCY RANGES		25		12000	MHz
PHASE FREQUENCY DETECTOR (PFD) INPUT FREQUENCY RANGES		25		750	MHz
FREQUENCY RANGES ACCORDING TO CLOCK PATH CONFIGURATION					
Direct Clock (PLL Off)		2900[1]		12000	MHz
PLL Reference Clock (PLL On)	M divider set to divide by 1	25		750	MHz
	M divider set to divide by 2	50		1500	MHz
	M divider set to divide by 3	75		2250	MHz
	M divider set to divide by 4	100		3000	MHz
PLL VOLTAGE CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (VCO) FREQUENCY RANGES					
VCO Output					
Divide by 1	D divider set to divide by 1	5.8		12	GHz
Divide by 2	D divider set to divide by 2	2.9		6	GHz
Divide by 3	D divider set to divide by 3	1.93333		4	GHz
Divide by 4	D divider set to divide by 4	1.45		3	GHz

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Table 5.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
CLOCK OUTPUTS (ADC CLOCK DRIVER)	ADCDRVP and ADCDRVN				
Differential Output Voltage Magnitude[2]	1.5 GHz		740		mV p-p
	2.0 GHz		690		mV p-p
	3 GHz		640		mV p-p
	6 GHz		490		mV p-p
Differential Output Resistance			100		Ω
Common-Mode Voltage	AC-coupled		0.5		V

[1] The minimum direct clock frequency is limited by the minimum DAC (core) sample rate, as specified in Table 6. The clock receiver can accommodate the full range between the minimum PLL reference clock frequency and the maximum direct clock frequency.

[2] Measured with differential 100 Ω load and less than 2 mm of printed circuit board (PCB) trace from package ball.

DAC AND ADC SAMPLE RATE SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal supplies. For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C and ±5% of nominal supply. For the typical values, T_A = 25°C, which corresponds to T_J = 80°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 6. DAC Sample Rate Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DAC SAMPLE RATE[1]				
Minimum			2.9	GSPS
Maximum	12			GSPS

[1] Pertains to the update rate of the DAC core, independent of datapath and JESD204 mode configuration.

Table 7. ADC Sample Rate Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ADC SAMPLE RATE[1]				
Minimum			1.45	GSPS
Maximum	6			GSPS
Aperture Jitter[2]		65		fs rms

[1] Pertains to the update rate of the ADC core, independent of datapath and JESD204 mode configuration.

[2] Measured using a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) degradation method with the DAC disabled, clock divider = 1, f_{ADC} = 4 GSPS, and input frequency (f_{IN}) = 5.55 GHz.

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INPUT DATA RATES SPECIFICATIONS

For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C and ±5% of nominal supply, unless otherwise noted.

Table 8.

Parameter[1] [2]	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
MAXIMUM DATA RATE PER NUMBER OF ACTIVE DAC OUTPUTS					
	Single DAC, FDUC and CDUC bypassed (1× interpolation), 16-bit resolution; limited by the maximum DAC clock rate			12000	MSPS
	Quad DAC, FDUC and CDUC bypassed (1× interpolation), 12-bit resolution; limited by the maximum JESD204C link throughput (M = 4, L = 8)			4000	MSPS
MAXIMUM COMPLEX (I/Q) DATA RATE PER NUMBER OF ACTIVE INPUT DATA CHANNELS					
	1 channel: FDUC bypassed, 1 CDUC enabled, 12-bit or 16-bit resolution; limited by the maximum CDUC NCO clock rate			6000	MSPS
	2 channels: FDUC bypassed, 2 CDUCs enabled, 12-bit resolution; limited by the maximum JESD204C link throughput (M = 4, L = 8)			4000	MSPS
	4 channels: FDUC bypassed, 4 CDUCs enabled, 12-bit resolution; limited by the maximum JESD204C link throughput (M = 8, L = 8)			2000	MSPS
	8 channels: 8 FDUCs enabled, one or more CDUC enabled, 12-bit or 16-bit resolution; limited by the maximum FDUC NCO clock rate divided by the minimum 2x interpolation rate required to enable the FDUC			750	MSPS

[1] The values listed for these parameters are the maximum possible when considering all JESD204 modes of operation. Some modes are more limiting, based on other parameters.

[2] The interpolation filters in the Tx datapath have a total complex filter bandwidth of 80% of the data rate, combining the 40% bandwidth in the I path and 40% bandwidth in the Q path. Similarly, the decimation stages inside the Rx datapath use filters with a total complex filter bandwidth of 81.4%. Therefore, the maximum allowed instantaneous complex signal bandwidth (iBW) per channel is calculated as iBW = [Complex I/Q Data Rate per Channel] × [Total Complex Filter Bandwidth].

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NCO FREQUENCY SPECIFICATIONS

For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C and ±5% of nominal supply, unless otherwise noted.

Table 9.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
MAXIMUM NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (NCO) CLOCK RATE					
Fine Digital Up Converter (FDUC) NCO				1.5	GHz
Course Digital Up Converter (CDUC) NCO				12	GHz
Fine Digital Down Converter (FDDC) NCO				1.5	GHz
Course Digital Down Converter (CDDC) NCO				6	GHz
MAXIMUM NCO SHIFT FREQUENCY RANGE					
FDUC NCO	Channel interpolation rate must be > 1×	−750		+750	MHz
CDUC NCO	f_{DAC} = 12 GHz, main interpolation rate must be > 1×	−6		+6	GHz
FDDC NCO	Channel decimation rate must be > 1×	−750		+750	MHz
CDDC NCO	f_{ADC} = 6 GHz, main decimation rate must be > 1×	−3		+3	GHz
MAXIMUM FREQUENCY SPACING BETWEEN CHANNELIZER CHANNELS					
Transmitter FDUC Channels	Maximum FDUC NCO clock rate × 0.8[1]			1200	MHz
Receiver FDDC Channels	Maximum FDDC NCO clock rate × 0.814[2]			1221	MHz

[1] The 0.8 factor is because the total complex pass band of the first interpolation filter is 80% of the filter input data rate.

[2] The 0.814 factor is because the total complex pass band of the decimation filter is 81.4% of the filter output data rate.

JESD204B AND JESD204C INTERFACE ELECTRICAL AND SPEED SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal supplies. For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C and ±5% of nominal supply, and for the typical values, T_A = 25°C, which corresponds to T_J = 80°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 10. Serial Interface Rate Specifications

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
JESD204B SERIAL INTERFACE RATE	Serial lane rate (bit repeat option disabled)	1.0		15.5	Gbps
Unit Interval		64.5		1000.0	ps
JESD204C SERIAL INTERFACE RATE	Serial lane rate (bit repeat option disabled)	6.0		24.75	Gbps
Unit Interval		40.4		166.67	ps

Table 11. JESD204 Receiver Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
JESD204B/C DATA INPUTS	SERDINx±, where x = 0 to 7				
Standards Compliance			JESD204B and JESD204C		
Differential Voltage, R_{VDIFF}			800		mV p-p
Differential Impedance, Z_{RDIFF}	At dc		98		Ω
Termination Voltage, V_{TT}	AC-coupled		0.97		V
SYNCxOUTB± OUTPUTS[1]	Where x = 0 or 1				
Output Differential Voltage, V_{OD}	Driving 100 Ω differential load		400		mV
Output Offset Voltage, V_{OS}			DVDD1P8/2 + 0.2		V
SYNCxOUTB+ OUTPUT	CMOS output option		Refer to the CMOS Pin Specifications section		

[1] IEEE 1596.3 standard LVDS compatible.

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Table 12. JESD204 Transmitter Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Standards Compliance			JESD204B and JESD204C		
Differential Output Voltage	Maximum strength		675		mV p-p
Differential Termination Impedance		80	108	120	Ω
Rise Time, t_R	20% to 80% into 100 Ω load		18		ps
Fall Time, t_F	20% to 80% into 100 Ω load		18		ps
SYNCxINB± INPUT[1]	Where x = 0 or 1				
Logic Compliance			LVDS		
Differential Input Voltage		240	0.7	1900	mV p-p
Input Common-Mode Voltage	DC-coupled		0.675	2	V
R_{IN} (Differential)			18		kΩ
Input Capacitance (Differential)			1		pF
SYNCxINB+ INPUT	CMOS input option		Refer to the CMOS Pin Specifications section		

[1] IEEE 1596.3 standard LVDS compatible.

Table 13. SYSREF Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SYSREF+ AND SYSREF− INPUTS					
Logic Compliance			LVDS/LVPECL[1]		
Differential Input Voltage			0.7	1.9	V p-p
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	DC-coupled		0.675	2	V
Input Reference, R_{IN} (Differential)			100		Ω
Input Capacitance (Differential)			1		pF

[1] LVDS means low voltage differential signaling and LVPECL means low voltage positive/pseudo emitter-coupled logic.

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CMOS PIN SPECIFICATIONS

For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C, 1.7 V ≤ DVDD1P8 ≤ 2.1 V, other supplies nominal, unless otherwise noted.

Table 14.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
INPUTS		SDIO, SCLK, CSB, RESETB, RXEN0, RXEN1, TXEN0, TXEN1, SYNC0INB±, SYNC1INB±, and GPIOx				
Logic 1 Voltage	V_{IH}		0.70 × DVDD1P8			V
Logic 0 Voltage	V_{IL}				0.3 × DVDD1P8	V
Input Resistance			40			kΩ
OUTPUTS		SDIO, SDO, GPIOx, ADCx_FDx, ADCx_SMONx, SYNC0OUTB±, and SYNC1OUTB±, 4 mA load				
Logic 1 Voltage	V_{OH}		DVDD1P8 − 0.45			V
Logic 0 Voltage	V_{OL}				0.45	V
INTERRUPT OUTPUTS		IRQB_0 and IRQB_1, pull-up resistor of 5 kΩ to DVDD1P8				
Logic 1 Voltage	V_{OH}		1.35			V
Logic 0 Voltage	V_{OL}				0.48	V

DAC AC SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal supplies with T_A = 25°C. Specifications represent the average of all four DAC channels with the DAC I_{OUTFS} = 26 mA, unless otherwise noted.

Table 15.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SPURIOUS-FREE DYNAMIC RANGE (SFDR)					
Single-Tone, f_{DAC} = 12 GSPS	−7 dBFS digital back off, shuffle enabled, 15C mode				
Output Frequency (f_{OUT}) = 70 MHz		63	80		dBc
f_{OUT} = 100 MHz			77		dBc
f_{OUT} = 500 MHz			76		dBc
f_{OUT} = 900 MHz			77		dBc
f_{OUT} = 1900 MHz		61	79		dBc
f_{OUT} = 2600 MHz			75		dBc
f_{OUT} = 3700 MHz			69		dBc
f_{OUT} = 4500 MHz			68		dBc
Single-Tone, f_{DAC} = 9 GSPS	−7 dBFS digital back off, shuffle enabled, 15C mode				
f_{OUT} = 100 MHz			78		dBc
f_{OUT} = 500 MHz			78		dBc
f_{OUT} = 900 MHz			77		dBc
f_{OUT} = 1900 MHz			80		dBc
f_{OUT} = 2600 MHz			80		dBc
f_{OUT} = 3700 MHz			72		dBc
Single-Tone, f_{DAC} = 6 GSPS	−7 dBFS digital back off, shuffle enabled, 15C mode				
f_{OUT} = 100 MHz			84		dBc
f_{OUT} = 500 MHz			81		dBc
f_{OUT} = 900 MHz			82		dBc
f_{OUT} = 1900 MHz			81		dBc

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 15.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ADJACENT CHANNEL LEAKAGE RATIO					
Single Carrier 20 MHz LTE Downlink Test Vector	−1 dBFS digital back off, 256 QAM				
f_{DAC} = 12 GSPS	f_{OUT} = 1840 MHz		77		dBc
	f_{OUT} = 2650 MHz		76		dBc
	f_{OUT} = 3500 MHz		73		dBc
f_{DAC} = 9 GSPS	f_{OUT} = 1900 MHz		77		dBc
	f_{OUT} = 2650 MHz		77		dBc
f_{DAC} = 6 GSPS	f_{OUT} = 750 MHz		79		dBc
	f_{OUT} = 1840 MHz		77		dBc
THIRD-ORDER INTERMODULATION DISTORTION (IMD3)	Two tone test, 1 MHz spacing, 0 dBFS digital back off, −6 dBFS per tone				
f_{DAC} = 12 GSPS	f_{OUT} = 1900 MHz		−69	−62	dBc
	f_{OUT} = 2600 MHz		−72		dBc
	f_{OUT} = 3700 MHz		−72		dBc
f_{DAC} = 9 GSPS	f_{OUT} = 1900 MHz		−79		dBc
	f_{OUT} = 2600 MHz		−76		dBc
f_{DAC} = 6 GSPS	f_{OUT} = 900 MHz		−79		dBc
	f_{OUT} = 1900 MHz		−90		dBc
NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY (NSD)	0 dBFS, NSD measurement taken at 10% away from f_{OUT}, shuffle off				
Single-Tone, f_{DAC} = 12 GSPS					
f_{OUT} = 150 MHz			−168		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 500 MHz			−167		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 950 MHz			−165		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 1840 MHz			−162		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 2650 MHz			−160		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 3700 MHz			−155		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 4500 MHz			−154		dBc/Hz
Single-Tone, f_{DAC} = 9 GSPS					
f_{OUT} = 150 MHz			−168		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 500 MHz			−166		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 950 MHz			−164		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 1840 MHz			−160		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 2650 MHz			−158		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 3700 MHz			−154		dBc/Hz
Single-Tone, f_{DAC} = 6 GSPS					
f_{OUT} = 150 MHz			−168		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 500 MHz			−165		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 950 MHz			−163		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 1840 MHz			−159		dBc/Hz
f_{OUT} = 2650 MHz			−157		dBc/Hz

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Table 15.

Parameter	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SINGLE SIDEBAND PHASE NOISE OFFSET (PLL DISABLED)	Direct device clock input at 6 dBm				
f_{OUT} = 3.6 GHz, f_{DAC} = 12 GSPS, CLKINx Frequency (f_{CLKIN}) = 12 GHz	Rohde & Schwarz SMA100B B711 option				
1 kHz			−118		dBc/Hz
10 kHz			−129		dBc/Hz
100 kHz			−137		dBc/Hz
600 kHz			−144		dBc/Hz
1.2 MHz			−148		dBc/Hz
1.8 MHz			−149		dBc/Hz
6 MHz			−153		dBc/Hz
SINGLE SIDEBAND PHASE NOISE OFFSET (PLL ENABLED)	Loop filter component values include C1 = 22 nF, R1 = 226 Ω, C2 = 2.2 nF, C3 = 33 nF, and phase detector frequency (PFD) = 500 MHz				
f_{OUT} = 1.8 GHz, f_{DAC} = 12 GSPS, f_{CLKIN} = 0.5 GHz					
1 kHz			−106		dBc/Hz
10 kHz			−113		dBc/Hz
100 kHz			−120		dBc/Hz
600 kHz			−127		dBc/Hz
1.2 MHz			−134		dBc/Hz
1.8 MHz			−138		dBc/Hz
6 MHz			−150		dBc/Hz

ADC AC SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal supplies with T_A = 25°C. Input amplitude (A_{IN}) = −1 dBFS, full bandwidth mode (all digital downconverters bypassed). For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C. Specifications represent average of four ADC channels with DACs powered on. See the AN-835 Application Note for definitions and for details on how these tests were completed.

Table 16.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
NOISE DENSITY[1]		−153		dBFS/Hz
NOISE FIGURE[2]		25.3		dB
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO (SNR)				
f_{IN} = 450 MHz		56.9		dBFS
f_{IN} = 900 MHz		56.7		dBFS
f_{IN} = 1800 MHz		54.9		dBFS
f_{IN} = 2700 MHz	49.6	52.7		dBFS
f_{IN} = 3600 MHz		52.1		dBFS
f_{IN} = 4500 MHz		50.7		dBFS
f_{IN} = 5400 MHz		50.8		dBFS
f_{IN} = 6300 MHz		49.7		dBFS
f_{IN} = 7200 MHz		48.8		dBFS
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE-AND-DISTORTION (SINAD)				
f_{IN} = 450 MHz		56.9		dBFS
f_{IN} = 900 MHz		56.5		dBFS
f_{IN} = 1800 MHz		54.5		dBFS
f_{IN} = 2700 MHz	49.5	52.5		dBFS
f_{IN} = 3600 MHz		51.2		dBFS
f_{IN} = 4500 MHz		50.2		dBFS
f_{IN} = 5400 MHz		49.0		dBFS
f_{IN} = 6300 MHz		48.0		dBFS

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Table 16.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{IN} = 7200 MHz		47.4		dBFS
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF BITS (ENOB)				
f_{IN} = 450 MHz		9.2		Bits
f_{IN} = 900 MHz		9.1		Bits
f_{IN} = 1800 MHz		8.8		Bits
f_{IN} = 2700 MHz	7.9	8.4		Bits
f_{IN} = 3600 MHz		8.2		Bits
f_{IN} = 4500 MHz		8.05		Bits
f_{IN} = 5400 MHz		7.8		Bits
f_{IN} = 6300 MHz		7.7		Bits
f_{IN} = 7200 MHz		7.6		Bits
SECOND-ORDER HARMONIC DISTORTION (HD2)				
f_{IN} = 450 MHz		−78		dBFS
f_{IN} = 900 MHz		−74		dBFS
f_{IN} = 1800 MHz		−71		dBFS
f_{IN} = 2700 MHz		−72	−57	dBFS
f_{IN} = 3600 MHz		−60		dBFS
f_{IN} = 4500 MHz		−62		dBFS
f_{IN} = 5400 MHz		−55		dBFS
f_{IN} = 6300 MHz		−54		dBFS
f_{IN} = 7200 MHz		−54		dBFS
THIRD-ORDER HARMONIC DISTORTION (HD3)				
f_{IN} = 450 MHz		−84		dBFS
f_{IN} = 900 MHz		−83		dBFS
f_{IN} = 1800 MHz		−66		dBFS
f_{IN} = 2700 MHz		−68	−62	dBFS
f_{IN} = 3600 MHz		−70		dBFS
f_{IN} = 4500 MHz		−67		dBFS
f_{IN} = 5400 MHz		−63		dBFS
f_{IN} = 6300 MHz		−65		dBFS
f_{IN} = 7200 MHz		−62		dBFS
WORST OTHER, EXCLUDING HD2, HD3, AND INTERLEAVING SPURS				
f_{IN} = 450 MHz		−90		dBFS
f_{IN} = 900 MHz		−91		dBFS
f_{IN} = 1800 MHz		−86		dBFS
f_{IN} = 2700 MHz		−83	−61	dBFS
f_{IN} = 3600 MHz		−81		dBFS
f_{IN} = 4500 MHz		−78		dBFS
f_{IN} = 5400 MHz		−78		dBFS
f_{IN} = 6300 MHz		−76		dBFS
f_{IN} = 7200 MHz		−75		dBFS
DIGITAL COUPLING SPUR ($f_{IN} \pm f_S/4$)				
f_{IN} = 450 MHz		−92		dBFS
f_{IN} = 900 MHz		−88		dBFS
f_{IN} = 1800 MHz		−81		dBFS
f_{IN} = 2700 MHz		−81		dBFS
f_{IN} = 3600 MHz		−78		dBFS
f_{IN} = 4500 MHz		−74		dBFS

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 16.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{IN} = 5400 MHz		−76		dBFS
f_{IN} = 6300 MHz		−71		dBFS
f_{IN} = 7200 MHz		−70		dBFS
TWO-TONE INTERMODULATION DISTORTION (IMD3, $2f_{IN1} - f_{IN2}$ OR $2f_{IN2} - f_{IN1}$) A_{IN1} AND A_{IN2} = −7 dBFS				
f_{IN1} = 1775 MHz, f_{IN2} = 1825 MHz		−84		dBFS
f_{IN1} = 2675 MHz, f_{IN2} = 2725 MHz		−86		dBFS
f_{IN1} = 3575 MHz, f_{IN2} = 3625 MHz		−75		dBFS
f_{IN1} = 5375 MHz, f_{IN2} = 5425 MHz		−67		dBFS
ANALOG BANDWIDTH[3]		8		GHz

[1] Noise density is measured at 250 MHz input frequency at −30 dBFS, where timing jitter does not degrade noise floor.

[2] Noise figure is based on a nominal full-scale input power of 4.5 dBm with an input span of 1.5 V p-p and R_{IN} = 100 Ω.

[3] Analog input bandwidth is the bandwidth of operation in which the full-scale input frequency response rolls off by −3 dB based on a de-embedded model of the ADC extracted from the measured frequency response on the AD9986-FMCB-EBZ. This bandwidth requires optimized matching network to achieve this upper bandwidth.

TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

For the minimum and maximum values, T_J = −40°C to +120°C and ±5% of nominal supply, unless otherwise noted.

Table 17.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SERIAL PORT INTERFACE (SPI) WRITE OPERATION						
Maximum SCLK Clock Rate	f_{SCLK}, $1/t_{SCLK}$		33			MHz
SCLK Clock High	t_{PWH}	SCLK = 33 MHz	8			ns
SCLK Clock Low	t_{PWL}	SCLK = 33 MHz	8			ns
SDIO to SCLK Setup Time	t_{DS}		4			ns
SCLK to SDIO Hold Time	t_{DH}		4			ns
CSB to SCLK Setup Time	t_S		4			ns
CLK to CSB Hold Time	t_H		4			ns
SPI READ OPERATION						
LSB First Data Format						
Maximum SCLK Clock Rate	f_{SCLK}, $1/t_{SCLK}$		33			MHz
SCLK Clock High	t_{PWH}		8			ns
SCLK Clock Low	t_{PWL}		8			ns
MSB First Data Format						
Maximum SCLK Clock Rate	f_{SCLK}, $1/t_{SCLK}$		15			MHz
SCLK Clock High	t_{PWH}		30			ns
SCLK Clock Low	t_{PWL}		30			ns
SDIO to SCLK Setup Time	t_{DS}		4			ns
SCLK to SDIO Hold Time	t_{DH}		4			ns
CSB to SCLK Setup Time	t_S		4			ns
SCLK to SDIO Data Valid Time	t_{DV}		20			ns
SCLK to SDO Data Valid Time	t_{DV_SDO}		20			ns
CSB to SDIO Output Valid to High-Z	t_Z		20			ns
CSB to SDO Output Valid to High-Z	t_{Z_SDO}		20			ns
RESETB		Minimum hold time to trigger a device reset	40			ns

SPECIFICATIONS

Timing Diagrams

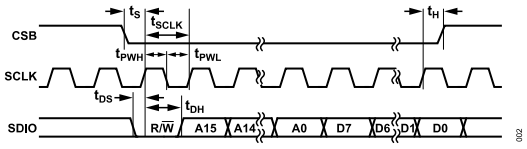


Figure 2. Timing Diagram for 3-Wire Write Operation

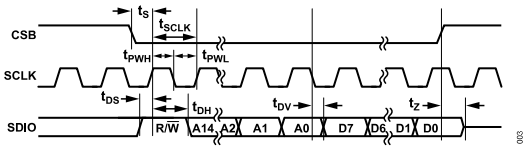


Figure 3. Timing Diagram for 3-Wire Read Operation

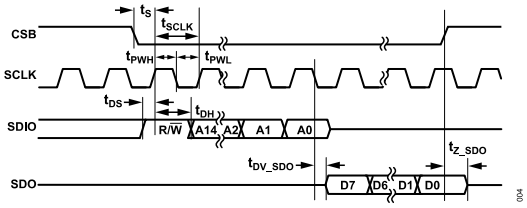


Figure 4. Timing Diagram for 4-Wire Read Operation

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 18.

Parameter	Rating
ISET, DACxP, DACxN, TDP, TDN	−0.3 V to AVDD2 + 0.3 V
VCO_COARSE, VCO_FINE, VCO_VCM, VCO_VREG	−0.3 V to AVDD2_PLL + 0.3 V
Receiver Input Power (ADC0P/N, ADC1P/N)[1]	22 dBm
VCM0, VCM1	−0.3 V to RVDD2 + 0.3 V
CLKINP, CLKINN	−0.2 V to PLLCLKVDD1 + 0.2 V
ADCDRVN, ADCDRVP	−0.2 V to CLKVDD1 + 0.2 V
SERDINx±, SERDOUTx±	−0.2 V to SVDD1 + 0.2 V
SYSREFP, SYSREFN, and SYNCxINB±	−0.2 V to +2.5 V
SYNCxOUTB±, RESETB, TXENx, RXENx, IRQB_x, CSB, SCLK, SDIO, SDO, TMU_REFN, TMU_REFP, ADCx_SMON0, ADCx_SMON1, ADCx_FD0, ADCx_FD1, GPIOx	−0.3 V to DVDD1P8 + 0.3 V
AVDD2, AVDD2_PLL, BVDD2, RVDD2, SVDD2_PLL, DVDD1P8	−0.3 V to +2.2 V
PLLCLKVDD1, AVDD1, AVDD1_ADC, CLKVDD1, FVDD1, DAVDD1, DVDD1_RT, DCLKVDD1, SVDD1, SVDD1_PLL	−0.2 V to +1.2 V
VNN1	−1.1 V to +0.2 V
Temperature Ranges	
Maximum Junction (T_J)[2]	120°C
Storage	−65°C to +150°C

[1] Tested continuously for 1000 hours with f_{IN} = 4.7 GHz pulsed and continuous tone at maximum allowed junction temperature (T_J). Refer to UG-1578, the device user guide, for more information.

[2] Do not exceed this temperature for any duration of time when the device is powered.

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

REFLOW PROFILE

The AD9986 reflow profile is in accordance with the JEDEC JESD20 criteria for Pb-free devices. The maximum reflow temperature is 260°C.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Thermal performance is directly linked to printed circuit board (PCB) design and operating environment. The use of appropriate thermal management techniques is recommended to ensure that the maximum T_J does not exceed the limits shown in Table 18.

θ_{JA} is the natural convection, junction to ambient thermal resistance measured in a one cubic foot sealed enclosure.

θ_{JC_TOP} is the junction to case, thermal resistance.

θ_{JB} is the junction to board, thermal resistance.

Table 19. Thermal Resistance

PCB Type[1]	Airflow Velocity (m/sec)	θ_{JA}	θ_{JC_TOP}	θ_{JB}	Unit
JEDEC 2s2p Board	0.0	14.9	0.7	1.8	°C/W

[1] Thermal resistance values specified are simulated based on JEDEC specifications in compliance with JESD51-12 with the device power equal to 9 W.

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

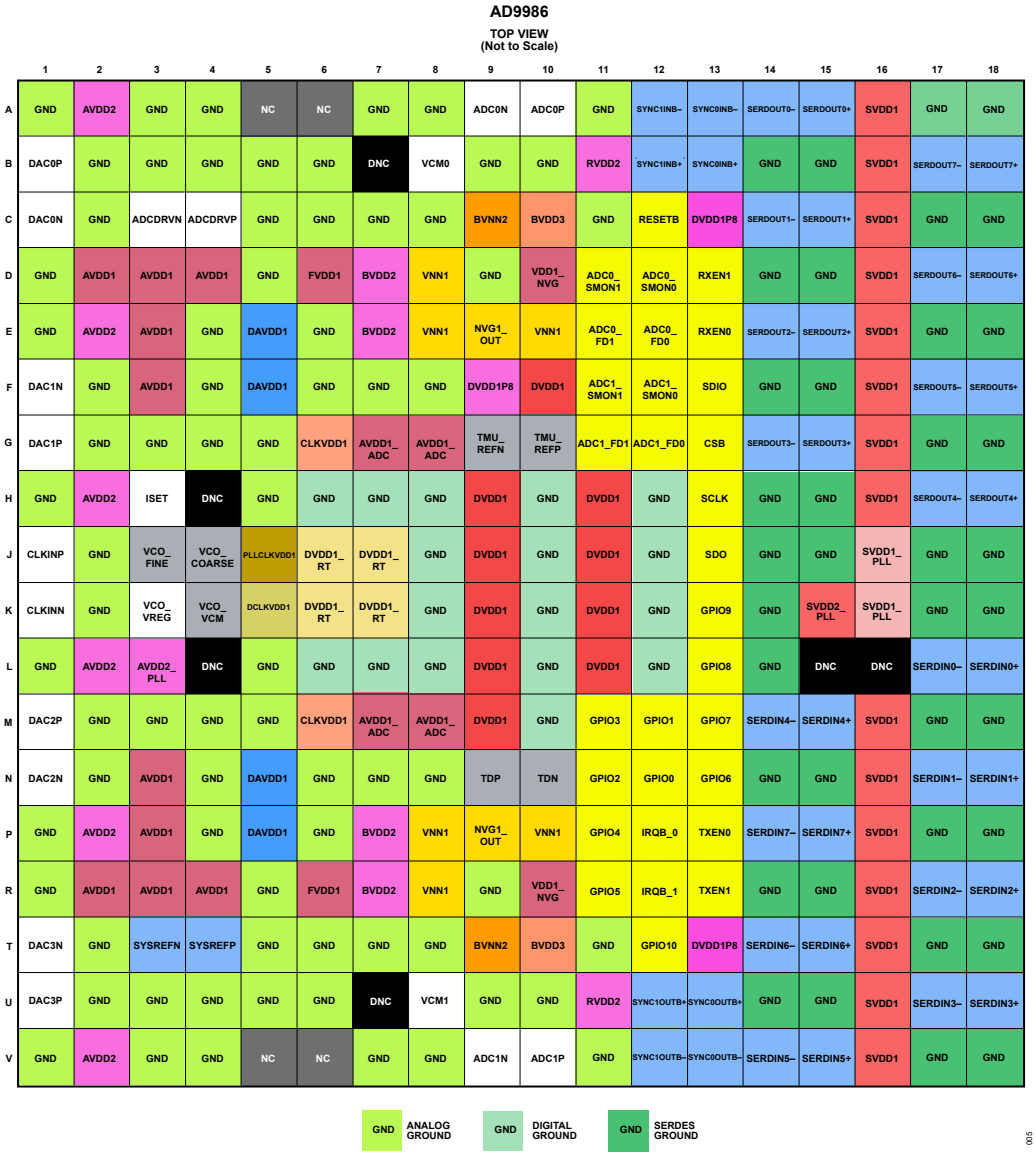


Figure 5. Pin Configuration

Table 20. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type	Description
POWER SUPPLIES			
A2, E2, H2, L2, P2, V2	AVDD2	Input	Analog 2.0 V Supply Inputs for DAC.
L3	AVDD2_PLL	Input	Analog 2.0 V Supply Input for Clock PLL Linear Dropout Regulator (LDO).
D7, E7, P7, R7	BVDD2	Input	Analog 2.0 V Supply Inputs for ADC Buffer.
B11, U11	RVDD2	Input	Analog 2.0 V Supply Inputs for ADC Reference.
J5	PLLCLKVDD1	Input	Analog 1.0 V Supply Input for Clock PLL.
D2 to D4, E3, F3, N3, P3, R2 to R4	AVDD1	Input	Analog 1.0 V Supply Inputs for DAC Clock.
G7, G8, M7, M8	AVDD1_ADC	Input	Analog 1.0 V Supply Inputs for ADC.
G6, M6	CLKVDD1	Input	Analog 1.0 V Supply Inputs for ADC Clock.
D6, R6	FVDD1	Input	Analog 1.0 V Supply Inputs for ADC Reference.
D10, R10	VDD1_NVG	Input	Analog 1.0 V Supply Inputs for Negative Voltage Generator (NVG) Used to Generate −1 V Output.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Table 20. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type	Description
E9, P9	NVG1_OUT	Output	Analog −1 V Supply Outputs from NVG. Decouple NVG1_OUT to GND with a 0.1 µF capacitor.
D8, E8, E10, P8, P10, R8	VNN1	Input	Analog −1 V Supply Inputs for ADC Buffer and Reference. Connect these pins to the adjacent NVG1_OUT pins.
C9, T9,	BVNN2	Output	Decoupling Pin for the Internally Generated Analog −2 V ADC Buffer Supply. Decouple each BVNN2 pin to GND with a 0.1 µF capacitor.
C10, T10	BVDD3	Output	Decoupling Pin for the Internally Generated Analog 3 V ADC Buffer Supply. Decouple BVDD3 to GND with a 0.1 µF capacitor.
E5, F5, N5, P5	DAVDD1	Input	Digital Analog 1.0 V Supply Inputs.
F10, H9, H11, J9, J11, K9, K11, L9, L11, M9	DVDD1	Input	Digital 1.0 V Supply Inputs.
J6, J7, K6, K7	DVDD1_RT	Input	Digital 1.0 V Supply Inputs for Retimer Block.
K5	DCLKVDD1	Input	Digital 1.0 V Clock Generation Supply.
A16, B16, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, H16, M16, N16, P16, R16, T16, U16, V16	SVDD1	Input	Digital 1.0 V Supply Inputs for SERDES Deserializer and Serializer.
K15	SVDD2_PLL	Input	Digital 2.0 V Supply Input for SERDES LDO.
J16, K16	SVDD1_PLL	Input	Digital 1.0 V Supply Inputs for SERDES Clock Generation and PLL.
C13, F9, T13	DVDD1P8	Input	Digital Interface and Temperature Monitoring Unit (TMU) Supply Inputs (Nominal 1.8 V).
A1, A3, A4, A7, A8, A11, A17, A18, B2 to B6, B9, B10, B14, B15, C2, C5 to C8, C11, C17, C18, D1, D5, D9, D14, D15, E1, E4, E6, E17, E18, F2, F4, F6 to F8, F14, F15, G2 to G5, G17, G18, H1, H5 to H8, H10, H12, H14, H15, J2, J8, J10, J12, J14, J15, J17, J18, K2, K8, K10, K12, K14, K17, K18, L1, L5 to L8, L10, L12, L14, M2 to M5, M10, M17, M18, N2, N4, N6 to N8, N14, N15, P1, P4, P6, P17, P18, R1, R5, R9, R14, R15, T2, T5 to T8, T11, T17, T18, U2 to U6, U9, U10, U14, U15, V1, V3, V4, V7, V8, V11, V17, V18	GND	Input/output	Ground References.
ANALOG OUTPUTS			
B1, C1	DAC0P, DAC0N	Output	DAC0 Output Currents, Ground Referenced. Tie these pins to GND if unused.
G1, F1	DAC1P, DAC1N	Output	DAC1 Output Currents, Ground Referenced. Tie these pins to GND if unused.
M1, N1	DAC2P, DAC2N	Output	DAC2 Output Currents, Ground Referenced. Tie these pins to GND if unused.
U1, T1	DAC3P, DAC3N	Output	DAC3 Output Currents, Ground Referenced. Tie these pins to GND if unused.
H3	ISET	Output	DAC Bias Current Setting Pin. Connect this pin with a 5 kΩ resistor to GND.
C3, C4	ADCDRVN, ADCDRVP,	Output	Optional Clock Output (for Example, ADC Clock Driver for an External ADC). These pins are disabled by default. Leave the pins floating if unused.
B8, U8	VCM0, VCM1	Output	ADC Buffer Common-Mode Output Voltage. Decouple these pins to GND with a 0.1 µF capacitor.
K3	VCO_VREG	Output	PLL LDO Regulator Output. Decouple this pin to GND with a 2.2 µF capacitor.
G9	TMU_REFN	Output	TMU ADC Negative Reference. Connect this pin to GND.
G10	TMU_REFP	Output	TMU ADC Positive Reference. Connect this pin to DVDD1P8.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Table 20. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type	Description
ANALOG INPUTS			
A10, A9	ADC0P, ADC0N	Input	ADC0 Differential Inputs with Internal 100 Ω Differential Resistor. Leave these pins floating if unused.
V10, V9	ADC1P, ADC1N	Input	ADC1 Differential Inputs with Internal 100 Ω Differential Resistor. Leave these pins floating if unused.
J3	VCO_FINE	Input	On-Chip Device Clock Multiplier and PLL Fine Loop Filter Input. If the PLL is not in use, leave this pin floating and disable the PLL via the control registers.
J4	VCO_COARSE	Input	On-Chip Device Clock Multiplier and PLL Coarse Loop Filter Input. If the PLL is not in use, leave this pin floating and disable the PLL via the control registers.
K4	VCO_VCM	Input	On-Chip Device Clock Multiplier and VCO Common-Mode Input. If the PLL is not in use, leave this pin floating and disable the PLL via the control registers.
N9, N10	TDP, TDN	Input	Anode and Cathode of Temperature Diodes. This feature is not supported. Tie TDP and TDN to GND.
J1, K1	CLKINP, CLKINN	Input	Differential Clock Inputs with Nominal 100 Ω Termination. Self bias input requiring ac coupling. When the on-chip clock multiplier PLL is enabled, this input is the reference clock input. If the PLL is disabled, an RF clock equal to the DAC output sample rate is required.
CMOS INPUTS AND OUTPUTS[1]			
G13	CSB	Input	Serial Port Enable Input. Active low.
H13	SCLK	Input	Serial Plot Clock Input.
F13	SDIO	Input/output	Serial Port Bidirectional Data Input/Output.
J13	SDO	Output	Serial Port Data Output.
C12	RESETB	Input	Active Low Reset Input. RESETB places digital logic and SPI registers in a known default state. RESETB must be connected to a digital IC that is capable of issuing a reset signal for the first step in the device initialization process.
E13, D13	RXEN0, RXEN1	Input	Active High ADC and Receive Datapath Enable Inputs. RXENx is also SPI configurable.
P13, R13	TXEN0, TXEN1	Input	Active High DAC and Transmit Datapath Enable Inputs. TXENx is also SPI configurable.
D12, D11	ADC0_SMON0, ADC0_SMON1	Output	ADC0 Signal Monitoring Outputs by Default. Do not connect if unused.
E12, E11	ADC0_FD0, ADC0_FD1	Output	ADC0 Fast Detect Outputs by Default. Do not connect if unused.
F12, F11	ADC1_SMON0, ADC1_SMON1	Output	ADC1 Signal Monitoring Outputs by Default. Do not connect if unused.
G12, G11	ADC1_FD0, ADC1_FD1	Output	ADC1 Fast Detect Outputs by Default. Do not connect if unused.
P12, R12	IRQB_0, IRQB_1	Output	Interrupt Request 0 and 1 Outputs. These pins are an open-drain, active low output (CMOS levels with respect to DVDD1P8). Connect > 5 kΩ pull-up resistor to DVDD1P8 to prevent these pins from floating when unused.
M11, M12, N11, N12, P11, R11	GPIO0 to GPIO5	Input/output	General-Purpose Input or Output Pins. These pins control auxiliary functions related to the transmitter datapaths.
K13, L13, M13, N13, T12	GPIO6 to GPIO10	Input/output	General-Purpose Input or Output Pins. These pins control auxiliary functions related to the receiver datapaths and ADCs.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Table 20. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type	Description
JESD204B or JESD204C COMPATIBLE SERDES DATA LANES AND CONTROL SIGNALS[2]			
L18, L17	SERDIN0+, SERDIN0−	Input	JRx Lane 0 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
N18, N17	SERDIN1+, SERDIN1−	Input	JRx Lane 1 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
R18, R17	SERDIN2+, SERDIN2−	Input	JRx Lane 2 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
U18, U17	SERDIN3+, SERDIN3−	Input	JRx Lane 3 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
M15, M14	SERDIN4+, SERDIN4−	Input	JRx Lane 4 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
V15, V14	SERDIN5+, SERDIN5−	Input	JRx Lane 5 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
T15, T14	SERDIN6+, SERDIN6−	Input	JRx Lane 6 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
P15, P14	SERDIN7+, SERDIN7−	Input	JRx Lane 7 Inputs, Data True/Complement.
U13, V13	SYNC0OUTB+, SYNC0OUTB−	Output	JRx Link 0 Synchronization Outputs for JESD204B interface. These pins are LVDS or CMOS configurable. These pins can also provide differential 100 Ω output impedance in LVDS mode.
U12, V12	SYNC1OUTB+, SYNC1OUTB−	Output	JRx Link 1 Synchronization Outputs for JESD204B interface or CMOS Input for Transmit Fast Frequency Hopping (FFH) via GPIOx pins. For sync output function, these pins are LVDS or CMOS output configurable and can provide differential 100 Ω output impedance in LVDS mode.
A15, A14	SERDOUT0+, SERDOUT0−	Output	JTx Lane 0 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
C15, C14	SERDOUT1+, SERDOUT1−	Output	JTx Lane 1 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
E15, E14	SERDOUT2+, SERDOUT2−	Output	JTx Lane 2 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
G15, G14	SERDOUT3+, SERDOUT3−	Output	JTx Lane 3 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
H18, H17	SERDOUT4+, SERDOUT4−	Output	JTx Lane 4 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
F18, F17	SERDOUT5+, SERDOUT5−	Output	JTx Lane 5 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
D18, D17	SERDOUT6+, SERDOUT6−	Output	JTx Lane 6 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
B18, B17	SERDOUT7+, SERDOUT7−	Output	JTx Lane 7 Outputs, Data True/Complement.
B13, A13	SYNC0INB+, SYNC0INB−	Input	JTx Link 0 Synchronization Inputs for JESD204B interface. These pins are LVDS or CMOS configurable and have selectable internal 100 Ω input impedance for LVDS operation.
B12, A12	SYNC1INB+, SYNC1INB−	Input	JTx Link 1 Synchronization Inputs for JESD204B interface or CMOS Inputs for Receive FFH via GPIOx pins. These pins are LVDS or CMOS configurable and have selectable internal 100 Ω input impedance for LVDS operation.
T4, T3	SYSREFP, SYSREFN	Input	Active High JESD204B/C System Reference Inputs. These pins are configurable for differential current mode logic (CML), PECL, and LVDS with internal 100 Ω termination or single-ended CMOS.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Table 20. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Type	Description
NO CONNECTS AND DO NOT CONNECTS			
B7, U7	DNC	Output	Do Not Connect.
H4, L4, L15, L16	DNC	DNC	Do Not Connect. The pins must be kept open.
A5, A6	NC	Input	No Connect.
V5, V6	NC	Input	No Connect.

[1] CMOS inputs do not have pull-up or pull-down resistors.

[2] SERDINx± and SERDOUTx± include 100 Ω internal termination resistors.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

DAC

The data curves represent the average performance across all outputs with harmonics and spurs falling in the first Nyquist zone (<f_{DAC}/2). All SFDR, IMD3, and NSD data measured on a laboratory evaluation board. All data for phase noise and ACLR is measured on the AD908x-FMCA-EBZ customer evaluation board. For additional information on the JESD204B and JESD204C mode configurations, see the UG-1578 user guide.

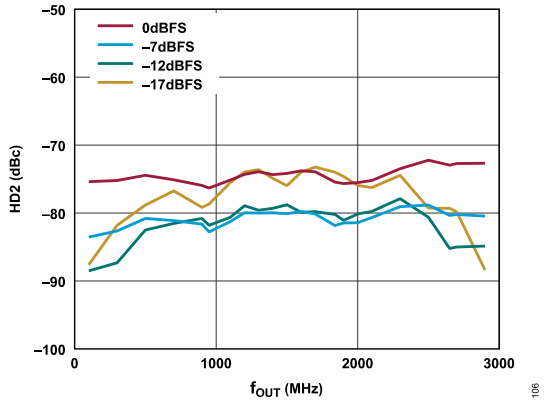


Figure 6. HD2 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 6 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 4×, 15C Mode

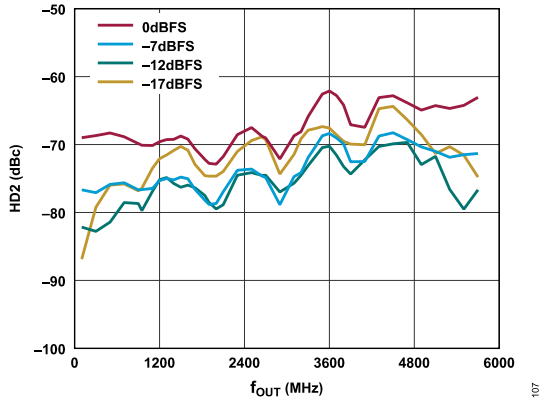


Figure 7. HD2 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 8×, 15C Mode

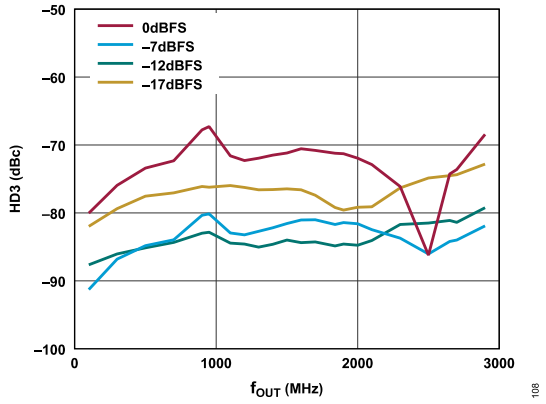


Figure 8. HD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 6 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 4×, 15C Mode

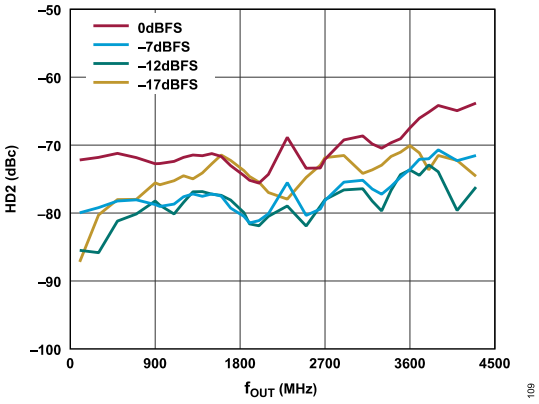


Figure 9. HD2 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 9 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 6×, 15C Mode

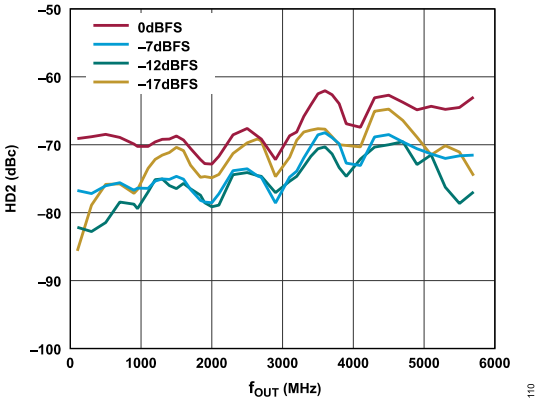


Figure 10. HD2 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 4×, Main Interpolation 8×, 16B Mode

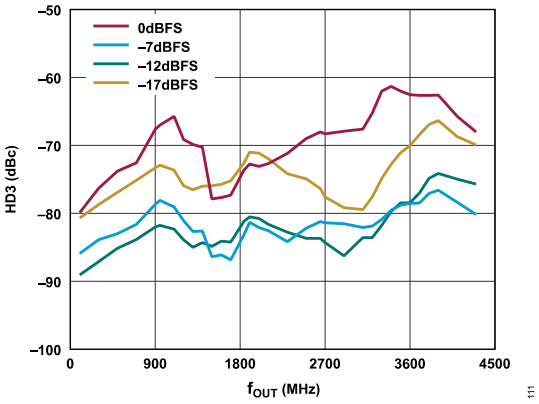


Figure 11. HD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 9 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 6×, 15C Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

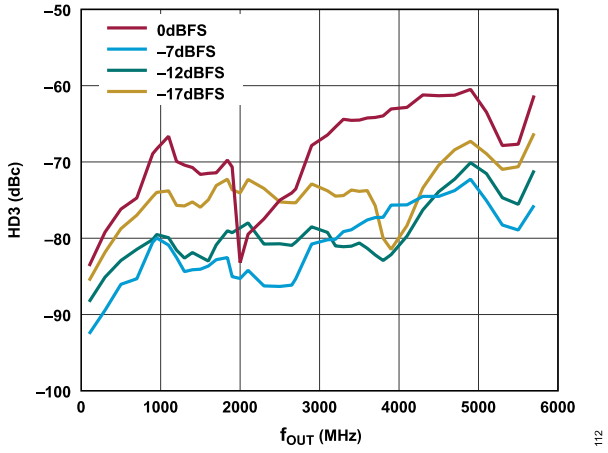


Figure 12. HD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 8×, 15C Mode

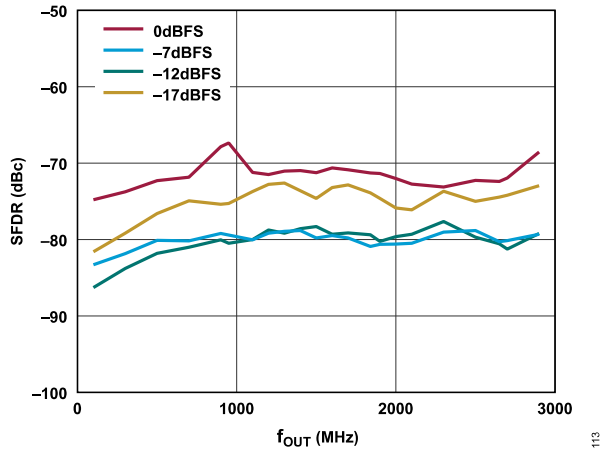


Figure 13. SFDR, Worst Spurious vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 6 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 4×, 15C Mode

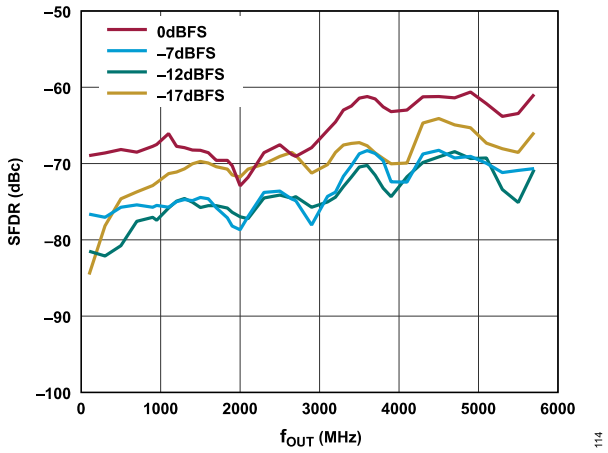


Figure 14. SFDR, Worst Spurious vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 8×, 15C Mode

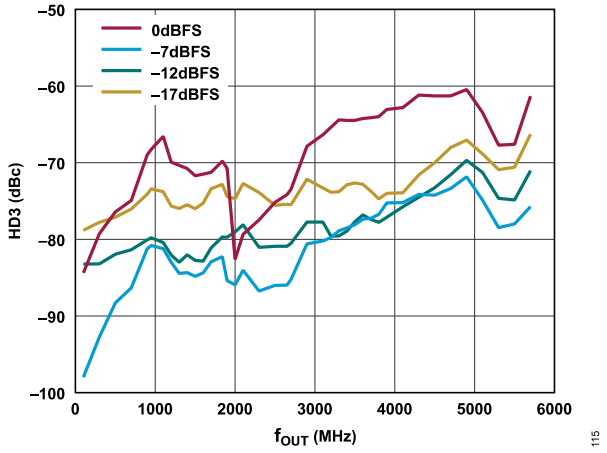


Figure 15. HD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 4×, Main Interpolation 8×, 16B Mode

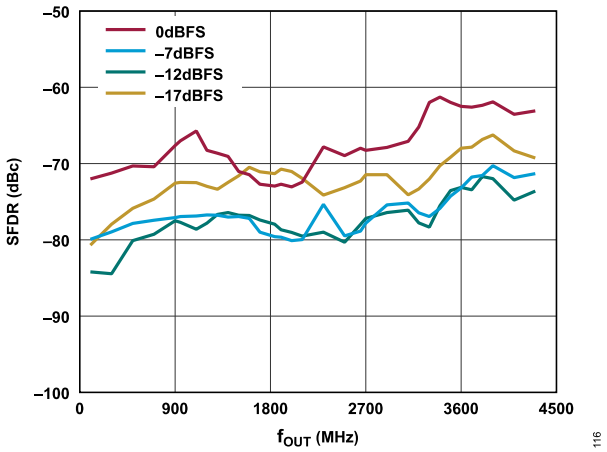


Figure 16. SFDR, Worst Spurious vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 9 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 6×, 15C Mode

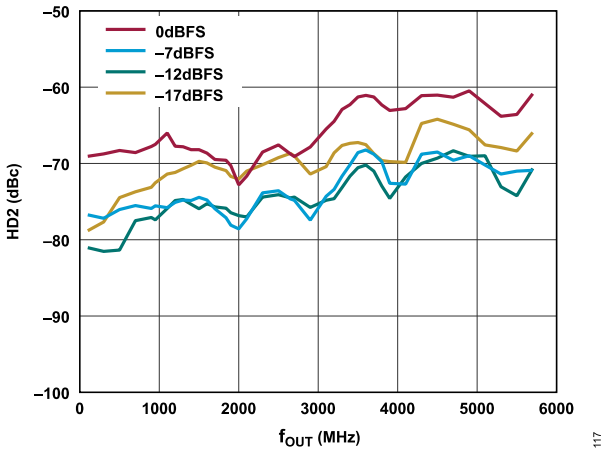


Figure 17. SFDR, Worst Spurious vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 4×, Main Interpolation 8×, 16B Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

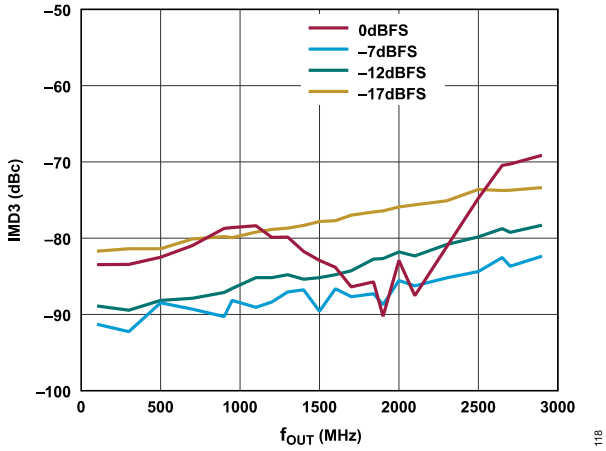


Figure 18. IMD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale (Mode 17B), 6 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 4×, 15C Mode, IMD3 is a Two-Tone Test, and the Scale per Tone is 6 dB Lower than the Reported Digital Scale

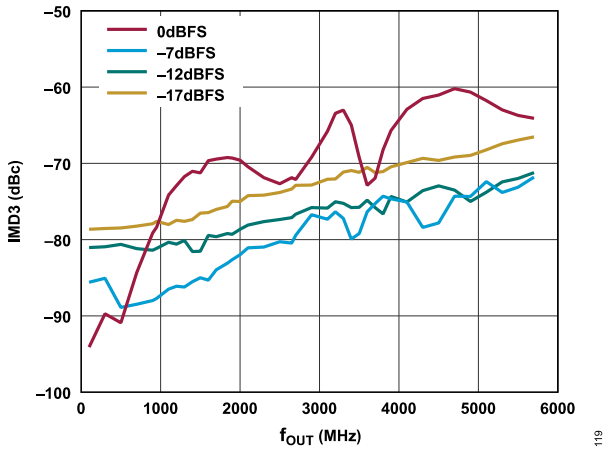


Figure 19. IMD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 8×, 15C Mode, IMD3 is a Two-Tone Test, and the Scale per Tone is 6 dB Lower than the Reported Digital Scale

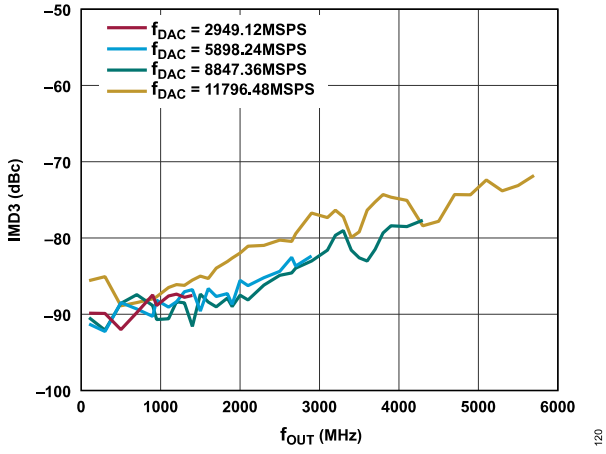


Figure 20. IMD3 vs. f_{OUT} over f_{DAC}, Digital Scale −7 dBFS, IMD3 is a Two-Tone Test, and the Scale per Tone is 6 dB Lower than the Reported Digital Scale

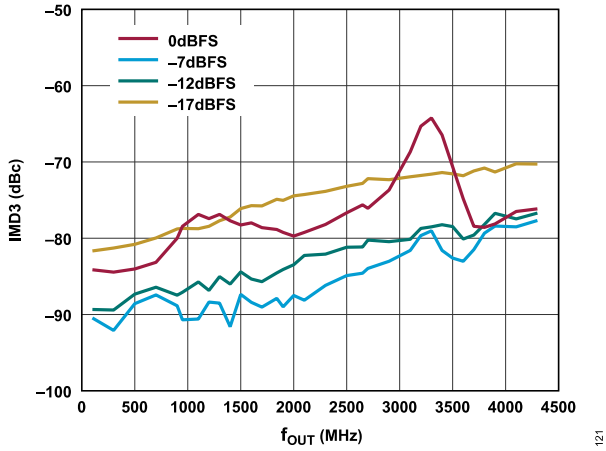


Figure 21. IMD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 9 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 1×, Main Interpolation 6×, 15C Mode, IMD3 is a Two-Tone Test, and the Scale per Tone is 6 dB Lower than the Reported Digital Scale

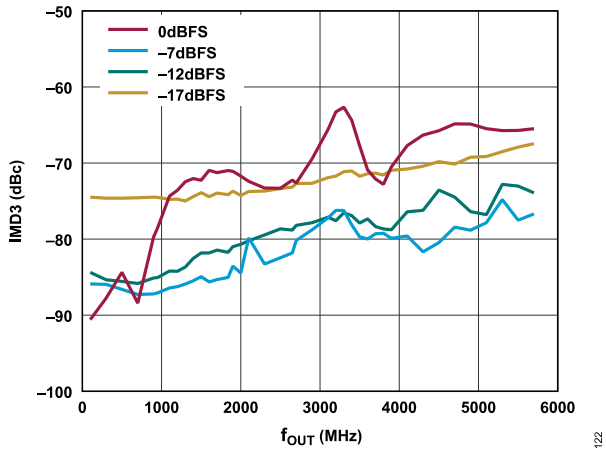


Figure 22. IMD3 vs. f_{OUT} over Digital Scale, 12 GSPS DAC Sample Rate, Channel Interpolation 4×, Main Interpolation 8×, 16B Mode, IMD3 is a Two-Tone Test, and the Scale per Tone is 6 dB Lower than the Reported Digital Scale

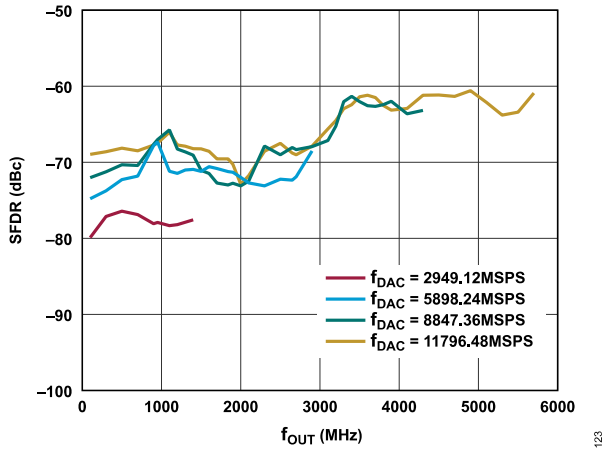


Figure 23. SFDR, Worst In-Band Spurious vs. f_{OUT} over f_{DAC}, with 0 dBFS Tone Level

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

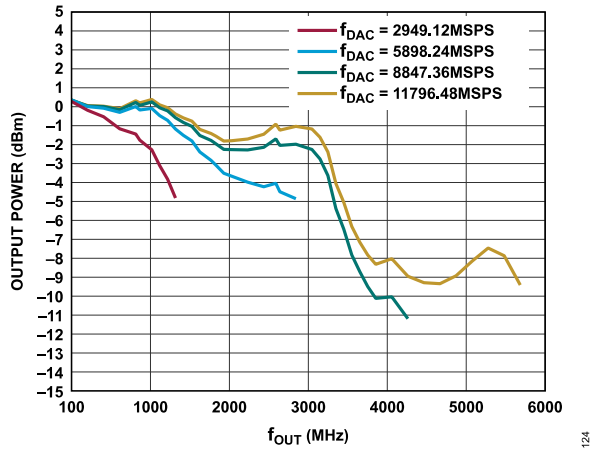


Figure 24. DAC0 Fundamental Output Power vs. f_{OUT} Across f_{DAC}, at 0 dBFS Digital Back-Off, Measured on a Laboratory Evaluation Board, the AD9986-FMCB-EBZ has a Different PCB Layout that can Result in a Different Frequency Response when Compared to a Laboratory Evaluation Board

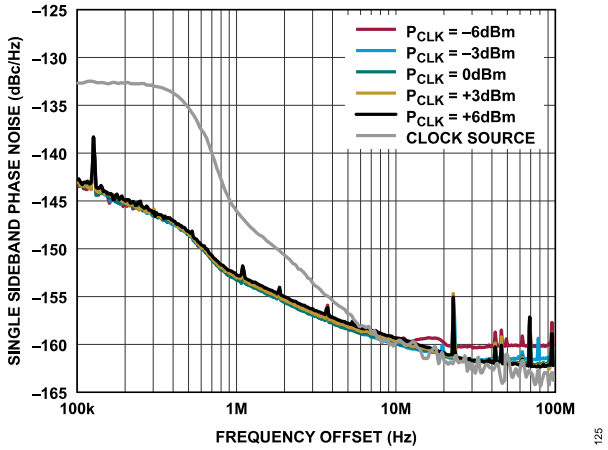


Figure 25. Single Sideband Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset for Different Clock Input Power (P_{CLK}), f_{OUT} = 1.8 GHz, External 12 GHz Clock Input with Clock PLL Disabled

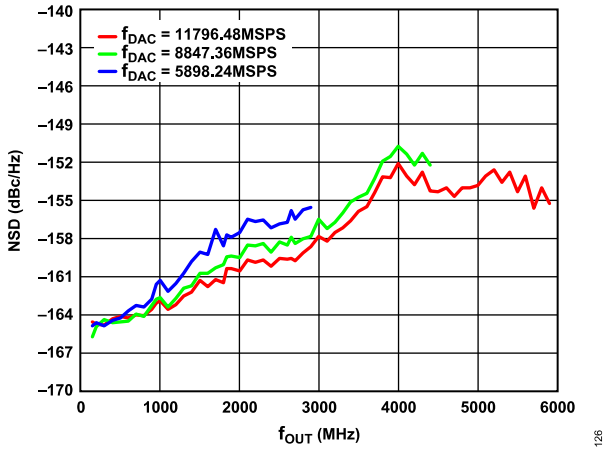


Figure 26. Single-Tone NSD Measured at 10% Offset from f_{OUT} vs. f_{OUT} over f_{DAC}, Shuffle On, 16-Bit Resolution, 15C Mode

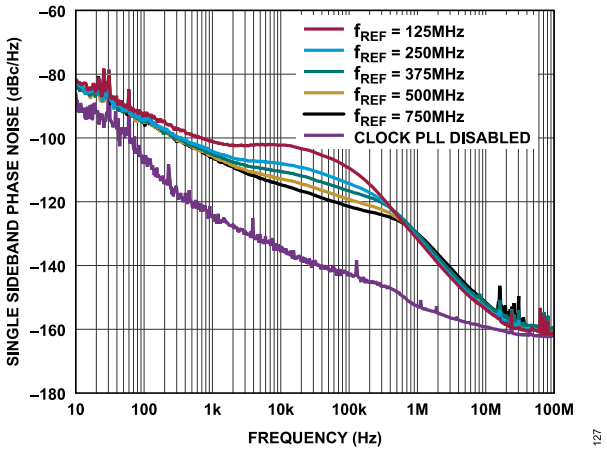


Figure 27. Single Sideband Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset for Different PLL Reference Clocks (f_{REF}), f_{OUT} = 1.8 GHz, f_{DAC} = 12 GSPS, PLL Enabled with Exception of External 12 GHz Clock Input with Clock PLL Disabled

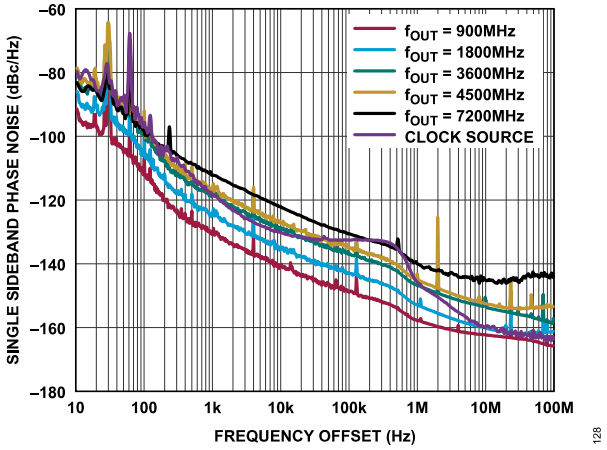


Figure 28. Single Sideband Phase Noise vs. Frequency Offset for Different DAC Output Frequencies (f_{OUT}), External 12 GHz Clock Input with Clock PLL Disabled

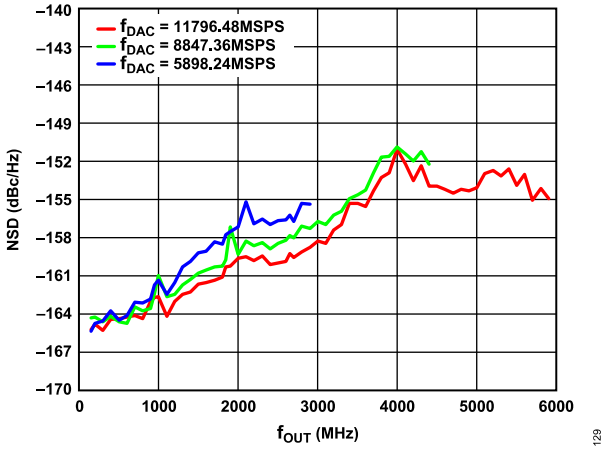


Figure 29. Single-Tone NSD Measured at 10% Offset from f_{OUT} vs. f_{OUT} over f_{DAC}, 12-Bit Resolution, Shuffle On, 24C Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

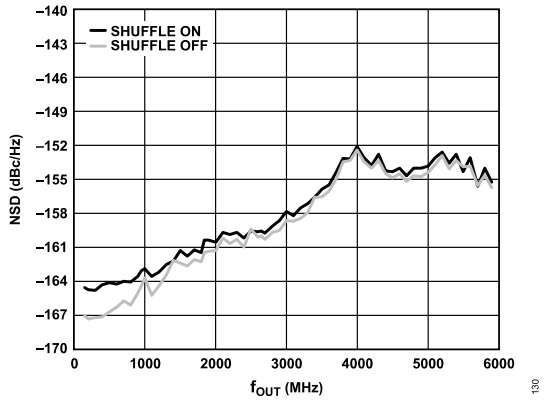


Figure 30. Single-Tone NSD Measured at 10% Offset from f_{OUT} vs. f_{OUT}, Shuffle Off vs. Shuffle On, f_{DAC} = 11796.48 MSPS, 16-Bit Resolution, 15C Mode

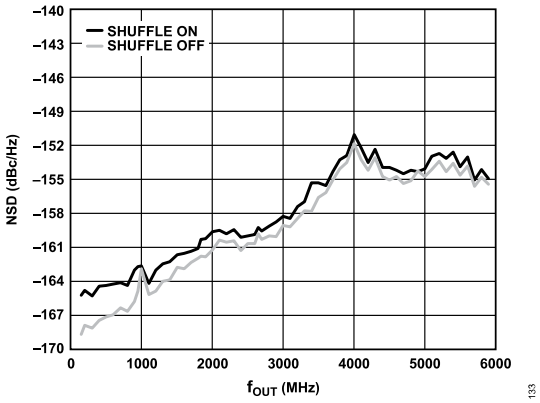


Figure 33. Single-Tone NSD Measured at 10% Offset from f_{OUT} vs. f_{OUT}, Shuffle Off vs. Shuffle On, f_{DAC} = 11796.48 MSPS, 12-Bit Resolution, 24C Mode

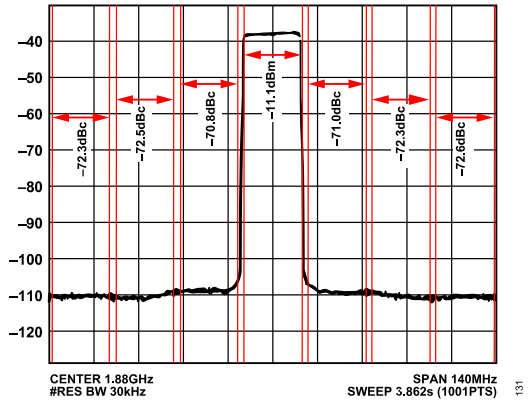


Figure 31. Dual Band ACLR Performance for Two 20 MHz LTE carriers at f_{OUT} = 1.88 GHz and f_{OUT} = 2.145 GHz (See Figure 32 for a Wideband Plot), Showing a Close Up of One Carrier at f_{OUT} = 1.88 GHz, f_{DAC} = 11.796 GSPS, Test Vector PAR = 7.7 dB with −1 dBFS Back Off, Channel Interpolation 3×, Main Interpolation 8×, 9C Mode

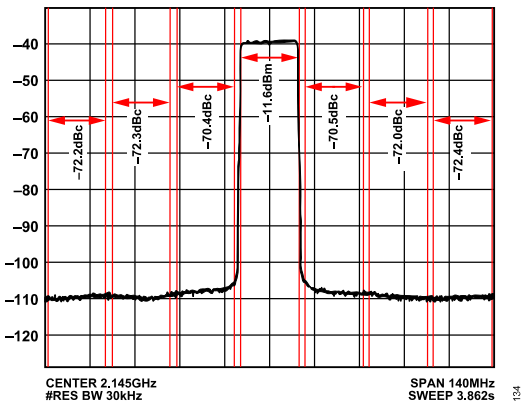


Figure 34. Dual Band ACLR Performance for two 20 MHz LTE carriers at f_{OUT} = 1.88 GHz and f_{OUT} = 2.145 GHz (See Figure 32 for a Wideband Plot), Showing a Close-up of One Carrier at f_{OUT} = 2.145 GHz, f_{DAC} = 11.796 GSPS, Test Vector PAR = 7.7 dB with −1 dBFS Back Off, Channel Interpolation 3×, Main Interpolation 8×, 9C Mode

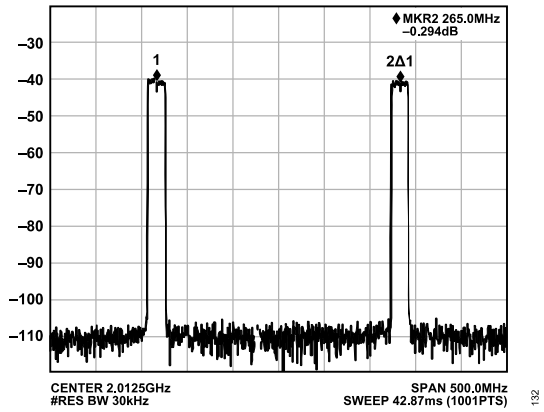


Figure 32. Dual Band Wideband Plot for Two 20 MHz LTE Carriers at f_{OUT} = 1.88 GHz and f_{OUT} = 2.145 GHz (3GPP Bands, B1 and B3, Respectively), at f_{DAC} = 11.796 GSPS, Test Vector PAR = 7.7 dB with −1 dBFS Back Off , Channel Interpolation 3×, Main Interpolation 8×, 9C Mode

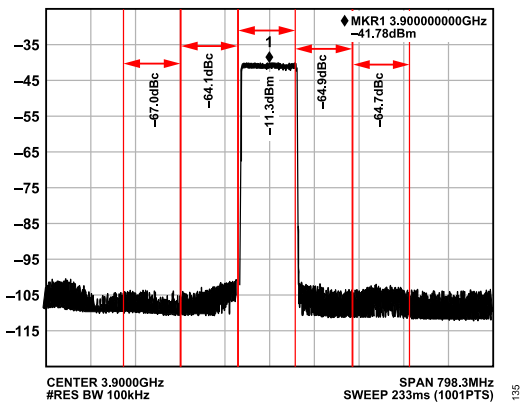


Figure 35. Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio (ACLR) Performance for 100 MHz 5G Test Vector at f_{OUT} = 3.9 GHz and f_{DAC} = 11.898 GSPS, Test Vector Peak to RMS = 11.7 dB with −1 dBFS Back Off (9C Mode), Channel Interpolation 3×, Main Interpolation 8×

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

ADC

Nominal supplies, f_{ADC} = 6 GSPS with DAC clock frequency (f_{CLK}) = 12 GHz direct RF clock. ADC datapath with a complex I/Q data rate (f_{IQ_DATA}) = 3000 MSPS and decimation of 2x. JTx mode of 16C (L = 8, M = 4, F = 1, S = 1, K = 256, E = 1, N = 16, NP = 16), T_J = 80°C (T_A = 25°C), 128,000 sample FFT with five averages, and A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, unless otherwise noted.

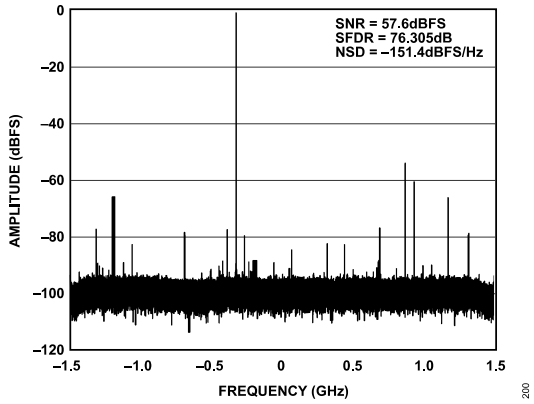


Figure 36. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 450 MHz, NCO = f_{ADC}/4

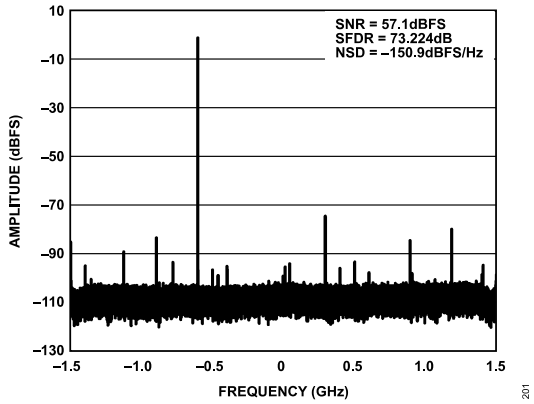


Figure 37. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 900 MHz, NCO = f_{ADC}/4

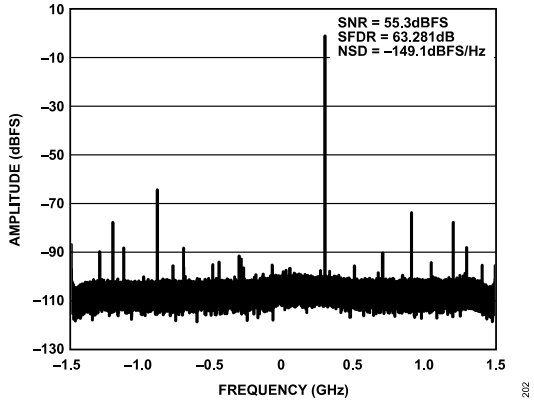


Figure 38. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 1800 MHz, NCO = f_{ADC}/4

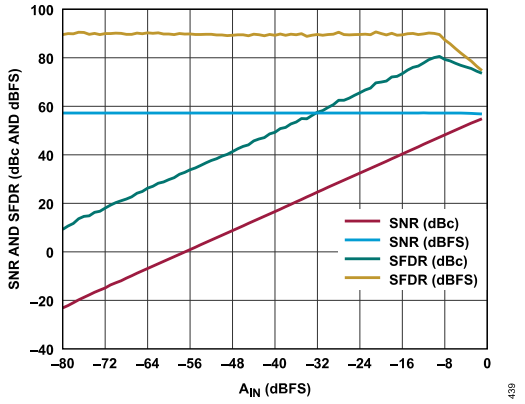


Figure 39. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. Input Amplitude (A_{IN}) at f_{IN} = 450 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

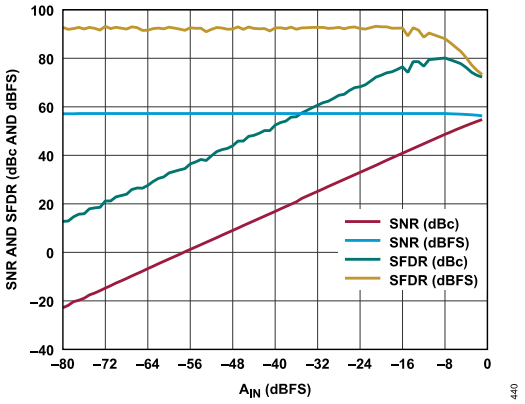


Figure 40. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. A_{IN} at f_{IN} = 900 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

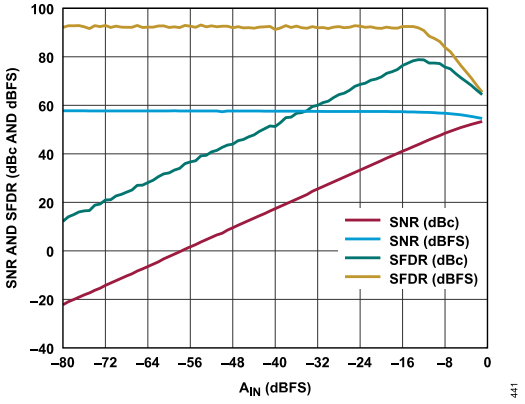


Figure 41. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. A_{IN} at f_{IN} = 1800 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

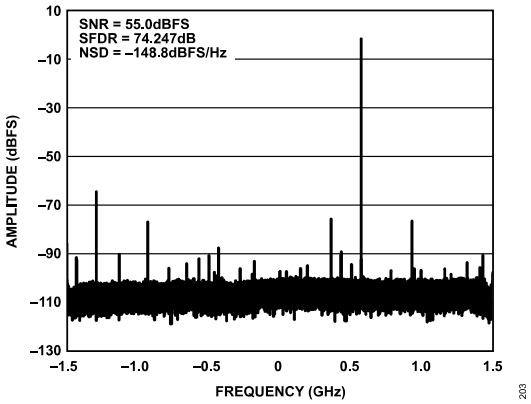


Figure 42. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 2000 MHz, NCO = $f_{ADC}/4$

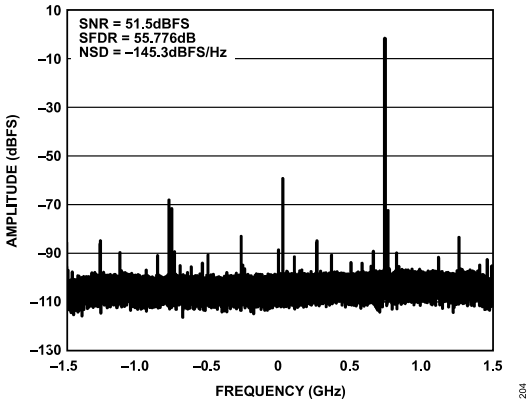


Figure 43. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 3800 MHz, NCO = $f_{ADC}/4$

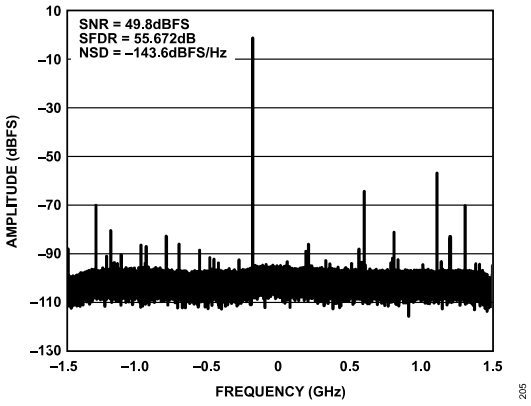


Figure 44. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 4700 MHz, NCO = $f_{ADC}/4$

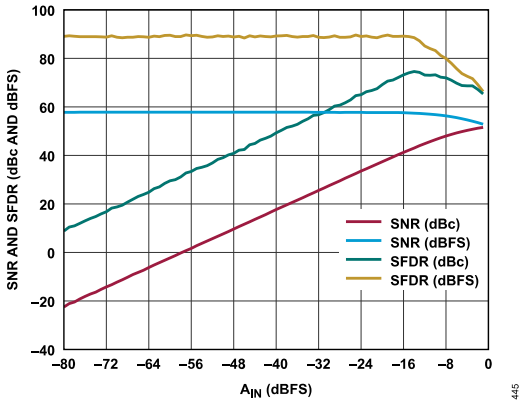


Figure 45. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. A_{IN} at f_{IN} = 2700 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

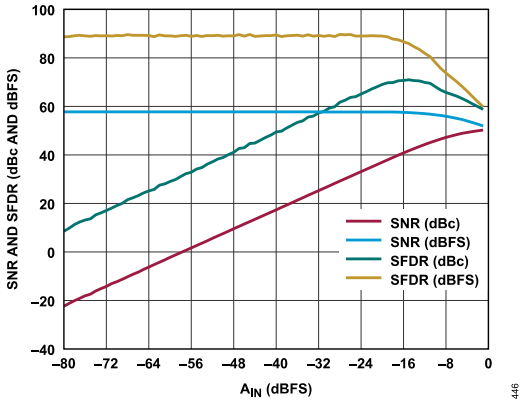


Figure 46. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. A_{IN} at f_{IN} = 3600 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

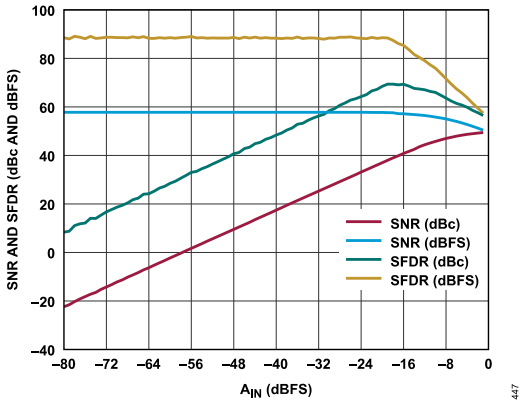


Figure 47. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. A_{IN} at f_{IN} = 4500 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

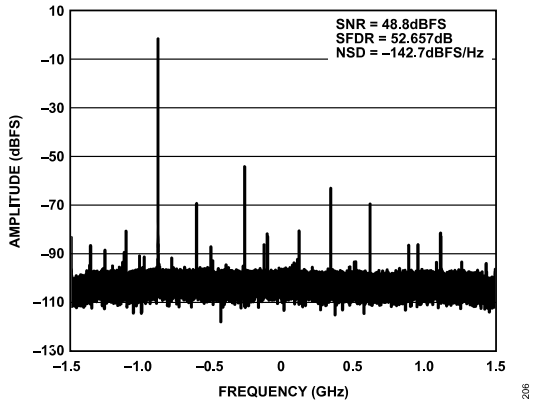


Figure 48. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 5400 MHz, NCO = f_{ADC}/4

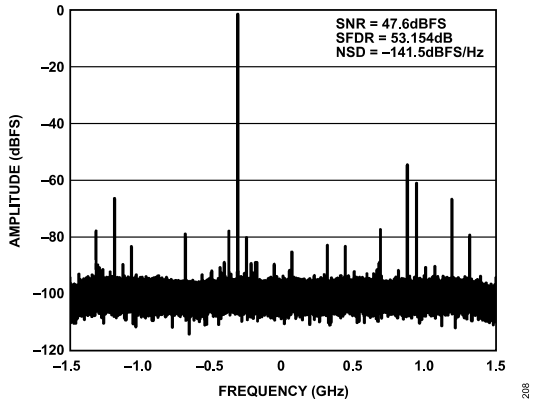


Figure 49. Single-Tone FFT at f_{IN} = 7200 MHz, NCO = f_{ADC}/4

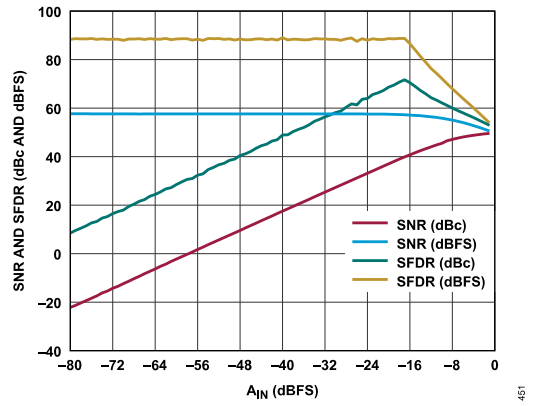


Figure 50. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. A_{IN} at f_{IN} = 5400 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

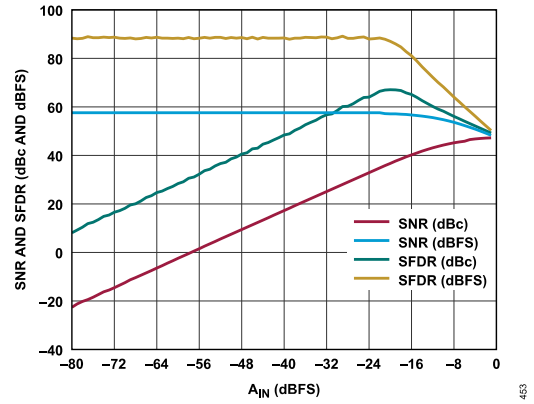


Figure 51. Single-Tone SNR and SFDR vs. A_{IN} at f_{IN} = 7200 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

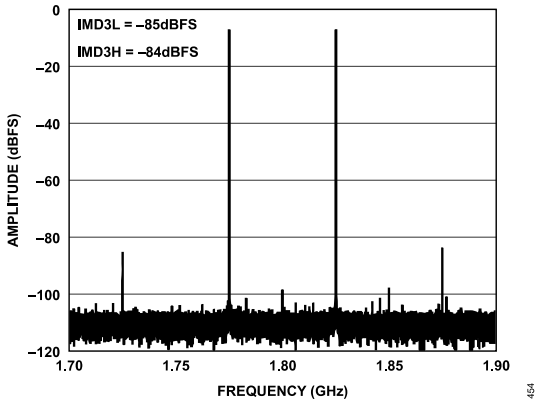


Figure 52. Two-Tone FFT, f_{IN1} = 1.775 GHz, f_{IN2} = 1.825 GHz, Full Bandwidth Mode, A_{IN1} and A_{IN2} = −7 dBFS (IMD3L = $2f_{IN1} - f_{IN2}$, and IMD3H = $2f_{IN2} - f_{IN1}$)

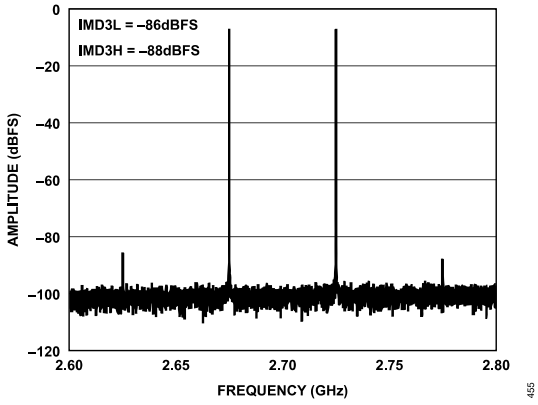


Figure 53. Two-Tone FFT, f_{IN1} = 2.675 GHz, f_{IN2} = 2.725 GHz, Full Bandwidth Mode, A_{IN1} and A_{IN2} = −7 dBFS

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

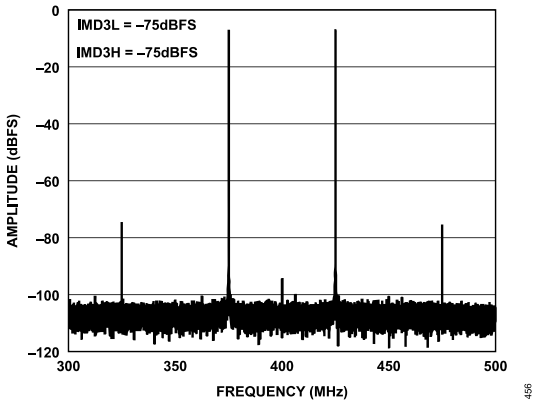


Figure 54. Two-Tone FFT, f_{IN1} = 3.575 GHz, f_{IN2} = 3.625 GHz, Full Bandwidth Mode, A_{IN1} and A_{IN2} = −7 dBFS

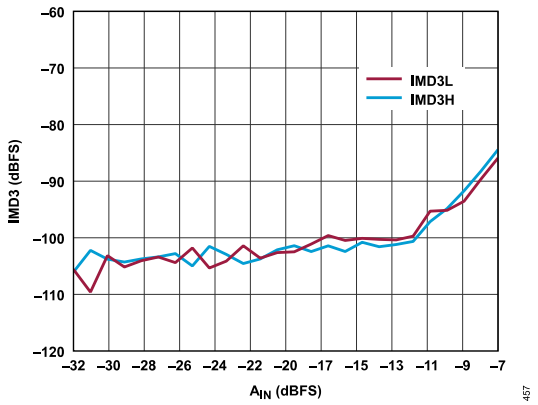


Figure 55. Two-Tone IMD3 vs. A_{IN} with f_{IN1} = 1.775 GHz, f_{IN2} = 1.825 GHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

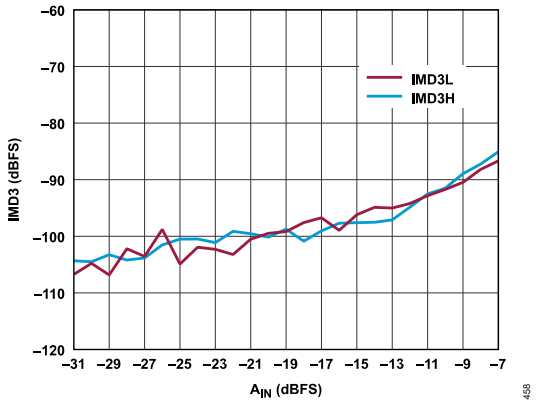


Figure 56. Two-Tone IMD3 vs. A_{IN} with f_{IN1} = 2.675 GHz, f_{IN2} = 2.725 GHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

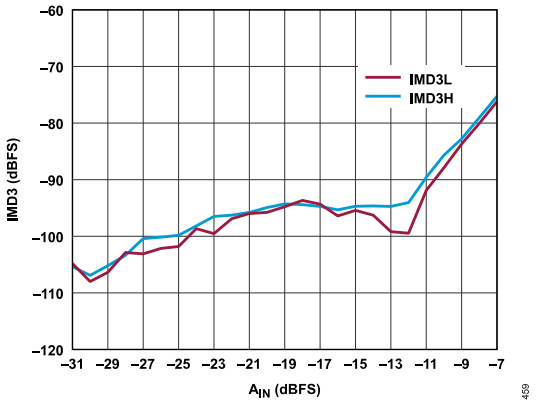


Figure 57. Two-Tone IMD3 vs. A_{IN} with f_{IN1} = 3.575 GHz, f_{IN2} = 3.625 GHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

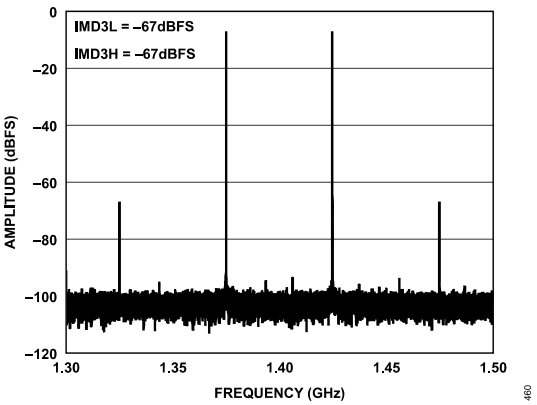


Figure 58. Two-Tone FFT, f_{IN1} = 5.375 GHz, f_{IN2} = 5.425 GHz, A_{IN1} and A_{IN2} = −7 dBFS, Full Bandwidth Mode

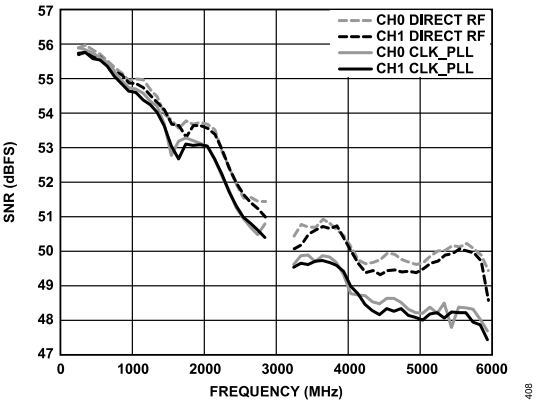


Figure 59. SNR vs. Frequency with A_{IN} = −1 dBFS , Full Bandwidth Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

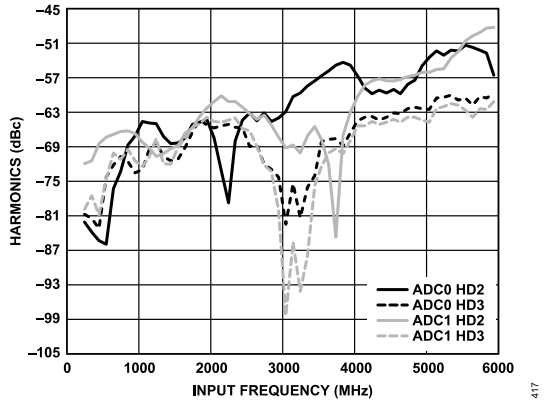


Figure 60. Harmonics (HD2 and HD3) vs. Input Frequency with A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, Full Bandwidth Mode

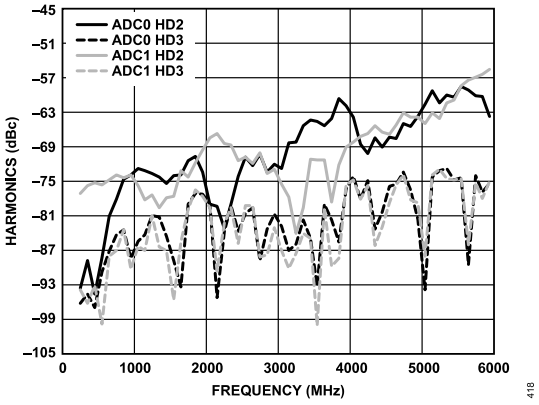


Figure 63. Harmonics (HD2 and HD3) vs. Frequency with A_{IN} = −9 dBFS, Full Bandwidth Mode

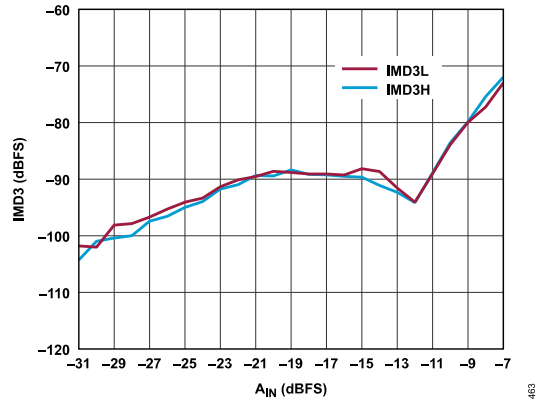


Figure 61. Two-Tone IMD3 vs. A_{IN} with f_{IN1} = 5.375 GHz, f_{IN2} = 5.425 GHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

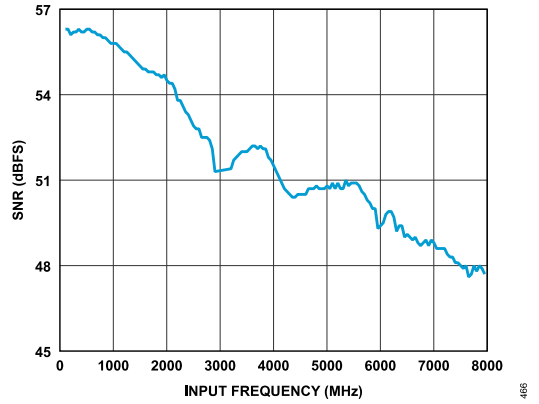


Figure 64. SNR vs. Input Frequency with A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, Full Bandwidth Mode

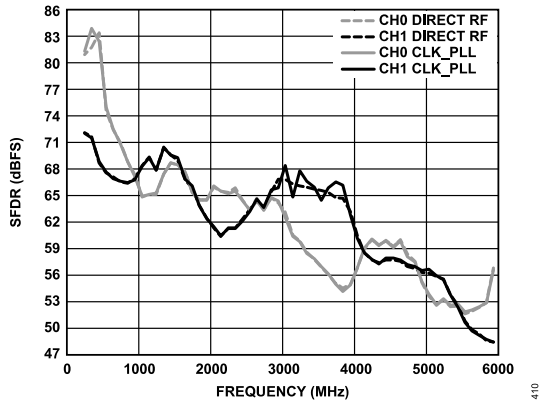


Figure 62. SFDR vs. Frequency with A_{IN} = −1 dBFS Between Direct External RF Clock = 6 GHz and PLL Clock Multiplier Enabled with Reference Input of 125 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

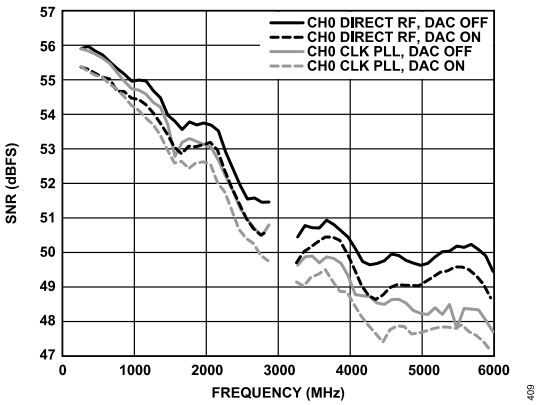


Figure 65. SNR vs. Frequency with A_{IN} = −1 dBFS with DAC On/Off and PLL On/Off Between Direct External RF Clock = 6 GHz and PLL Clock Multiplier Enabled with Reference Input of 125 MHz, Full Bandwidth Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

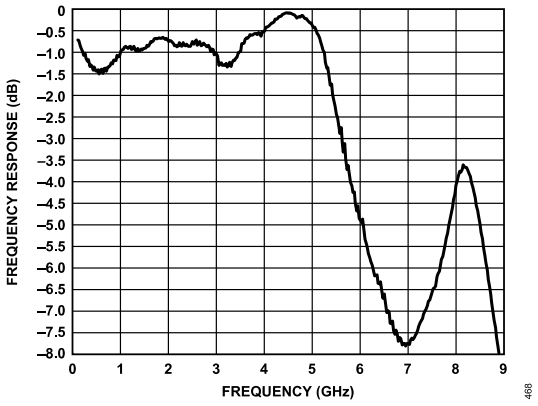


Figure 66. Measured ADC Input Bandwidth on the AD9986-FMCB-EBZ (No Matching Network)

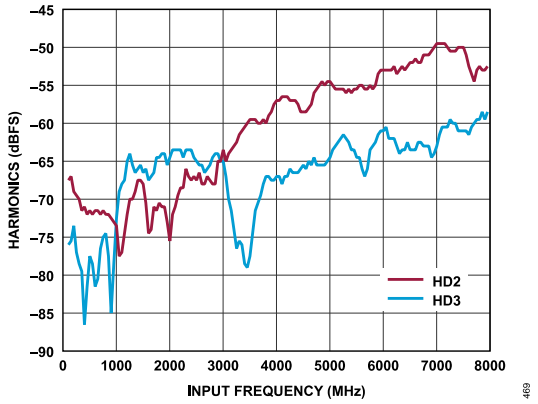


Figure 67. Harmonics (HD2 and HD3) vs. Input Frequency with A_{IN} = −1 dBFS , Full Bandwidth Mode

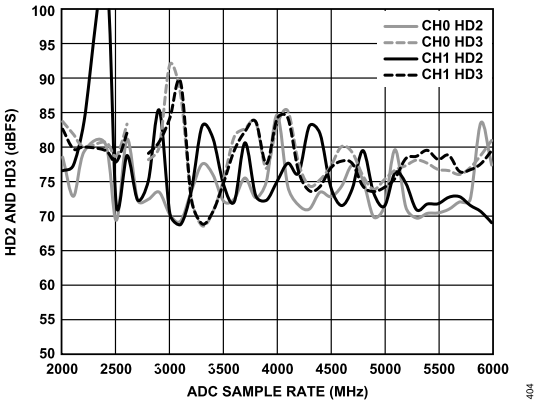


Figure 68. HD2 and HD3 vs. ADC Sample Rate (f_{ADC}), f_{IN} = 450 MHz, A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, f_{ADC} = 2 GSPS to 6 GSPS, Full Bandwidth Mode

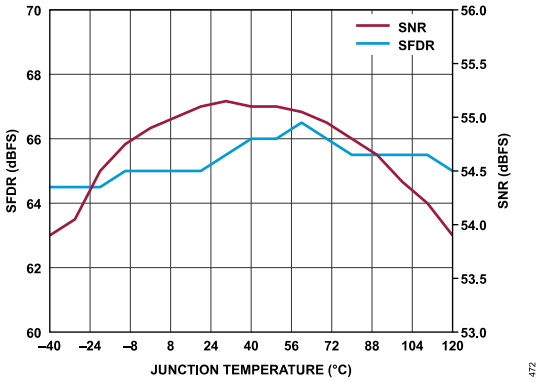


Figure 69. SFDR and SNR vs. Junction Temperature, f_{IN} = 1.8 GHz, A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, Full Bandwidth Mode

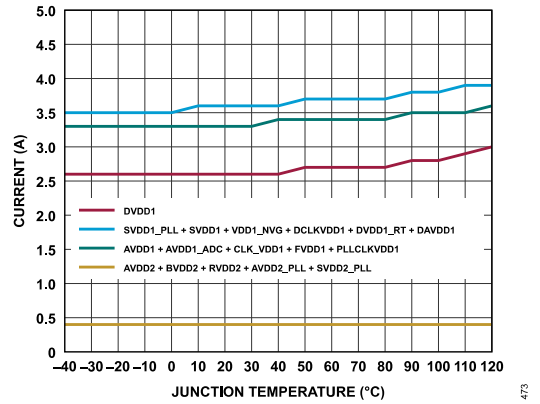


Figure 70. Current vs. Junction Temperature, f_{IN} = 1.8 GHz, A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, Full Bandwidth Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

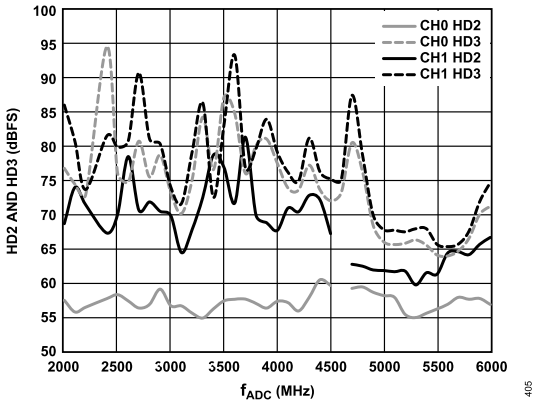


Figure 71. HD2 and HD3 vs. f_{ADC}, f_{IN} = 3450 MHz, A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, f_{ADC} = 2 GSPS to 6 GSPS, Full Bandwidth Mode

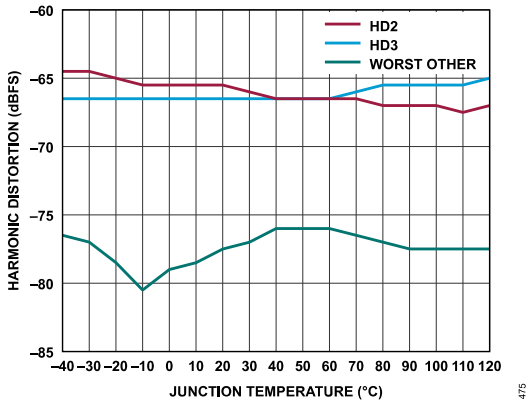


Figure 72. Harmonic Distortion vs. Junction Temperature, f_{IN}= 1.8 GHz, A_{IN} = −1 dBFS, Full Bandwidth Mode

THEORY OF OPERATION

The AD9986 is a highly integrated, mixed-signal, direct RF sampling transceiver offering 4T2R and digital signal processing (DSP) functions. The device delivers a versatile combination of high performance, configurability, and low power consumption demanded by wireless infrastructure applications, such as multiband macro 5G and mm Wave 5G base station radios. The AD9986 offers support for both time division duplex (TDD) and frequency division duplex (FDD) modes of operation.

The receive path consists of two pipelined, 12-bit, 6 GSPS rate, RF ADC cores. The transmit path consists of four 16-bit, 12 GSPS maximum sample rate, RF DAC cores. Both the receive and transmit paths are designed and optimized to sample and synthesize signals up to 8 GHz, with maximum instantaneous bandwidths of up to 1.2 GHz with a sample resolution of 16 bits. The device also supports lower resolutions such as 12 bits and 8 bits for applications that do not require high dynamic range. The wide instantaneous bandwidth allows the chip to support multiple carrier bands or a single wide band within a single device. The combination of the direct RF conversion architecture relaxes the requirements of the RF filters when compared to traditional intermediate frequency (IF) receivers. Several auxiliary functions, such as fast detect and signal monitor, programmable FIR filter, transmit downstream power amplifier protection, and general-purpose input/output (GPIO) controls are also integrated.

The DAC and ADC cores use sampling clocks that originate from either an external clock source or an on-chip clock multiplier that consists of an integer PLL circuit and voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO).

The device features eight transmit and eight receive lanes that support 24.75 Gbps/lane JESD204C or 15.5 Gbps/lane JESD204B standards in a single or dual link setup. Multichip synchronization is supported via Subclass 1. The JESD204B/C interface supports a wide range of setups depending on the interface bandwidth requirements of the custom application specific IC (ASIC) or field-programmable gate array (FPGA). Refer to the UG-1578 for more information on device features and operation.

The AD9986 has an on-chip thermal management unit (TMU) that can be used to measure die temperature as part of a thermal management solution to guarantee thermal stability during system operation. The device is controlled via a standard 4-wire serial port interface (SPI) with support for 3-wire SPI communications. A comprehensive set of power-down modes are included to minimize power consumption during normal use. The AD9986 is packaged in a 15 mm × 15 mm, thermally enhanced, 324-ball grid array (BGA_ED).

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Refer to the UG-1578, the device user guide, for more information on device initialization and other applications information.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

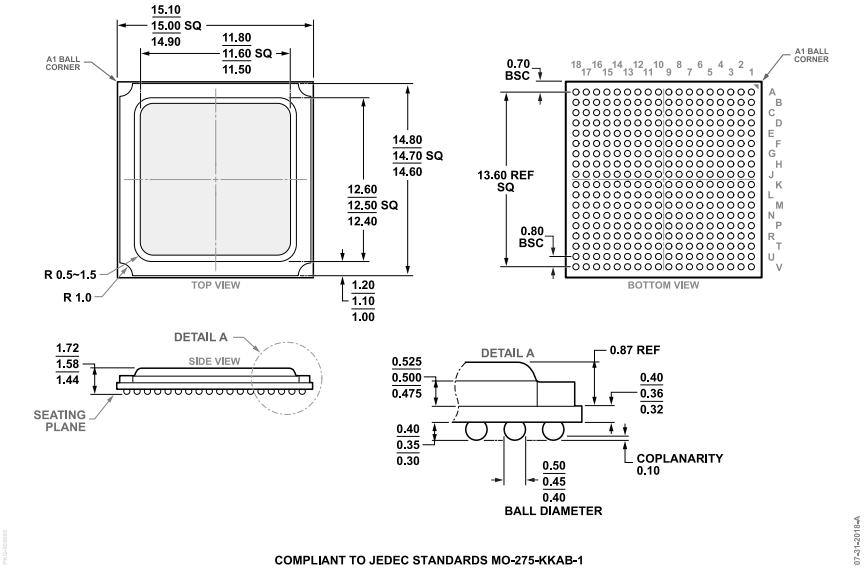


Figure 73. 324-Ball Ball Grid Array, Thermally Enhanced [BGA_ED]
(BP-324-3)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

Updated: April 13, 2021

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Ordering Quantity	Package Option
AD9986BBPZ-4D2AC	−40°C to +120°C	324-Ball BGA_ED (15 mm × 15 mm × 1.58 mm)	Tray, 126	BP-324-3
AD9986BBPZRL-4D2AC	−40°C to +120°C	324-Ball BGA_ED (15 mm × 15 mm × 1.58 mm)	Reel, 1000	BP-324-3

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part

EVALUATION BOARDS

Model	Description
AD9986-FMCB-EBZ	AD9986 Evaluation Board with High Performance Analog Network

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One Technology Way, P.O. Box 9106, Norwood, MA 02062-9106, U.S.A.