

## 600 MHz Dual Integrated DCL with PPMU, VHH Drive Capability, Level Setting DACs, and On-Chip Calibration Engine

### FEATURES

- ▶ 600 MHz/1200 Mbps data rate
- ▶ 3-level driver with high-Z and reflection clamps
- ▶ Window and differential comparators
- ▶  $\pm 25$  mA active load
- ▶ Per pin PPMU with  $-2.0$  V to  $+6.5$  V range
- ▶ Low leakage mode (typically 4 nA)
- ▶ Integrated 16-bit DACs with offset and gain correction
- ▶ High speed operating voltage range:  $-1.5$  V to  $+6.5$  V
- ▶ Dedicated VHH output pin range:  $0.0$  V to  $13.5$  V
- ▶ 1.1 W power dissipation per channel
- ▶ Driver
  - ▶ 3-level voltage range:  $-1.5$  V to  $+6.5$  V
  - ▶ Precision trimmed output resistance
  - ▶ Unterminated swing: 200 mV minimum to 8 V maximum
  - ▶ 725 ps minimum pulse width,  $V_{IH} - V_{IL} = 2.0$  V
- ▶ Comparator
  - ▶ Differential and single-ended window modes
  - ▶  $>1.2$  GHz input equivalent bandwidth
- ▶ Load
  - ▶  $\pm 25$  mA current range
- ▶ Per pin PPMU (PPMU)
  - ▶ Force voltage/compliance range:  $-2.0$  V to  $+6.5$  V
  - ▶ 5 current ranges: 40 mA, 1 mA, 100  $\mu$ A, 10  $\mu$ A, 2  $\mu$ A
  - ▶ External sense input for system PMU
  - ▶ Go/no-go comparators
- ▶ Levels
  - ▶ Fully integrated 16-bit DACs
  - ▶ On-chip gain and offset calibration registers and add/multiply engine
- ▶ 84-lead 10 mm  $\times$  10 mm LFCSP (0.4 mm pitch) package

### APPLICATIONS

- ▶ Automatic test equipment
- ▶ Semiconductor test systems
- ▶ Board test systems
- ▶ Instrumentation and characterization equipment

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADATE318 is a complete, single-chip ATE solution that performs the pin electronics functions of a driver, comparator, and active load (DCL), and a four quadrant per pin parametric measurement unit (PPMU). It has VHH drive capability per chip to support flash memory testing applications and integrated 16-bit DACs with an on-chip calibration engine to provide all necessary dc levels for operation of the part.

The driver features three active states: data high, data low, and terminate mode, as well as a high impedance inhibit state. The inhibit state, in conjunction with the integrated dynamic clamps, facilitates the implementation of a high speed active termination. The output voltage capability is  $-1.5$  V to  $+6.5$  V to accommodate a wide range of ATE and instrumentation applications.

The ADATE318 can be used as a dual, single-ended drive/receive channel or as a single differential drive/receive channel. Each channel of the ADATE318 features a high speed window comparator as well as a programmable threshold differential comparator for differential ATE applications. A four quadrant PPMU is also provided per channel.

All dc levels for DCL and PPMU functions are generated by 24 on-chip 16-bit DACs. To facilitate accurate levels programming, the ADATE318 contains an integrated calibration function to correct gain and offset errors for each functional block. Correction coefficients can be stored on chip, and any values written to the DACs are automatically adjusted using the appropriate correction factors.

The ADATE318 uses a serial programmable interface (SPI) bus to program all functional blocks, DACs, and on-chip calibration constants. It also has an on-chip temperature sensor and over/undervoltage fault clamps for monitoring and reporting the device temperature and any output pin or PPMU voltage faults that may occur during operation.

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## REVISION HISTORY

**4/2024—Rev. C to Rev. D**

Updated Outline Dimensions.....	82
Added Evaluation Boards.....	82

**8/2022—Rev. B to Rev. C**

Added Electrical Specifications Section.....	4
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FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

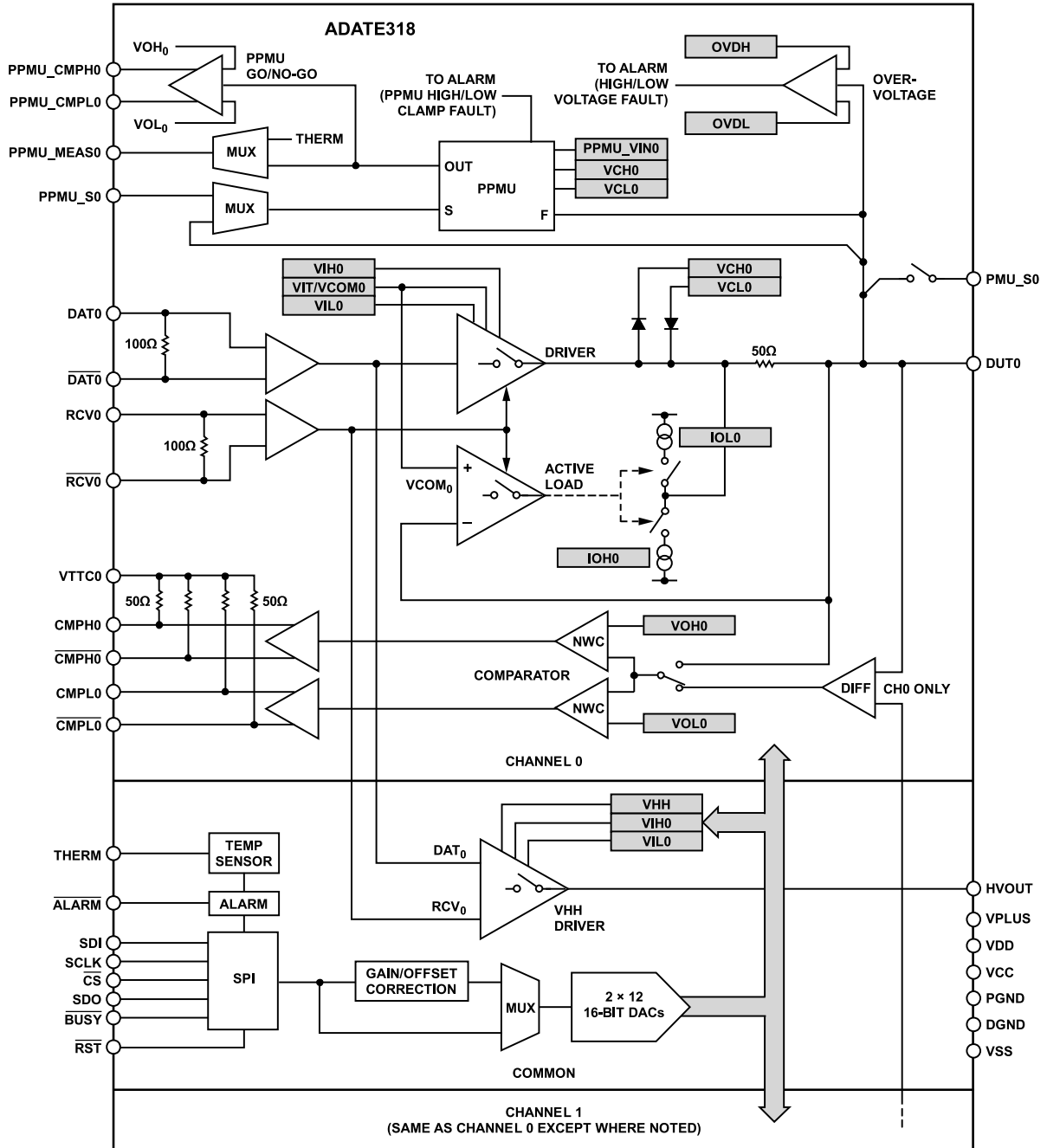


Figure 1.

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## SPECIFICATIONS

VDD = +10.0 V, VCC = +2.5 V, VSS = -6.0 V, VPLUS = +16.75 V, VTTCx = +1.2 V, VREF = 5.000 V, VREFGND = 0.000 V. All test conditions are as defined in Table 32. All specified values are at  $T_J = 50^\circ\text{C}$ , where  $T_J$  corresponds to the internal temperature sensor reading (THERM pin), unless otherwise noted. Temperature coefficients are measured around  $T_J = 50^\circ \pm 20^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are based on statistical mean of design, simulation analyses, and/or limited bench evaluation data. Typical values are neither tested nor guaranteed. See Table 16 for an explanation of test levels.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
<b>TOTAL FUNCTION</b>						
Output Leakage Current, DCL Disable PPMU Range E	-10.0	±4.0	+10.0	nA	P	-2.0 V < VDUTx < +6.5 V, PPMU and DCL disabled, PPMU Range E, VCL = -2.5 V, VCH = +7.5 V
PPMU Range A, Range B, Range C, and Range D		±4.0		nA	C <sub>T</sub>	-2.0 V < VDUTx < +6.5 V, PPMU and DCL disabled, PPMU Range A, Range B, Range C, Range D, VCL = -2.5 V, VCH = +7.5 V
Output Leakage Current, Driver High-Z Mode	-2		+2	µA	P	-2.0 V < VDUTx < +7.0 V, PPMU disabled and DCL enabled, RCVx active, VCL = -2.5 V, VCH = +7.5 V
DUTx Pin Capacitance		1.2		pF	S	Drive VIT = 0.0 V
DUTx Pin Voltage Range	-2.0		+7.0	V	D	
<b>POWER SUPPLIES</b>						
Total Supply Range, VPLUS to VSS		22.75	23.55	V	D	
VPLUS Supply, VPLUS	15.90	16.75	17.60	V	D	Defines dc PSR conditions
Positive Supply, VDD	9.5	10.0	10.5	V	D	Defines dc PSR conditions
Negative Supply, VSS	-6.3	-6.0	-5.7	V	D	Defines dc PSR conditions
Logic Supply, VCC	2.3	2.5	3.5	V	D	Defines dc PSR conditions
Comparator Output Termination, VTTCx	0.5	1.2	3.3	V	D	
VPLUS Supply Current, VPLUS		1.1	2.5	mA	P	VHH pin disabled
	4.75	13.28	16.25	mA	P	VHH pin enabled, RCVx active, no load, VHH programmed level = 13.0 V
Logic Supply Current, VCC	-125	+1	+125	µA	P	Quiescent (SPI is static); VCC = 2.5 V
		7.5		mA	S	Current drawn during clocked portion of device reset sequence
Termination Supply Current, VTTCx	30	45	50	mA	P	
Positive Supply Current, VDD	90	99	115	mA	P	Load power-down (IOH = IOL = 0 mA)
Negative Supply Current, VSS	155	172	185	mA	P	Load power-down (IOH = IOL = 0 mA)
Total Power Dissipation	1.9	2.1	2.3	W	P	Load power-down (IOH = IOL = 0 mA)
Positive Supply Current, VDD	145	174	210	mA	P	Load active off (IOH = IOL = 25 mA)
Negative Supply Current, VSS	210	246	280	mA	P	Load active off (IOH = IOL = 25 mA)
Total Power Dissipation	3.0	3.3	3.6	W	P	Load active off (IOH = IOL = 25 mA)
Positive Supply Current, VDD		167		mA	C <sub>T</sub>	Load active off (IOH = IOL = 25 mA), calibrated
Negative Supply Current, VSS		238		mA	C <sub>T</sub>	Load active off (IOH = IOL = 25 mA), calibrated
Total Power Dissipation		3.2		W	C <sub>T</sub>	Load active off (IOH = IOL = 25 mA), calibrated
Positive Supply Current, VDD		109		mA	C <sub>T</sub>	Load power-down, PPMU standby
Negative Supply Current, VSS		183		mA	C <sub>T</sub>	Load power-down, PPMU standby
Total Power Dissipation		2.3		W	C <sub>T</sub>	Load power-down, PPMU standby
<b>TEMPERATURE MONITOR</b>						
Temperature Sensor Gain		10		mV/K	D	
Temperature Sensor Accuracy over Temperature Range		±6		K	C <sub>T</sub>	
<b>VREF INPUT REFERENCE</b>						
DAC Reference Input Voltage Range (VREF Pin)	4.950	5.000	5.050	V	D	Provided externally: VREF pin = +5.000 V

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Input Bias Current			100	μA	P	VREFGND pin = 0.000 V (not referenced to V <sub>DUTGND</sub> ) Tested with 5.000 V applied
<b>DUTGND INPUT</b>						
Input Voltage Range, Referenced to AGND	-0.1		+0.1	V	D	
Input Bias Current	-100		+100	μA	P	Tested at -100 mV and +100 mV

## DRIVER SPECIFICATIONS

VIH – VIL ≥ 100 mV to meet dc and ac performance specifications.

Table 2.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
<b>DC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
High-Speed Differential Input Characteristics						
High Speed Input Termination Resistance: DATx, RCVx	92	100	108	Ω	P	Impedance between each pair of DATx and RCVx pins; push 4 mA into positive pin, force 0.8 V on negative pin, measure voltage between pins; calculate resistance ( $\Delta V/\Delta I$ )
Input Voltage Differential: DATx, RCVx	0.2	0.4	1.0	V	D	$0.2\text{ V} < V_{DM} < 1.0\text{ V}$
Input Voltage Range: DATx, RCVx	0.0		3.3	V	D	$0.0\text{ V} < (V_{CM} \pm V_{DM}/2) < 3.3\text{ V}$
Output Characteristics						
Output High Range, VIH	-1.4		+6.5	V	D	
Output Low Range, VIL	-1.5		+6.4	V	D	
Output Term Range, VIT	-1.5		+6.5	V	D	
Functional Amplitude (VIH – VIL)	0.0	8.0		V	D	
DC Output Current Limit Source	75		130	mA	P	Drive high, VIH = +6.5 V, short DUTx pin to -1.5 V, measure current
DC Output Current Limit Sink	-130		-75	mA	P	Drive low, VIL = -1.5 V, short DUTx pin to +6.5 V, measure current
Output Resistance, ±40 mA	46	48.6	51	Ω	P	$\Delta V_{DUT}/\Delta I_{DUT}$ ; source: VIH = 3.0 V, IDUT = +1 mA, +40 mA; sink: VIL = 0.0 V, IDUT = -1 mA, -40 mA
<b>DC ACCURACY</b>						
VIH tests with VIL = -2.5 V, VIT = -2.5 V VIL tests with VIH = +7.5 V, VIT = +7.5 V VIT tests with VIL = -2.5 V, VIH = +7.5 V, unless otherwise specified Measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V), uncalibrated						
VIH, VIL, VIT Offset Error	-500		+500	mV	P	
VIH, VIL, VIT Offset Tempco		±625		μV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VIH, VIL, VIT Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V); based on ideal DAC transfer functions (see Table 21)
VIH, VIL, VIT Gain Tempco		±40		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VIH, VIL, VIT DNL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	After two point gain/offset calibration; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) output; 0xC000 (+5 V) output; measured over full specified output range
VIH, VIL, VIT INL	-7		+7	mV	P	After two point gain/offset calibration; applies to nominal VDD = +10.0 V supply case only
VIH, VIL, VIT Resolution		153		μV	D	
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	±2	+7	mV	P	Over ±0.1 V range; measured at end points of VIH, VIL, and VIT functional range
DC Levels Interaction						
VIH vs. VIL		±0.2		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Monitor interaction on VIH = +6.5 V; sweep VIL = -1.5 V to +6.4 V, VIT = +1.0 V

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 2. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
VIH vs. VIT		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Monitor interaction on VIH = +6.5 V; sweep VIT = -1.5 V to +6.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V
VIL vs. VIH		±0.2		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Monitor interaction on VIL = -1.5 V; sweep VIH = -1.4 V to +6.5 V, VIT = +1.0 V
VIL vs. VIT		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Monitor interaction on VIL = -1.5 V; sweep VIT = -1.5 V to +6.5 V, VIH = +2.0 V
VIT vs. VIH		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Monitor interaction on VIT = +1.0 V; sweep VIH = -1.4 V to +6.5 V, VIL = -1.5 V
VIT vs. VIL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Monitor interaction on VIT = +1.0 V; sweep VIL = -1.5 V to +6.4 V, VIH = +6.5 V
Overall Voltage Accuracy		±8		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	VIH - VIL ≥ 100 mV; sum of INL, dc interaction, DUTGND, and tempco errors over ±5°C, after calibration
VIH, VIL, VIT DC PSRR		±10		mV/V	C <sub>T</sub>	Measured at calibration points
<b>AC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
All ac specifications performed after calibration						
Toggle DATx						
Rise/Fall Times						
0.2 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>RISE</sub>		215		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 0.2 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
0.2 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>FALL</sub>		277		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 0.2 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
0.5 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>RISE</sub>		218		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 0.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
0.5 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>FALL</sub>		274		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 0.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
1.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>RISE</sub>	150	222	320	ps	P	20% to 80%, VIH = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
1.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>FALL</sub>	150	283	320	ps	P	20% to 80%, VIH = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
2.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>RISE</sub>		297		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
2.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>FALL</sub>		322		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
3.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>RISE</sub>		447		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 3.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
3.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>FALL</sub>		397		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 3.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
5.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>RISE</sub>		1117		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	10% to 90%, VIH = 5.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, unterminated
5.0 V Programmed Swing, T <sub>FALL</sub>		798		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	10% to 90%, VIH = 5.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, unterminated
Rise to Fall Matching		-25		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	Rise to fall within one channel, VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
		-61		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	Rise to fall within one channel; VIH = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Toggle DATx						
Minimum Pulse Width						
0.5 V Programmed Swing		725		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 0.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, timing error less than +69/-33 ps
		725		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 0.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% amplitude loss
Maximum Toggle Rate		2040		Mbps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 0.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% loss at 50% duty
1.0 V Programmed Swing		725		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, timing error less than +58/-35 ps
		725		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% amplitude loss
Maximum Toggle Rate		2040		Mbps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% loss at 50% duty
2.0 V Programmed Swing		725		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, timing error less than +80/-48 ps
		725		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% amplitude loss
Maximum Toggle Rate		1400		Mbps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% loss at 50% duty
3.0 V Programmed Swing		900		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 3.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, timing error less than +50/-83 ps
		900		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 3.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% amplitude loss
Maximum Toggle Rate		1100		Mbps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 3.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, less than 10% amplitude loss at 50% duty cycle
Dynamic Performance, Drive (VIH to VIL)						Toggle DATx

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 2. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Propagation Delay Time		1.26		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Propagation Delay Tempco		1.4		ps/°C	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Delay Matching, Edge to Edge		43		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, rising vs. falling
Delay Matching, Channel to Channel		32		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, rising vs. rising, falling vs. falling
Delay Change vs. Duty Cycle		-28		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, 5% to 95% duty cycle
Overshoot and Undershoot		-116		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, driver CLC set to 0
Settling Time (VIH to VIL)						Toggle DATx
To Within 3% of Final Value		1.7		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
To Within 1% of Final Value		45		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Dynamic Performance, VTerm (VIH or VIL to/from VIT)						Toggle RCVx
Propagation Delay Time		1.39		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIT = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Propagation Delay Tempco		2.3		ps/°C	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIT = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Transition Time, Active to VIT		310		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 2.0 V, VIT = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Transition Time, VIT to Active		329		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = 2.0 V, VIT = 1.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Dynamic Performance, Inhibit (VIH or VIL to/from Inhibit)						Toggle RCVx
Transition Time, Inhibit to Active		357		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = +1.0 V, VIL = -1.0 V, terminated
Transition Time, Active to Inhibit		1.34		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VIH = +1.0 V, VIL = -1.0 V, terminated
Prop Delay, Inhibit to VIH		2.6		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = +1.0 V, VIL = -1.0 V, terminated; measured from RCVx input crossing to DUTx pin output 50%
Prop Delay, Inhibit to VIL		2.8		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = +1.0 V, VIL = -1.0 V, terminated
Prop Delay Matching, Inhibit to VIL vs. Inhibit to VIH		52		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = +1.0 V, VIL = -1.0 V, terminated
Prop Delay, VIH to Inhibit		2.29		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = +1.0 V, VIL = -1.0 V, terminated, measured from RCVx input crossing to DUTx pin output 50%
Prop Delay, VIL to Inhibit		2.02		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = +1.0 V, VIL = -1.0 V, terminated
I/O Spike		24		mV pk-pk	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 0.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated
Driver Pre-Emphasis (CLC)						
Pre-Emphasis Amplitude Rising		35		%	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, DRV_CLC_x[15:13] = 7
		14		%	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, DRV_CLC_x[15:13] = 0
Pre-Emphasis Amplitude Falling		24		%	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, DRV_CLC_x[15:13] = 7
		16		%	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated, DRV_CLC_x[15:13] = 0
Pre-Emphasis Resolution		2		%	D	
Pre-Emphasis Time Constant		0.8		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VIH = 2.0 V, VIL = 0.0 V, terminated

## REFLECTION CLAMP SPECIFICATIONS

Clamp accuracy specifications apply only when VCH - VCL > 0.8 V.

Table 3.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
VCH/VCL PROGRAMMABLE RANGE	-2.5		+7.5	V	D	DC specifications apply over full functional range unless noted
VCH						
VCH Functional Range	-1.2		+7.0	V	D	
VCH Offset Error	-300		+300	mV	P	Driver high-Z, sinking 1 mA, measured at DAC Code 0x4000, uncalibrated
VCH Offset Tempco		±0.5		mV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 3. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
VCH Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Driver high-Z, sinking 1 mA, gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V), based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21)
VCH Gain Tempco		±30		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VCH Resolution		153		μV	D	
VCH DNL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Driver high-Z, sinking 1 mA, after two point gain/offset calibration; calibration points at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V), measured over functional clamp range
VCH INL	-20		+20	mV	P	Driver high-Z, sinking 1 mA, after two point gain/offset calibration; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (5 V), measured over functional clamp range
VCL						
VCL Functional Range	-2		+6.2	V	D	
VCL Offset Error	-300		+300	mV	P	Driver high-Z, sourcing 1 mA, measured at DAC Code 0x4000, uncalibrated
VCL Offset Tempco		±0.5		mV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VCL Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Drive high-Z, sourcing 1 mA, gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V), based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21)
VCL Gain Tempco		±30		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VCL Resolution		153		μV	D	
VCL DNL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Driver high-Z, sourcing 1 mA, after two point gain/offset calibration; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (+5 V), measured over functional clamp range
VCL INL	-20		+20	mV	P	Driver high-Z, sourcing 1 mA, after two point gain/offset calibration; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (+5 V), measured over functional clamp range
DC Clamp Current Limit, VCH	-120		-75	mA	P	Driver high-Z, VCH = 0 V, VCL = -2.0 V, VDUTx = +5.0 V
DC Clamp Current Limit, VCL	+75		+120	mA	P	Driver high-Z, VCH = +6.0 V, VCL = +5.0 V, VDUTx = 0.0 V
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	±2	+7	mV	P	Over ±0.1 V range, measured at end points of VCH and VCL functional range

## NORMAL WINDOW COMPARATOR (NWC) SPECIFICATIONS

VOH tests at VOL = -1.5 V, VOL tests at VOH = +6.5 V, specifications apply to both comparators, unless otherwise specified.

Table 4.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
DC SPECIFICATIONS						
Input Voltage Range	-1.5		+6.5	V	D	
Differential Voltage Range	±0.1		±8.0	V	D	
Comparator Input Offset Voltage	-250		+250	mV	P	Measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0V), uncalibrated
Input Offset Voltage Tempco		±100		μV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V); based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21)
Gain Tempco		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Threshold Resolution		153		μV	D	



## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 4. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Threshold DNL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Measured over -1.5 V to +6.5 V functional range after two point gain/offset calibration; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (5 V)
Threshold INL	-7		+7	mV	P	Measured over -1.5 V to +6.5 V functional range after two point gain/offset calibration; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (5 V)
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	±2	+7	mV	P	Over ±0.1 V range; measured at end points of VOH and VOL functional range
Uncertainty Band		5		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx = 0 V, sweep comparator threshold to determine the uncertainty band
Maximum Programmable Hysteresis		96		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	
Hysteresis Resolution		5		mV	D	Calculated over hysteresis control Code 10 to Code 31
DC PSRR		±5		mV/V	C <sub>T</sub>	Measured at calibration points
Digital Output Characteristics						
Internal Pull-Up Resistance to Comparator, VTTC	46	50	54	Ω	P	Pull 1 mA and 10 mA from Logic 1 leg and measure ΔV to calculate resistance; measured ΔV/9 mA; done for both comparator logic states
Comparator Termination Voltage, VTTC	0.5	1.2	3.3	V	D	
Common Mode Voltage		VTTC - 0.3		V	C <sub>T</sub>	Measured with 100 Ω differential termination
	VTTC - 0.5		VTTC	V	P	Measured with no external termination
Differential Voltage		250		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Measured with 100 Ω differential termination
	450	500	550	mV	P	Measured with no external termination
Rise/Fall Times, 20% to 80%		166		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	Measured with 50 Ω to external termination voltage (VTTC)
AC SPECIFICATIONS						All ac specifications performed after dc level calibration, input transition time of ~200 ps, 20% to 80%, measured with 50 Ω to external termination voltage (VTTC); peaking set to CLC = 2, unless otherwise specified
Propagation Delay, Input to Output		0.93		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.5 V
Propagation Delay Tempco		1.6		ps/°C	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.5 V
Propagation Delay Matching High Transition to Low Transition		7		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.5 V
Propagation Delay Matching High to Low Comparator		7		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.5 V
Propagation Delay Dispersion						
Slew Rate		19		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 0.5 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.25 V
400 ps vs. 1 ns (20% to 80%)						
Overdrive		40		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	For 250 mV, VDUTx: 0 V to 0.5 V swing; for 1.0 V, VDUTx: 0 V to 1.25 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.25 V
250 mV vs. 1.0 V						
1 V Pulse Width		+2/- 17		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing at ~32.0 MHz; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.5 V
0.7 ns, 1 ns, 5 ns, 10 ns						
0.5 V Pulse Width		+3/- 24		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 0.5 V swing at ~32.0 MHz, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.25 V
0.6 ns, 1 ns, 5 ns, 10 ns						
Duty Cycle		21		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing at ~32.0 MHz; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.5 V
5% to 95%						

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 4. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Minimum Detectable Pulse Width		0.5		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing at 32.0 MHz, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; greater than 50% output differential amplitude
Input Equivalent Bandwidth, Terminated		1520		MHz	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, CLC = 2; as measured by shmoo plot; $f_{EQUIV} = 0.22/\sqrt{(t_{MEAS}^2 - t_{DUT}^2)}$
ERT High-Z Mode, 3 V, 20% to 80%		721		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 3.0 V swing, driver high-Z as measured by shmoo plot; $f_{EQUIV} = 0.22/\sqrt{(t_{MEAS}^2 - t_{DUT}^2)}$
Comparator Pre-Emphasis (CLC)						
CLC Amplitude Range		16		%	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator pre-emphasis set to maximum
CLC Resolution		2.3		% per bit	C <sub>B</sub>	3-bit amplitude control
Pre-Emphasis Time Constant		4.3		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx: 0 V to 1.0 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator pre-emphasis set to maximum

## DIFFERENTIAL MODE COMPARATOR (DMC) SPECIFICATIONS

VOH tests at VOL = -1.1 V, VOL tests at VOH = +1.1 V, unless otherwise specified.

Table 5.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
DC SPECIFICATIONS						
Input Voltage Range	-1.5		+6.5	V	D	
Functional Differential Range	±0.05		±1.1	V	D	
Maximum Differential Input			±8	V	D	
Input Offset Voltage	-250		+250	mV	P	Offset extrapolated from measurements at DAC Code 0x2666 (-1 V) and DAC Code 0x599A (+1 V), with V <sub>CM</sub> = 0 V
Offset Voltage Tempco		±150		μV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x2666 (-1 V) and DAC Code 0x599A (+1 V), based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21)
Gain Tempco		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VOH, VOL Resolution		153		μV	D	
VOH, VOL DNL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	After two point gain/offset calibration, V <sub>CM</sub> = 0.0 V, calibration points at 0x2666 (-1 V) and 0x599A (+1 V)
VOH, VOL INL	-7		+7	mV	P	After two point gain/offset calibration, measured over VOH/VOL range of -1.1 V to +1.1 V, V <sub>CM</sub> = 0.0 V; calibration points at 0x2666 (-1 V) and 0x599A (+1 V)
Uncertainty Band		7		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUTx = 0 V; sweep comparator threshold to determine the uncertainty band
Maximum Programmable Hysteresis		117		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	
Hysteresis Resolution		5.6		mV	D	Calculated over hysteresis control Code 10 to Code 31
CMRR	-1		+1	mV/V	P	Offset measured at V <sub>CM</sub> = -1.5 V and +6.5 V with V <sub>DM</sub> = 0.0 V, offset error change
DC PSRR		±5		mV/V	C <sub>T</sub>	Measured at calibration points
AC SPECIFICATIONS						
						All ac specifications performed after dc level calibration, unless noted; input transition time ~200 ps, 20% to 80%, measured with 50 Ω to external termination voltage (VTTC), peaking set to CLC = 2, unless otherwise specified

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 5. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Propagation Delay, Input to Output		0.83		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0 V, VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.0 V, repeat for other channel
Propagation Delay Tempco		2.6		ps/°C	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0 V, VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.0 V, repeat for other channel
Propagation Delay Matching, High Transition to Low Transition		15		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0 V, VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.0 V, repeat for other channel
Propagation Delay Matching, High to Low Comparator		17		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0 V, VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V, comparator threshold = 0.0 V, repeat for other channel
Propagation Delay Change (Dispersion) With Respect To						
Slew Rate:		31		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V, repeat for other channel
400 ps and 1 ns (20% to 80%)						
Overdrive:		32		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; for 250 mV: VDUT1: 0 V to 0.5 V swing; for 750 mV: VDUT1: 0 V to 1.0 V swing; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = -0.25 V; repeat for other channel with comparator threshold = +0.25 V
250 mV and 750 mV						
1 V Pulse Width:		+1/-21		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing at 32 MHz; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V; repeat for other channel
0.7 ns, 1 ns, 5 ns, 10 ns						
0.5 V Pulse Width:		+1/-31		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.25 V to +0.25 V swing at 32 MHz; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V; repeat for other channel
0.6 ns, 1 ns, 5 ns, 10 ns						
Duty Cycle:		18		ps	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing at 32 MHz; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V; repeat for other channel
5% to 95%						
Minimum Detectable Pulse Width		0.5		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing at 32 MHz; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V; greater than 50% output differential amplitude; repeat for other channel
Input Equivalent Bandwidth, Terminated		1038		MHz	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.5 V to +0.5 V swing; driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V, CLC = 2 as measured by shmoo; repeat for other channel
Comparator Pre-Emphasis (CLC)						
CLC Amplitude Range		11		%	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.8 V to +0.8 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V; comparator CLC set to maximum; repeat for other channel
CLC Resolution		1.6		% per bit	C <sub>B</sub>	3-bit amplitude control
Pre-Emphasis Time Constant		4.8		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	VDUT0 = 0.0 V; VDUT1: -0.8 V to +0.8 V swing, driver term mode, VIT = 0.0 V; comparator threshold = 0.0 V; comparator CLC set to maximum; repeat for other channel

## SPECIFICATIONS

## ACTIVE LOAD SPECIFICATIONS

Table 6.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
DC SPECIFICATIONS						
Load active on, RCVx active, unless otherwise noted						
Input Characteristics						
VCOM Voltage Range	-1.5		+6.5	V	D	IOL and IOH   ≤ 1 mA
	-1.0		+5.5	V	D	IOL and IOH   ≤ 25 mA
VCOM Offset	-200		+200	mV	P	Measured at DAC Code 0x4000, uncalibrated
VCOM Offset Tempco		±25		μV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VCOM Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (+5 V), based on ideal DAC transfer function (see <a href="#">Table 21</a> )
VCOM Gain Tempco		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
VCOM Resolution		153		μV	D	
VCOM DNL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	IOH = IOL = 12.5 mA; after two point gain/offset calibration; measured over VCOM range of -1.5 V to +6.5 V; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (+5 V)
VCOM INL	-7		+7	mV	P	IOH = IOL = 12.5 mA; after two point gain/offset calibration; measured at end points of VCOM functional range
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	±2	+7	mV	P	Over ±0.1 V range
Output Characteristics						
Maximum Source Current	25			mA	D	-1.5 V to +5.5 V DUT range
IOL Offset	-600		+600	μA	P	IOH = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 0.0 V; offset extrapolated from measurements at DAC Code 0x451F (1 mA) and DAC Code 0xA666 (20 mA)
IOL Offset Tempco		±1		μA/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
IOL Gain Error	0		25	%	P	IOH = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 0.0 V; gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x451F (1 mA) and DAC Code 0xA666 (20 mA); based on ideal DAC transfer function (see <a href="#">Table 21</a> and <a href="#">Table 22</a> )
IOL Gain Tempco		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
IOL Resolution		763		nA	D	
IOL DNL		±4		μA	C <sub>T</sub>	IOH = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 0.0 V; after two point gain/offset calibration; measured over IOL range, 0 mA to 25 mA; calibrated at Code 0x451F (1 mA) and Code 0xA666 (20 mA)
IOL INL	-100	±20	+100	μA	P	IOH = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 0.0 V; after two point gain/offset calibration
IOL 90% Commutation Voltage		0.25	0.4	V	P	IOH = IOL = 25 mA, VCOM = 2.0 V; measure IOL reference at VDUTx = -1.0 V; measure IOL current at VDUTx = 1.6 V; check >90% of reference current
IOL 90% Commutation Voltage		0.1		V	C <sub>T</sub>	IOH = IOL = 1 mA, VCOM = 2.0 V; measure IOL reference at VDUTx = -1.0 V; measure IOL current at VDUTx = 1.9 V; check >90% of reference current
Maximum Sink Current	25			mA	D	-1.0 V to +6.5 V output range
IOH Offset	-600		+600	μA	P	IOL = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 3.0 V; offset extrapolated from measurements at DAC Code 0x451F (1 mA) and DAC Code 0xA666 (20 mA)
IOH Offset Tempco		±1		μA/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 6. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
IOH Gain Error	0		25	%	P	IOH = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 3.0 V; gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x451F (1 mA) and DAC Code 0xA666 (20 mA); based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21 and Table 22)
IOH Gain Tempco		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
IOH Resolution		763		nA	D	
IOH DNL		±4		μA	C <sub>T</sub>	IOH = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 3.0 V; after two point gain/offset calibration; measured over IOH range, 0 mA to 25 mA; calibrated at Code 0x451F (1 mA) and Code 0xA666 (20 mA)
IOH INL	-100	±25	+100	μA	P	IOH = -2.5 mA, VCOM = 1.5 V, VDUTx = 3.0 V; after two point gain/offset calibration
IOH 90% Commutation Voltage		0.25	0.4	V	P	IOH = IOL = 25 mA, VCOM = 2.0 V; measure IOH reference at VDUTx = 5.0 V; measure IOH current at VDUTx = 2.4 V; ensure >90% of reference current
		0.1		V	C <sub>T</sub>	IOH = IOL = 1 mA, VCOM = 2.0 V; measure IOH reference at VDUTx = 5.0 V; measure IOH current at VDUTx = 2.1 V; ensure >90% of reference current
AC SPECIFICATIONS						All ac specifications performed after dc level calibration unless noted; load active on
Dynamic Performance						
Propagation Delay, Load Active On to Load Active Off; 50%, 90%		3.1		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	Toggle RCVx; DUTx terminated 50 Ω to GND; IOL = IOH = 20 mA, VIH = VIL = 0 V; VCOM = +1.5 V for IOL and -1.5 V for IOH; measured from 50% point of RCVx - $\overline{RCVx}$ to 90% point of final output; repeat for drive low and drive high
Propagation Delay, Load Active Off to Load Active On; 50%, 90%		4.1		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	Toggle RCVx; DUTx terminated 50 Ω to GND; IOL = IOH = 20 mA, VIH = VIL = 0 V; VCOM = +1.5 V for IOL and -1.5 V for IOH; measured from 50% point of RCVx - $\overline{RCVx}$ to 90% point of final output; repeat for drive low and drive high
Propagation Delay Matching		1.0		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	Toggle RCVx; DUTx terminated 50 Ω to GND; IOL = IOH = 20 mA, VIH = VIL = 0 V; VCOM = +1.5 V for IOL and -1.5 V for IOH; active on vs. active off; repeat for drive low and drive high
Load Spike		106		mV pk-pk	C <sub>B</sub>	Toggle RCVx; DUTx terminated 50 Ω to GND; IOL = IOH = 0 mA, VIH = VIL = 0 V; VCOM = +1.5 V for IOL and -1.5 V for IOH; repeat for drive low and drive high
Settling Time to 90%		1.6		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	Toggle RCVx; DUTx terminated 50 Ω to GND; IOL = IOH = 20 mA, VIH = VIL = 0 V; VCOM = +1.5 V for IOL and -1.5 V for IOH; measured at 90% of final value

## PPMU SPECIFICATIONS

PPMU enabled in FV, DCL disabled.

Table 7.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
FORCE VOLTAGE						
Current Range A	-40		+40	mA	D	
Current Range B	-1		+1	mA	D	
Current Range C	-100		+100	μA	D	
Current Range D	-10		+10	μA	D	
Current Range E	-2		+2	μA	D	

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 7. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Voltage Range at Output						
Range A	-2.0		+5.75	V	D	Output range for full-scale source and sink
	-2.0		+6	V	D	Output range for $\pm 25$ mA
Range B, Range C, Range D, and Range E	-2.0		+6.5	V	D	Output range for full-scale source and sink
Offset						
Range C	-100		+100	mV	P	Measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V)
All Ranges		$\pm 10$		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V)
Offset Tempco, All Ranges		$\pm 25$		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	C <sub>T</sub>	
Gain						
Range C	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V); based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21 and Table 23)
All Ranges		1.05		V/V	C <sub>T</sub>	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V); based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21 and Table 23)
Gain Tempco, All Ranges		$\pm 25$		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	C <sub>T</sub>	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V); calibration point 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (+5 V) output
INL						
Range A		$\pm 1$		mV	CT	After two point gain/offset calibration, output range of -2.0 V to +5.75 V, PPMU Current Range A only
Range C	-1.7		+1.7	mV	P	After two point gain/offset calibration; output range of -2.0 V to +6.5 V
Range B, Range D, and Range E		$\pm 1$		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	After two point gain/offset calibration, output range of -2.0 V to +6.5 V
Compliance vs. Current Load						
Range A		$\pm 40$		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Force -2.0 V; measure voltage while sinking zero and full-scale current; measure $\Delta V$ ; force +5.75 V; measure voltage while sourcing zero and full-scale current; measure $\Delta V$ .
		$\pm 25$		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Force -2.0 V; measure voltage while sinking zero and 25 mA current; measure $\Delta V$ ; force +6 V; measure voltage while sourcing zero and 25 mA current; measure $\Delta V$ .
Range B, Range C, Range D, and Range E		$\pm 1$		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Force -2.0 V; measure voltage while sinking zero and full-scale current; measure $\Delta V$ ; force +6.5 V; measure voltage while sourcing zero and full-scale current; measure $\Delta V$
Current Limit, Source and Sink All Ranges	120	140	180	%FS	P	Sink: force -2.0 V, short DUTx to +6.5 V; source: force +6.5 V, short DUTx to -2.0 V; repeat for each current range; example: Range A FS = 40 mA, 120% FS = 48 mA 180% FS = 72 mA
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	$\pm 2$	+7	mV	P	Over $\pm 0.1$ V range; measured at endpoints of PPMU_VINLV functional range (see Figure 135)

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 7. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
MEASURE CURRENT						PPMU enabled in FIMI, DCL disabled
DUTx Pin Voltage Range at Full Current						
Range A	-2.0		+5.75	V	D	
Range B, Range C, Range D, and Range E	-2.0		+6.5	V	D	
Zero-Current Offset, Range B	-2		+2	%FSR	P	Interpolated from measurements sourcing and sinking 80% FSR current each range; FSR = 80 mA for Range A, 2 mA for Range B, 200 $\mu$ A for Range C, 20 $\mu$ A for Range D, 4 $\mu$ A for Range E (see <a href="#">Table 21</a> and <a href="#">Table 23</a> )
All Ranges		$\pm 0.5$		%FSR	C <sub>T</sub>	See <a href="#">Table 21</a> and <a href="#">Table 23</a>
Zero-Current Offset Tempco, Range A		$\pm 0.001$		%FSR/ $^{\circ}$ C	C <sub>T</sub>	See <a href="#">Table 21</a> and <a href="#">Table 23</a>
Range B, Range C, and Range D		$\pm 0.001$		%FSR/ $^{\circ}$ C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Range E		$\pm 0.002$		%FSR/ $^{\circ}$ C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Gain Error						
Range B	-30		+5	%	P	Based on measurements sourcing and sinking, 80% FSR current
All Ranges		-10		%	C <sub>T</sub>	Based on measurements sourcing and sinking, 80% FSR current
Gain Tempco						
Range A		$\pm 50$		ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Range B, Range C, Range D, and Range E		$\pm 25$		ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C	C <sub>T</sub>	
INL						
Range A		$\pm 0.0125$		%FSR	C <sub>T</sub>	Range A, after two point gain/offset calibration at $\pm 80\%$ FSR current; measured over FSR output of -40 mA to +40 mA
Range B	-0.03		+0.03	%FSR	P	After two point gain/offset calibration at $\pm 80\%$ FSR current; measured over FSR output of -1 mA to +1 mA
Range C, Range D, and Range E		$\pm 0.01$		%FSR	C <sub>T</sub>	After two point gain/offset calibration at $\pm 80\%$ FSR current; measured over each FSR output for Range C, Range D, and Range E
DUTx Pin Voltage Rejection	-1.2		+1.2	$\mu$ A	P	Range B, FVMI, force -1 V and +5 V into load of 0.5 mA, measure $\Delta I$ reported at PPMU_MEASx pin
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	$\pm 2$	+7	mV	P	Over $\pm 0.1$ V range (see <a href="#">Figure 135</a> )
FORCE CURRENT						PPMU enabled in FIMI, DCL disabled
DUTx Pin Voltage Range in Range A	-2.0		+5.75	V	D	At full-scale source and sink current
	-2.0		+6	V	D	At 25 mA source and sink current
DUTx Pin Voltage Range at Full Current, Range B, Range C, Range D, and Range E	-2.0		+6.5	V	D	
Zero-Current Offset, All Ranges	-14.5		+14.5	%FSR	P	Extrapolated from measurements at Code 0x4CCC and Code 0xB333 for each range (see <a href="#">Table 21</a> and <a href="#">Table 23</a> )
Zero-Current Offset Tempco		$\pm 0.002$		%FSR/ $^{\circ}$ C	C <sub>T</sub>	

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 7. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Gain Error, All Ranges	-5		+25	%	P	Derived from measurements at Code 0x4CCC and Code 0xB333 for each range (see Table 21 and Table 23)
Gain Tempco						
Range A		±50		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	Significant PPMU self-heating effects in Range A can influence gain drift/tempco measurements
Range B, Range C, Range D, and Range E		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
INL						
Range A	-0.12	±0.02	+0.12	%FSR	P	After two point gain/offset calibration; measured over FSR output of -40 mA to +40 mA
Range B, Range C, and Range D	-0.03		+0.03	%FSR	P	After two point gain/offset calibration; measured over FSR output; repeat for Range B, Range C, and Range D
Range E	-0.045		+0.045	%FSR	P	After two point gain/offset calibration; measured over FSR output
Force Current Compliance vs. Voltage Load						
Range A	-0.3		+0.3	%FSR	P	Force positive full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +5.75 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; force negative full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +5.75 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin
	-0.3		+0.3	%FSR	P	Force +25 mA driving -2.0 V and +6.0 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; force -25 mA driving -2.0 V and +6.0 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin
	-0.06		+0.06	%FSR	P	Force positive full-scale current driving 0.0 V and +4.0 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; force negative full-scale current driving 0.0 V and +4.0 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin
Range B and Range C	-0.3		+0.3	%FSR	P	Force positive full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +6.5 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; force negative full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +6.5 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin
	-0.06		+0.06	%FSR	P	Force positive full-scale current driving 0.0 V and +4.0 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; force negative full-scale current driving 0.0 V and +4.0 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin
Range D	-0.3		+0.3	%FSR	P	Force positive full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +6.5 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; force negative full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +6.5 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; allows for 10 nA of DUTx pin leakage
Range E	-0.85		+0.85	%FSR	P	Force positive full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +6.5 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; force negative full-scale current driving -2.0 V and +6.5 V; measure ΔI at DUTx pin; allows for 10 nA of DUTx pin leakage
MEASURE VOLTAGE						PPMU enabled, FVMV, DCL disabled
Voltage Range	-2.0		+6.5	V	D	
Offset	-25		+25	mV	P	Range B, VDUTx = 0 V; offset = (PPMU_MEAS - VDUTx)
Offset Tempco		±10		μV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	



## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 7. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Gain	0.98		1.02	V/V	P	Range B, gain derived from measurements at VDUTx = 0.0 V and +5.0 V
Gain Tempco		±1		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
INL	-1.7		+1.7	mV	P	Range B, measured over -2.0 V to +6.5 V
Measure Pin DC Characteristics						
Output Range	-2.0		+6.5	V	D	
DC Output Current			4	mA	D	
Output Impedance			200	Ω	P	PPMU enabled in FVMV, DCL disabled; Source resistance: PPMU force +6.5 V with 0 mA, +4 mA load Sink resistance: PPMU force -2.0 V with 0 mA, -4 mA load Resistance = $\Delta V/\Delta I$ at PPMU_MEAS pin Tested at -2.0 V and +6.5 V
Output Leakage Current When Tristated	-1		+1	μA	P	
Output Short-Circuit Current	-25		+25	mA	P	PPMU enabled in FVMV, DCL disabled; Source: PPMU force +6.5 V, PPMU_MEAS to -2.0 V Sink: PPMU force -2.0 V, PPMU_MEAS to +6.5 V
PPMU_MEASx Pin, Output Capacitance		2		pF	S	
PPMU_MEASx Pin, Load Capacitance		100		pF	S	Maximum load capacitance
VOLTAGE CLAMPS						PPMU enabled in FIMI, DCL disabled, PPMU clamps enabled; clamp accuracy specifications apply only when VCH > VCL
Low Clamp Range (VCL)	-2.0		+4.0	V	D	
High Clamp Range (VCH)	0.0		+6.5	V	D	
Positive Clamp Voltage Droop	-300	±1	+300	mV	P	$\Delta V$ seen at DUTx pin, Range A, VCH = +5.0 V, VCL = -1 V; PPMU force 5 mA and 40 mA into open
Negative Clamp Voltage Droop	-300	±1	+300	mV	P	$\Delta V$ seen at DUTx pin, Range A, VCH = +5.0 V, VCL = -1 V; PPMU force -5 mA and +40 mA into open
Offset, PPMU Clamp VCH/VCL	-300		+300	mV	P	Range B, PPMU force ±0.5 mA into open; VCH measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) with VCL at Code 0x0000 (-2.5 V); VCL measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) with VCH at 0xFFFF (+7.5 V)
Offset Tempco, PPMU Clamp VCH/VCL		±0.5		mV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Gain, PPMU Clamp VCH/VCL	1.0		1.2	V/V	P	Range B, PPMU force ±0.5 mA into open; VCH gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (+5.0 V) with VCL at Code 0x0000 (-2.5 V); VCL gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xA666 (+4.0 V) with VCH at 0xFFFF (+7.5 V)
Gain Tempco, PPMU Clamp VCH/VCL		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
INL, PPMU Clamp VCH/VCL	-20		+20	mV	P	Range B, PPMU force ±0.5 mA into open, after two point gain/offset calibration; measured over PPMU clamp functional range

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 7. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	±2	+7	mV	P	Over ±0.1 V range; measured at end points of clamp functional range
<b>SETTLING/SWITCHING TIMES</b>						
Force Voltage Settling Time to 0.1% of Final Value						
Range A, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		10		µs	S	PPMU enabled in FV, Range A, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 0.5 V and 5.0 V
Range B, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		12		µs	S	PPMU enabled in FV, Range B, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 0.5 V and 5.0 V
Range C, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		32		µs	S	PPMU enabled in FV, Range C, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 0.5 V and 5.0 V
Force Voltage Settling Time to 1.0% of Final Value						
Range A, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		8.1		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FV, Range A, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 5.0 V
Range B, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		8.1		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FV, Range B, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 5.0 V
Range C, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		8.1		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FV, Range C, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 5.0 V
Range A, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		2.5		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FV, Range A, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 0.5 V
Range B, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		6.3		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FV, Range B, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 0.5 V
Range C, 200 pF and 2000 pF Load		8.1		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FV, Range C, DCL disabled; program VIN steps from 0 V to 0.5 V
Force Current Settling Time to 0.1% of Final Value						
Range A, 200 pF in Parallel with 120 Ω		16		µs	S	PPMU enabled in FI, Range A, DCL disabled; program VIN step of 0 mA to 40 mA
Range B, 200 pF in Parallel with 1.5 kΩ		10		µs	S	PPMU enabled in FI, Range B, DCL disabled; program VIN step of 0 mA to 1 mA
Range C, 200 pF in Parallel with 15.0 kΩ		40		µs	S	PPMU enabled in FI, Range C, DCL disabled; program VIN step of 0 mA to 100 µA
Force Current Settling Time to 1.0% of Final Value						
Range A, 200 pF in Parallel with 120 Ω		8.1		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FI, Range A, DCL disabled; program VIN step of 0 mA to 40 mA
Range B, 200 pF in Parallel with 1.5 kΩ		7.5		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FI, Range B, DCL disabled; program VIN step of 0 mA to 1 mA
Range C, 200 pF in Parallel with 15.0 kΩ		8.1		µs	C <sub>B</sub>	PPMU enabled in FI, Range C, DCL disabled; program VIN step of 0 mA to 100 µA
<b>INTERACTION and CROSSTALK</b>						
Measure Voltage Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk		±0.01		%FSR	C <sub>T</sub>	0.01% × 8.5 V = 0.85 mV, PPMU enabled in FIMV, DCL disabled; CHx under test: Range B, forcing 0 mA into 0 V load; other channel: Range A, sweep 0 mA to 40 mA into 0 V load; report ΔV of PPMU_MEASx pin under test

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 7. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Measure Current Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk		±0.01		%FSR	C <sub>T</sub>	0.01% × 5.0 V = 0.5 mV, PPMU enabled in FVMI, DCL disabled; CHx under test: Range E, forcing 0 V into 0 mA current load; other channel: Range E, sweep -2.0 V to +6.5 V into 0 mA current load; report ΔV of PPMU_MEASx pin under test

## PPMU\_GO/NO-GO COMPARATORS SPECIFICATIONS

Table 8.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
DC SPECIFICATIONS						
Compare Voltage Range	-2.0		+6.5	V	D	Measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V)
Input Offset Voltage	-250		+250	mV	P	
Input Offset Voltage Tempco		±50		μV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (+5.0 V)
Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	
Gain Tempco		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	Applies at m = 1.0 and c = 0.0
Comparator Threshold Resolution		153		μV	D	After two point gain/offset calibration; measured over VOH/VOL range -2.0 V to +6.5 V; calibration points at 0x4000 (0 V) and 0xC000 (+5 V)
Comparator Threshold DNL		±1		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	
Comparator Threshold INL	-7		+7	mV	P	After two point gain/offset calibration; measured at end points of VOH and VOL functional range
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy	-7	±2	+7	mV	P	Over ±0.1 V range
Comparator Uncertainty Band		1.6		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	Sweep comparator threshold to determine uncertainty (oscillation) band
DC Hysteresis		<1		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	Sweep comparator threshold
COMPARATOR OUTPUTS						
Output Logic High	VDD/4 - 0.5		VDD/4 + 0.5	V	P <sub>F</sub>	PPMU_CMPHx, PPMU_CMLPx Sourcing 100 μA
Output Logic Low	0		0.5	V	P <sub>F</sub>	Sinking 100 μA

## PPMU\_SENSE PIN SPECIFICATIONS

Table 9.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
PPMU_Sx (SYSTEM PMU) SENSE PIN CHARACTERISTICS						
Voltage Range	-2.0		+7.0	V	D	DCL high-Z compliance range is -2.0 V to +7.0 V
Ext Sense Switch R <sub>ON</sub>			2.5	kΩ	P	Push 0.5 mA into PPMU_Sx with switch closed and DUTx pin at 0 V; calculate R = V/0.0005
Leakage	-2		+2	nA	P	Tested at -2.0 V and +7.0 V, switch open
Pin Capacitance (PPMU_Sx)		0.5		pF	S	Switch open
PPMU_Sx (INTERNAL PPMU) SENSE PIN CHARACTERISTICS						
Voltage Range	-2.0		+6.5	V	D	PPMU input select in all states
Leakage	-2		+2	nA	P	Tested at -2.0 V and +6.5 V
Max Load Capacitance		2		nF	S	

## SPECIFICATIONS

SERIAL PROGRAMMABLE INTERFACE (SPI) ( $\overline{\text{SDI}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{RST}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{SCLK}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{SDO}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ ) SPECIFICATIONS

Table 10.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Input Logic High	1.8		VCC	V	P <sub>F</sub>	$\overline{\text{SDI}}$ , $\overline{\text{RST}}$ , $\overline{\text{CS}}$ , $\overline{\text{SCLK}}$
Input Logic Low	0		0.7	V	P <sub>F</sub>	
Input Bias Current	-10	±1	+10	µA	P	Tested at 0.0 V and VCC volts
SCLK Clock Rate	0.5		50	MHz	D	
SCLK Pulse Width, Minimum		9		ns	C <sub>T</sub>	
SCLK Crosstalk on DUTx Pin		30		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	DCL disabled; PPMU FV enabled and forcing 0.0 V
Serial Output Logic High	VCC - 0.5		VCC	V	P <sub>F</sub>	$\overline{\text{SDO}}$ ; sourcing 2 mA
Serial Output Logic Low	0		0.5	V	P <sub>F</sub>	Sinking 2 mA
$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Pull-Up Voltage	2.3	2.5	3.5	V	D	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ is an open drain output that pulls low when the SPI requires additional SCLK cycles
$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ Active Voltage		0.2	0.8	V	P <sub>F</sub>	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ active, sinking 2 mA

## VHH DRIVER SPECIFICATIONS

VHH mode enabled, RCV active.

Table 11.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Conditions
VHH BUFFER						VHH mode enabled, RCVx active
Voltage Range	0.0		13.5	V	D	
Output High	13.5			V	P	VHH level = full scale, sourcing 15 mA
Output Low			5.9	V	P	VHH level = zero-scale, sinking 15 mA
Extrapolated Offset	-500		+500	mV	P	Extrapolated from measurements at DAC Code 0x8000 (+7 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (+12 V)
Extrapolated Offset Tempco		±0.5		mV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Gain	2		2.2	V/V	P	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x8000 (+7 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (+12 V); based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21)
Gain Tempco		±25		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Resolution		305		µV	D	
INL	-25		+25	mV	P	VHH mode enabled, RCVx active; after two point gain/offset calibration; measured over +5.9 V to +13.5 V; calibrate at Code 0x8000 (+7 V) and Code 0xC000 (+12 V)
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy		±4		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Over ±0.1 V range; measured at end points of VHH functional range
Output Resistance			10	Ω	P	$\Delta V/\Delta I$ ; VHH mode enabled, RCVx active; Source: VHH = +10.0 V, I = 0 mA, +15 mA Sink: VHH = +6.5 V, I = 0 mA, -15 mA
DC Output Current Limit Source	+60		+100	mA	P	VHH mode enabled, RCVx active; VHH = +13.5 V, short HVOUT pin to +5.9 V, measure current
DC Output Current Limit Sink	-100		-60	mA	P	VHH mode enabled, RCVx active, VHH = 5.9 V, short HVOUT pin to 13.5 V, measure current
VHH Rise Time (from VIL or VIH to VHH)		163		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VHH mode enabled, toggle RCVx: VHH = 13.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, VIH = 3.0 V, DATx = high; VHH = 13.5 V, VIL = 3.0 V, VIH = 4.0 V, DATx = low

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 11. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Conditions
VHH Fall Time (from VHH to VIL or VIH)		30		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VHH mode enabled, toggle RCVx; VHH = 13.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, VIH = 3.0 V, DATx = high; VHH = 13.5 V, VIL = 3.0 V, VIH = 4.0 V, DATx = low
Preshoot, Overshoot, and Undershoot		±40.0		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	VHH mode enabled, toggle RCVx; VHH = 13.5 V, VIL = 0.0 V, VIH = 3.0 V, DATx = high; VHH = 13.5 V, VIL = 3.0 V, VIH = 4.0 V, DATx = low
VIL/VIH DRIVE FUNCTION						
Voltage Range	-0.1		+6.5	V	D	
Offset Voltage	-500		+500	mV	P	Measured at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V), for DATx = high and DATx = low
Offset Voltage Tempco		1		mV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Gain	1.0		1.1	V/V	P	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 (0 V) and DAC Code 0xC000 (5 V); based on ideal DAC transfer function (see Table 21)
Gain Tempco		±75		ppm/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
Resolution		153		μV	D	
INL	-20		+20	mV	P	VHH mode enabled, RCVx inactive; after two point gain/offset calibration; measured over -0.1 V to +6.0 V; calibrate at Code 0x4000 (0 V) and Code 0xC000 (+5.0 V)
DUTGND Voltage Accuracy		±2		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	Over ±0.1 V range; measured at end points of VIH and VIL functional range
Output Resistance	46	48	50	Ω	P	ΔV/ΔI; VHH mode enabled, RCVx inactive; Source: VIH = +3.0 V, I = +1 mA, +50 mA; Sink: VIL = +2.0 V; I = -1 mA, -50 mA
DC Output Current Limit Source	60		100	mA	P	VHH mode enabled, RCVx inactive, VIH = +6.0 V, short HVOUT pin to -0.1 V, DATx high, measure current
DC Output Current Limit Sink	-100		-60	mA	P	VHH mode enabled, RCVx inactive, VIL = -0.1 V, short HVOUT pin to +6.0 V, DATx low, measure current
Rise Time, VIL to VIH		6.4		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VHH mode enabled, RCVx inactive, VIL = 0.0 V, VIH = 3.0 V, R <sub>LOAD</sub> > 500 Ω, toggle DATx
Fall Time, VIH to VIL		7.3		ns	C <sub>B</sub>	20% to 80%, VHH mode enabled, RCVx inactive, VIL = 0.0 V, VIH = 3.0 V, R <sub>LOAD</sub> > 500 Ω, toggle DATx
Preshoot, Overshoot, and Undershoot		±30		mV	C <sub>B</sub>	VHH mode enabled, RCVx inactive, VIL = 0.0 V, VIH = 3.0 V, R <sub>LOAD</sub> > 500 Ω, toggle DATx

## ALARM FUNCTIONS SPECIFICATIONS

Table 12.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
DC CHARACTERISTICS						
Overvoltage Detect (OVD)						See Figure 136
Programmable Voltage Range	-2.5		+7.5	V	D	
Uncalibrated Error at -2.0 V	-200		+200	mV	P	Measured at DAC Code 0x0CCC (-2.0 V); OVD comparators not guaranteed to function as specified if VDUTx is outside absolute maximum voltage range
Uncalibrated Error at +7.0 V	-450		+450	mV	P	Measured at DAC Code 0xF333 (+7.0 V)

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 12. (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Level	Test Conditions/Comments
Offset Voltage Tempco		±0.5		mV/°C	C <sub>T</sub>	Gain derived from measurements at DAC Code 0x4000 and DAC Code 0xC000
Gain		1.045		V/V	C <sub>T</sub>	
Hysteresis		125		mV	C <sub>T</sub>	
Thermal Alarm						See Figure 136
Setpoint Error		±10		°C	C <sub>T</sub>	Relative to default value, 100°C
Thermal Hysteresis		-15		°C	C <sub>T</sub>	
PPMU Clamp Alarm						See Figure 136 and Table 29 for electrical characteristics
$\overline{\text{ALARM}}$ Output Characteristics						
Off State Leakage		10	500	nA	P	Disable alarm, apply 2.5 V to $\overline{\text{ALARM}}$ pin, measure leakage current
Max On Voltage at 100 $\mu$ A		0.1	0.7	V	P	Activate alarm, force 100 $\mu$ A into $\overline{\text{ALARM}}$ pin, measure active alarm voltage
Propagation Delay		1.5		$\mu$ s	C <sub>B</sub>	For OVD_HI: VDUTx: 0 V to 6 V swing, OVDH = +3.0 V, OVDL = -1.0 V For OVD_LO: VDUTx: 0 V to 6 V swing, OVDH = +7.0 V, OVDL = +3.0 V

SPI TIMING DETAILS

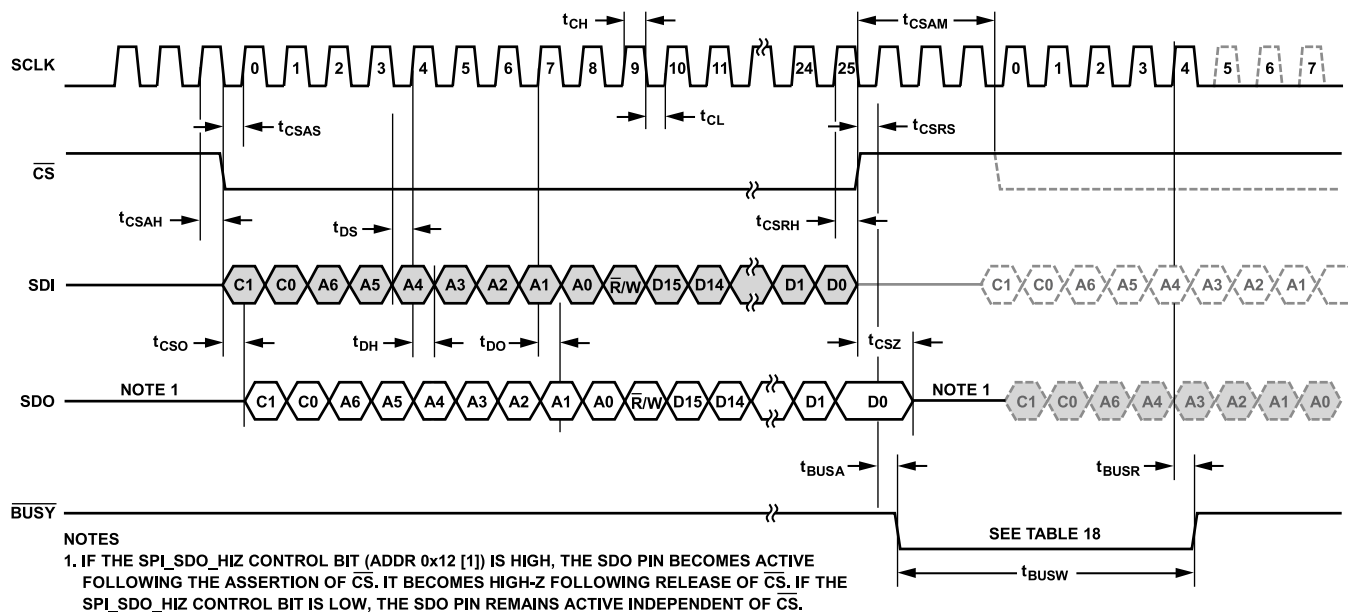
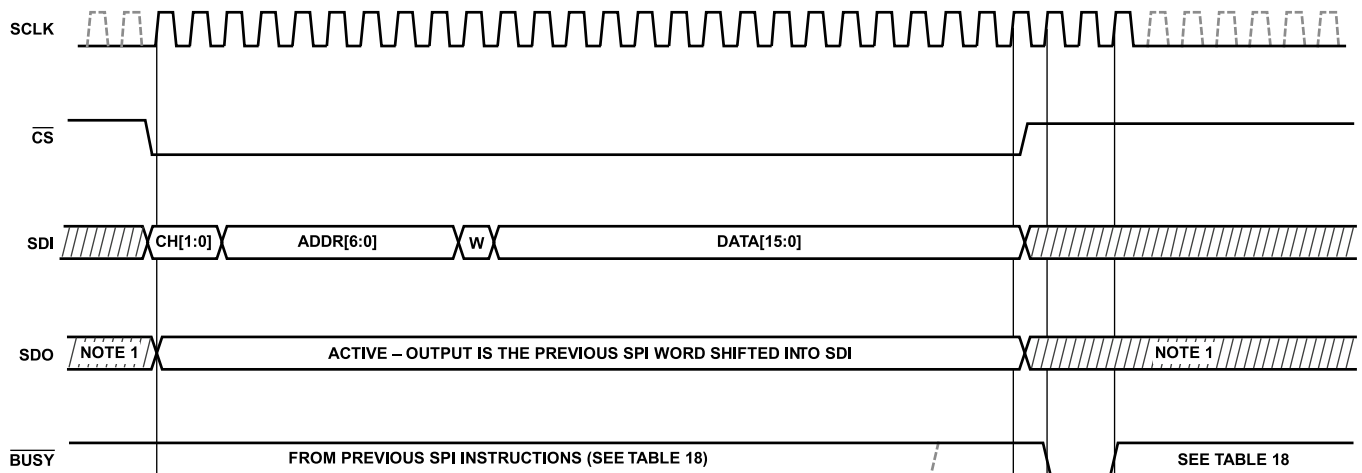


Figure 2. SPI Detailed Read/Write Timing Diagram

SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES  
 1. IF THE SPI\_SDO\_HIZ CONTROL BIT (ADDR 0x12 [1]) IS HIGH, THE SDO PIN BECOMES ACTIVE FOLLOWING THE ASSERTION OF CS. IT BECOMES HIGH-Z FOLLOWING RELEASE OF CS. IF THE SPI\_SDO\_HIZ CONTROL BIT IS LOW, THE SDO PIN REMAINS ACTIVE INDEPENDENT OF CS.

Figure 3. SPI Write Instruction

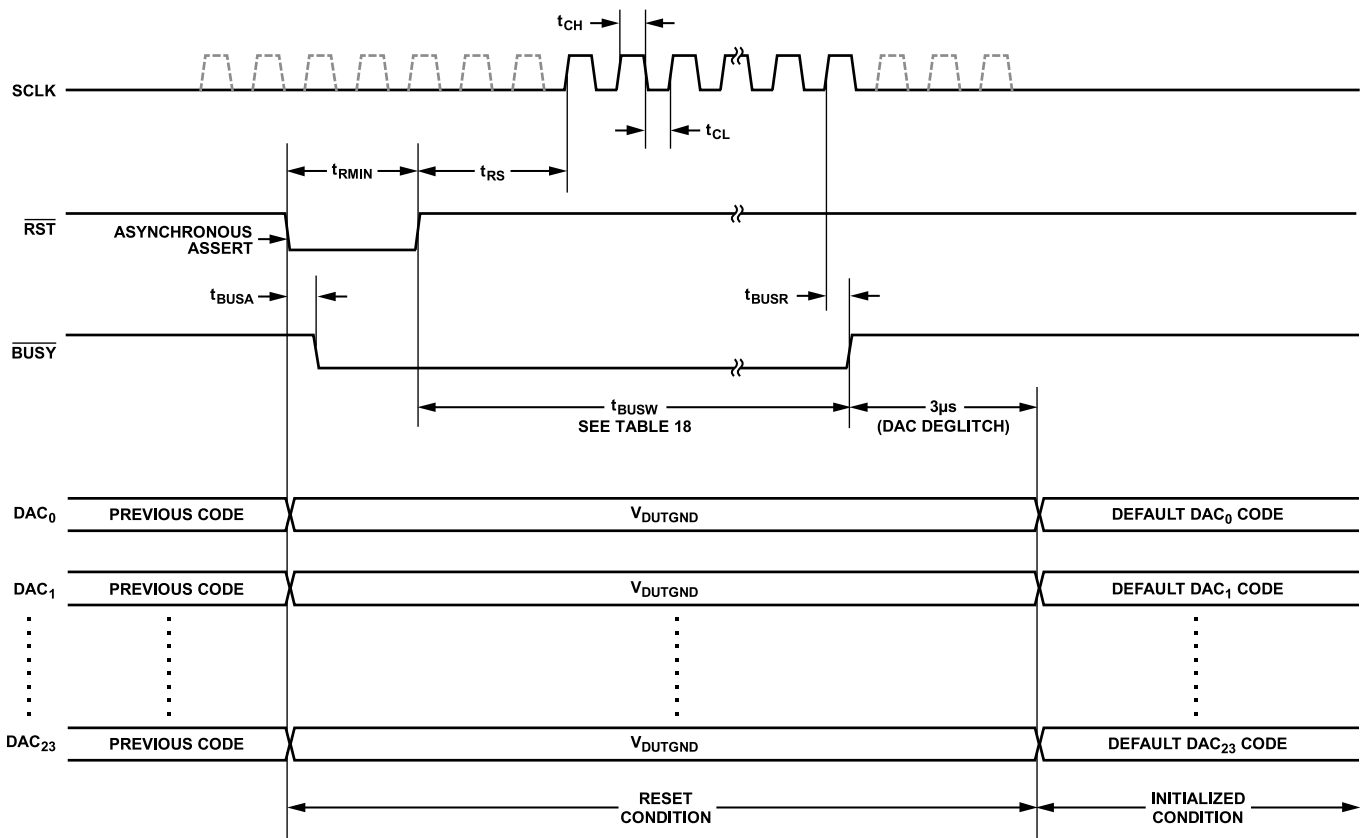


Figure 4. SPI Detailed Hardware Reset Timing Diagram

SPECIFICATIONS

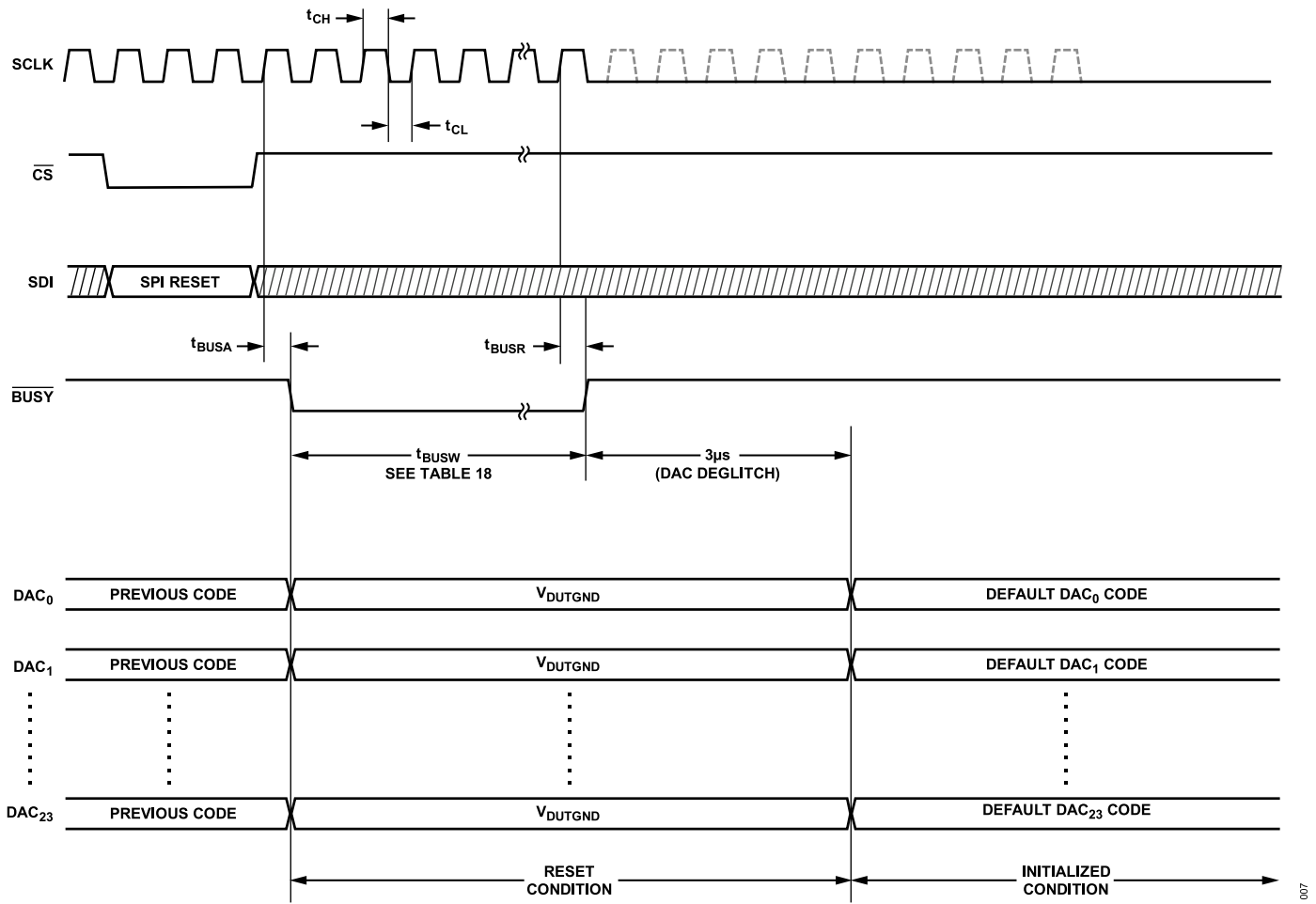
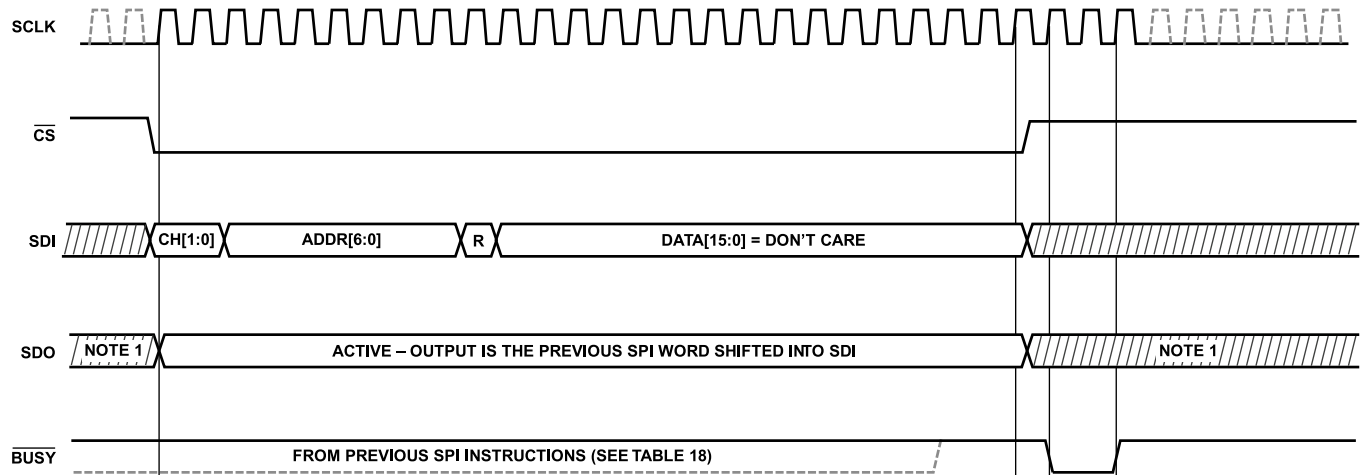


Figure 5. SPI Detailed Software Reset Timing Diagram



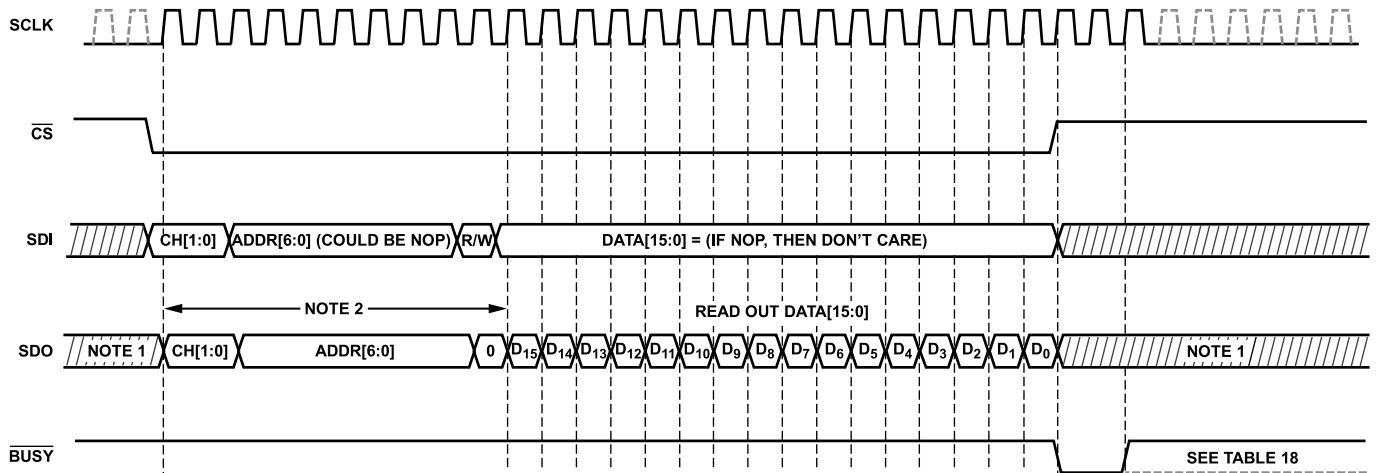
NOTES

1. IF THE SPI\_SDO\_HIZ CONTROL BIT (ADDR 0x12 [1]) IS HIGH, THE SDO PIN BECOMES ACTIVE FOLLOWING THE ASSERTION OF CS. IT BECOMES HIGH-Z FOLLOWING RELEASE OF CS. IF THE SPI\_SDO\_HIZ CONTROL BIT IS LOW, THE SDO PIN ALWAYS REMAINS ACTIVE INDEPENDENT OF CS.

Figure 6. SPI Read Request Instruction (Prior to Readout)



SPECIFICATIONS



- NOTES
1. IF THE SPI\_SDO\_HIZ CONTROL BIT (ADDR 0x12 {1}) IS HIGH, THE SDO PIN BECOMES ACTIVE FOLLOWING THE ASSERTION OF  $\overline{CS}$ . IT BECOMES HIGH-Z FOLLOWING RELEASE OF  $\overline{CS}$ . IF THE SPI\_SDO\_HIZ CONTROL BIT IS LOW, THE SDO PIN REMAINS ACTIVE INDEPENDENT OF  $\overline{CS}$ .
  2. THE FIRST 10 BITS OF SDO FOLLOWING A READ REQUEST ECHO ADDRESS AND CHANNEL BITS OF THE PRECEDING REQUEST. THE R/W BIT POSITION IS SET LOW. THE FOLLOWING 16-BITS CONTAIN DATA FROM THE REQUESTED ADDRESS AND CHANNEL.

Figure 7. SPI Readout Instruction (Subsequent to Read Request)

Table 13. SPI Detailed Timing Requirements

Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Test Level	Description
$f_{CLK}$	0.5	50	MHz	$C_T$	SCLK operating frequency.
$t_{CH}$	9		ns	$C_T$	SCLK high time.
$t_{CL}$	9		ns	$C_T$	SCLK low time.
$t_{CSAS}$	3		ns	$C_T$	Setup of $\overline{CS}$ to rising SCLK at assert.
$t_{CSAH}$	3		ns	$C_T$	Hold of $\overline{CS}$ to rising SCLK at assert.
$t_{CSRS}$	3		ns	$C_T$	Setup of $\overline{CS}$ to rising SCLK at release.
$t_{CSRH}$	3		ns	$C_T$	Hold of $\overline{CS}$ to rising SCLK at release.
	4		ns	$C_T$	Hold of $\overline{CS}$ release prior to rising SCLK. This parameter is critical only if the number of SCLK cycles from the previous release of $\overline{CS}$ is the minimum specified by the $t_{CSAM}$ parameter.
$t_{CSO}$		6	ns	$C_T$	Delay from $\overline{CS}$ assert to SDO active.
$t_{CSZ}$		10	ns	$C_T$	Delay from $\overline{CS}$ release to SDO high-Z, depends greatly on external pin loading.
$t_{CSAM}$	3		Cycles	$C_T$	Width of $\overline{CS}$ release between consecutive assertions of $\overline{CS}$ . This parameter is specified in units of SCLK cycles, more specifically in terms of rising edges of the SCLK input.
$t_{DS}$	3		ns	$C_T$	Setup of SDI data prior to rising SCLK.
$t_{DH}$	4		ns	$C_T$	Hold of SDI data following rising SCLK.
$t_{DO}$		12	ns	$C_T$	Delay of SDO data from rising SCLK.
$t_{BUSA}$		12	ns	$C_T$	Delay of $\overline{BUSY}$ assert from first rising SCLK following a valid $\overline{CS}$ release or an asynchronous $\overline{RSTb}$ release.
$t_{BUSW}$	3	26	Cycles	$C_T$	Width of $\overline{BUSY}$ assert. To ensure proper SPI operation, the SCLK must be provided for as long as $\overline{BUSY}$ remains asserted. Note that the number of SCLK cycles within any $\overline{BUSY}$ period is variable but deterministic and is based on the previous SPI write instruction type. See the <a href="#">Use of the SPI <math>\overline{BUSY}</math> Pin</a> section and <a href="#">Figure 2</a> , <a href="#">Figure 4</a> , <a href="#">Figure 5</a> , and <a href="#">Table 18</a> for more information.
$t_{BUSR}$		12	ns	$C_T$	Delay of $\overline{BUSY}$ release from first rising SCLK, satisfying the requirements detailed in the <a href="#">Use of the SPI <math>\overline{BUSY}</math> Pin</a> section.
$t_{RMIN}$	10		ns	$C_T$	Width of asynchronous $\overline{RST}$ assert.
$t_{RS}$	3		ns	$C_T$	Setup of $\overline{RST}$ to rising SCLK at release.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Table 13. SPI Detailed Timing Requirements (Continued)

Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Test Level	Description
$t_{\text{SPI}}$	29		Cycles	C <sub>T</sub>	Number of SCLK rising edge cycles per SPI word write plus the additional $t_{\text{CSAM}}$ requirement.
$t_{\text{DAC}}$	5	10	$\mu\text{s}$	S	Settling time of analog DAC levels to $\pm 0.5$ LSB relative to the beginning of the DAC deglitch period, which begins $x$ SCLK cycles following the release of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ and four SCLK cycles prior to the release of the $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pin. The number of SCLK cycles, $x$ , is defined by Table 18. Also see Figure 126 for more information.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 14. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating
Supply Voltages	
Positive Supply Voltage (VDD to PGND)	-0.5 V to +11.0 V
Positive VCC Supply Voltage (VCC to DGND)	-0.5 V to +4.0 V
Negative Supply Voltage (VSS to PGND)	-6.5 V to +0.5 V
Supply Voltage Difference (VDD to VSS)	-1.0 V to +17.0 V
Reference Ground (DUTGND to AGND)	-0.5 V to +0.5 V
VPLUS Supply Voltage (VPLUS to PGND)	-0.5 V to +19.0 V
Supply Sequence or Dropout Condition <sup>1</sup>	
Input/Output Voltages	
Analog Input Common-Mode Voltage	VSS to VDD
DUTx Output Short Circuit Voltage <sup>2</sup>	-3.0 V to +8.0 V
High Speed Input Voltage Absolute Range <sup>3</sup>	-0.5 V to VTTC + 0.5 V
High Speed Differential Input Voltage <sup>3</sup>	-1.0 V to +1.0 V
DUTx I/O Pin Current	
DCL Maximum Short-Circuit Current <sup>4</sup>	±140 mA
Temperature	
Operating Temperature, Junction	125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C

<sup>1</sup> No supply should exceed the given ratings.

<sup>2</sup>  $R_{LOAD} = 0 \Omega$ , VDUTx continuous short-circuit condition (VIH, VIL, VIT), high-Z, VCOM, and clamp modes).

<sup>3</sup> DAT,  $\overline{DAT}$ , RCV,  $\overline{RCV}$ , RSOURCE = 0  $\Omega$ .

<sup>4</sup>  $R_{LOAD} = 0 \Omega$ , VDUTx = -3 V to +8 V; DCL current limit. Continuous short-circuit condition. ADATE318 current limits and survives a continuous short-circuit fault.

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.

## THERMAL RESISTANCE

$\theta_{JA}$  is specified for the worst-case conditions, that is, a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

Table 15. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	$\theta_{JA}$			$\theta_{JC}$	Unit
Airflow	0	1	2		m/s
LFCSP	45	40	37	1	°C/W

Table 16. Explanation of Test Levels

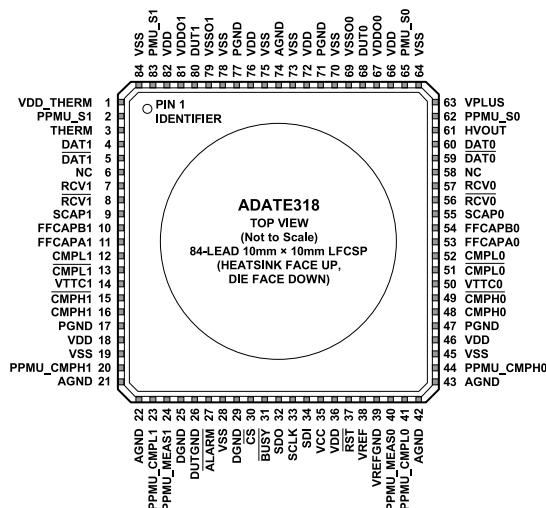
Test Level	Description
D	Definition
S	Design verification simulation
P	100% production tested
P <sub>F</sub>	Functionally checked during production test
C <sub>T</sub>	Characterized on tester
C <sub>B</sub>	Characterized on bench

## 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



NOTES  
 1. EXPOSED PADDLE IS INTERNALLY CONNECTED VIA HIGH IMPEDANCE TO VSS (SUBSTRATE).  
 2. NC - THIS PIN IS OPEN. NO INTERNAL CONNECTION.

Figure 8. LFCSP Pin Configuration

Table 17. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin	Mnemonic	Description
EP	Exposed Paddle	Exposed paddle is internally connected via high impedance to VSS (substrate).
1	VDD_THERM	Temperature Sensor VDD Supply.
2	PPMU_S1	PPMU External Sense Connect, Channel 1.
3	THERM	Temperature Sensor Analog Output.
4	DAT1	High Speed Data Input, Channel 1.
5	$\overline{DAT1}$	High Speed Data Input Complement, Channel 1.
6	NC	This pin is open. No internal connection.
7	RCV1	High Speed Receive Input, Channel 1.
8	$\overline{RCV1}$	High Speed Receive Input Complement, Channel 1.
9	SCAP1	PPMU External Compensation Capacitor, Channel 1.
10	FFCAPB1	PPMU External Feed Forward Capacitor Pin B, Channel 1.
11	FFCAPA1	PPMU External Feed Forward Capacitor Pin A, Channel 1.
12	CMPL1	High Speed Comparator Low Output, Channel 1.
13	$\overline{CMPL1}$	High Speed Comparator Low Output Complement, Channel 1.
14	VTTC1	Comparator Supply Termination, Channel 1.
15	$\overline{CMPH1}$	High Speed Comparator High Output Complement, Channel 1.
16	CMPH1	High Speed Comparator High Output, Channel 1.
17	PGND	Power Ground.
18	VDD	VDD Supply.
19	VSS	VSS Supply.
20	PPMU_CMPH1	PPMU Go/No-Go Comparator High Output, Channel 1.
21	AGND	Analog Ground.
22	AGND	Analog Ground.
23	PPMU_CMPL1	PPMU Go/No-Go Comparator Low Output, Channel 1.
24	PPMU_MEAS1	PPMU Analog Measure Output, Channel 1.
25	DGND	Digital Logic Ground.
26	DUTGND	DUT Ground Sense Input.

## PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Table 17. Pin Function Descriptions (Continued)

Pin	Mnemonic	Description
27	ALARM	Fault Alarm Open Drain Output.
28	VSS	VSS Supply.
29	DGND	Digital Logic Ground.
30	$\overline{CS}$	Serial Programmable Interface (SPI) Chip Select Input (Active Low).
31	$\overline{BUSY}$	Serial Programmable Interface (SPI) Busy Output (Active Low).
32	SDO	Serial Programmable Interface (SPI) Serial Data Output.
33	SCLK	Serial Programmable Interface (SPI) Clock Input.
34	SDI	Serial Programmable Interface (SPI) Serial Data Input.
35	VCC	VCC Supply.
36	VDD	VDD Supply.
37	$\overline{RST}$	Reset Input (Active Low).
38	VREF	DAC Precision +5.0 V Reference Input.
39	VREFGND	DAC Precision +0.0 V Reference Input.
40	PPMU_MEAS0	PPMU Analog Measure Output, Channel 0.
41	PPMU_CMPL0	PPMU Go/No-Go Comparator Low Output, Channel 0.
42	AGND	Analog Ground.
43	AGND	Analog Ground.
44	PPMU_CMPH0	PPMU Go/No-go Comparator High Output, Channel 0.
45	VSS	VSS Supply.
46	VDD	VDD Supply.
47	PGND	Power Ground.
48	CMPH0	High Speed Comparator High Output, Channel 0.
49	$\overline{CMPH0}$	High Speed Comparator High Output Complement, Channel 0.
50	VTT0	Comparator Supply Termination, Channel 0.
51	$\overline{CMPL0}$	High Speed Comparator Low Output Complement, Channel 0.
52	CMPL0	High Speed Comparator Low Output, Channel 0.
53	FFCAPA0	PPMU External Feed Forward Capacitor Pin A, Channel 0.
54	FFCAPB0	PPMU External Feed Forward Capacitor Pin B, Channel 0.
55	SCAP0	PPMU External Compensation Capacitor, Channel 0.
56	$\overline{RCV0}$	High Speed Receive Input Complement, Channel 0.
57	RCV0	High Speed Receive Input, Channel 0.
58	NC	This pin is open. No internal connection.
59	$\overline{DAT0}$	High Speed Data Input Complement, Channel 0.
60	DAT0	High Speed Data Input, Channel 0.
61	HVOUT	VHH Output Pin.
62	PPMU_S0	PPMU External Sense Connect, Channel 0.
63	VPLUS	VPLUS Supply.
64	VSS	VSS Supply.
65	PMU_S0	System PMU Sense Input, Channel 0.
66	VDD	VDD Supply.
67	VDDO0	VDD Supply, Driver Output Stage, Channel 0.
68	DUT0	DUT Pin, Channel 0.
69	VSSO0	VSS Supply, Driver Output Stage, Channel 0.
70	VSS	VSS Supply.

**PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS****Table 17. Pin Function Descriptions (Continued)**

<b>Pin</b>	<b>Mnemonic</b>	<b>Description</b>
71	PGND	Power Ground.
72	VDD	VDD Supply.
73	VSS	VSS Supply.
74	AGND	Analog Ground.
75	VSS	VSS Supply.
76	VDD	VDD Supply.
77	PGND	Power Ground.
78	VSS	VSS Supply.
79	VSS01	VSS Supply, Driver Output Stage, Channel 1.
80	DUT1	DUT Pin, Channel 1.
81	VDD01	VDD Supply, Driver Output Stage, Channel 1.
82	VDD	VDD Supply.
83	PMU_S1	System PMU Sense Input, Channel 1.
84	VSS	VSS Supply.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

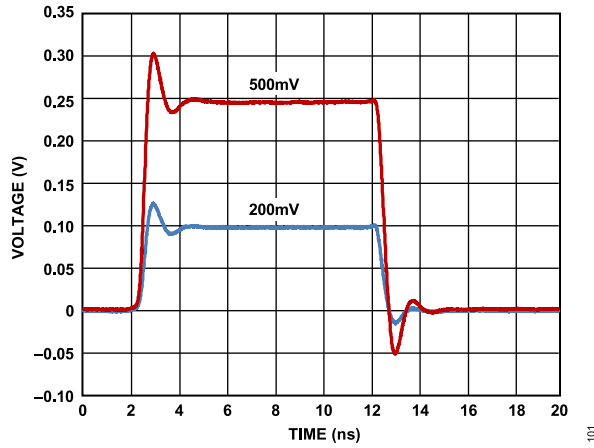


Figure 9. Driver Small Signal Response,  $V_{IH} = 0.2\text{ V}, 0.5\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

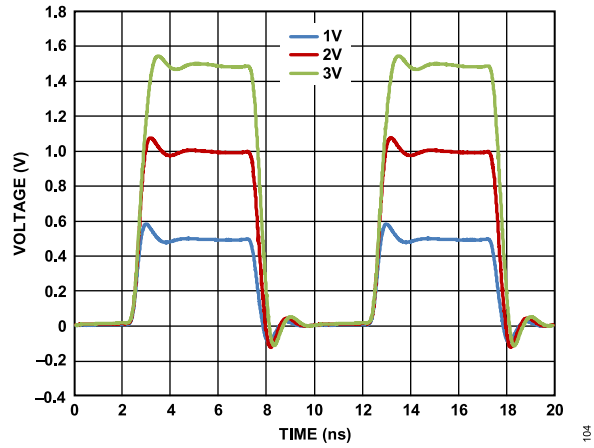


Figure 12. 100 MHz Driver Response,  $V_{IH} = 1.0\text{ V}, 2.0\text{ V}, 3.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

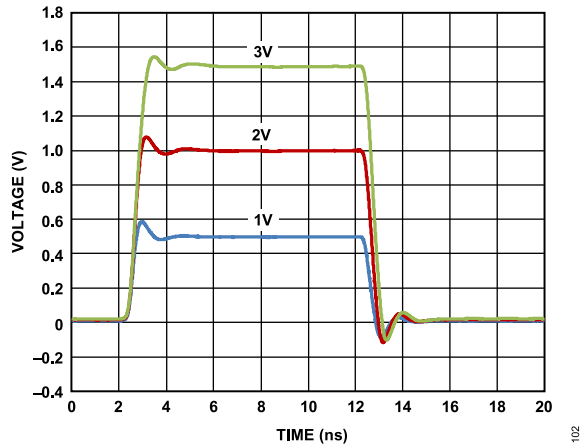


Figure 10. Driver Large Signal Response,  $V_{IH} = 1.0\text{ V}, 2.0\text{ V}, 3.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

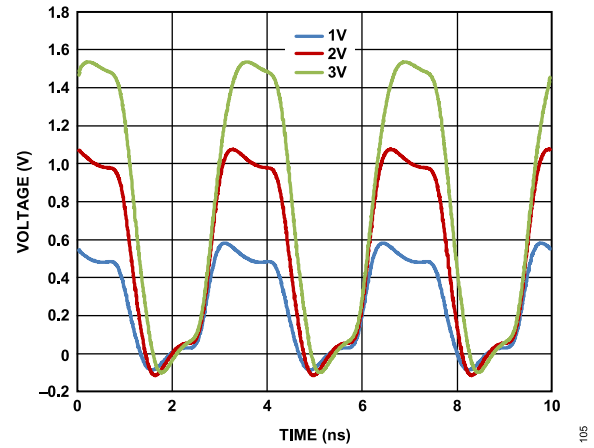


Figure 13. 300 MHz Driver Response,  $V_{IH} = 1.0\text{ V}, 2.0\text{ V}, 3.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

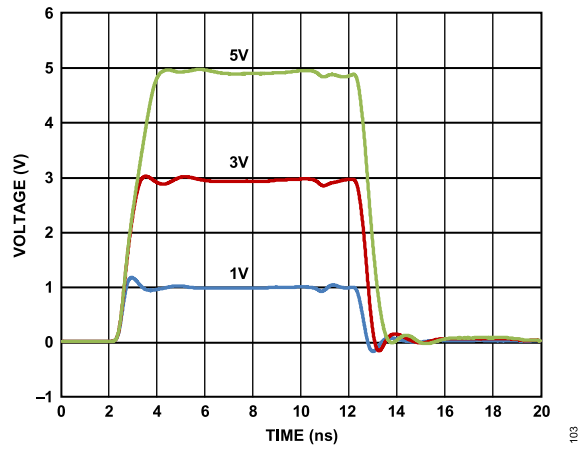


Figure 11. Driver Large Signal Response,  $V_{IH} = 1.0\text{ V}, 3.0\text{ V}, 5.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  unterminated

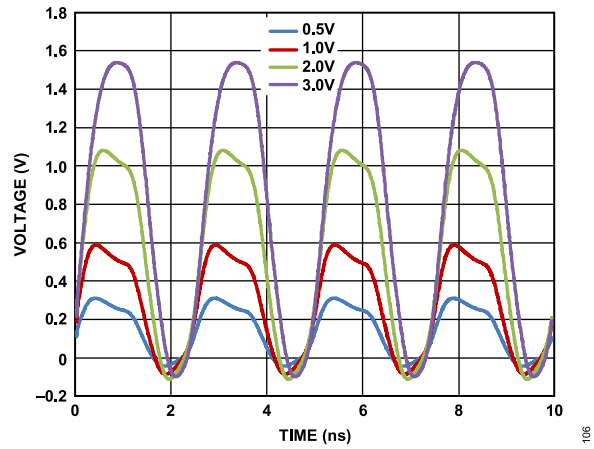


Figure 14. 400 MHz Driver Response,  $V_{IH} = 0.5\text{ V}, 1.0\text{ V}, 2.0\text{ V}, 3.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

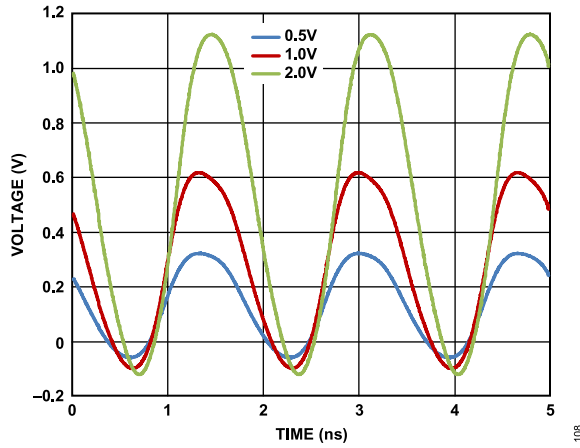


Figure 15. 600 MHz Driver Response,  $V_{IH} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ,  $1.0\text{ V}$ ,  $2.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

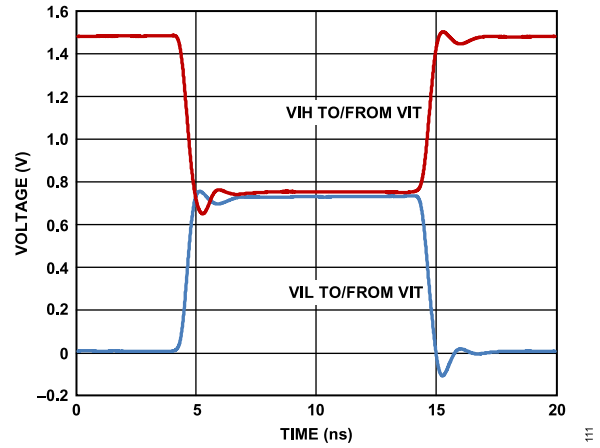


Figure 18. Driver Active ( $V_{IH}/V_{IL}$ ) to/from  $V_{TERM}$  Transition;  $V_{IH} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

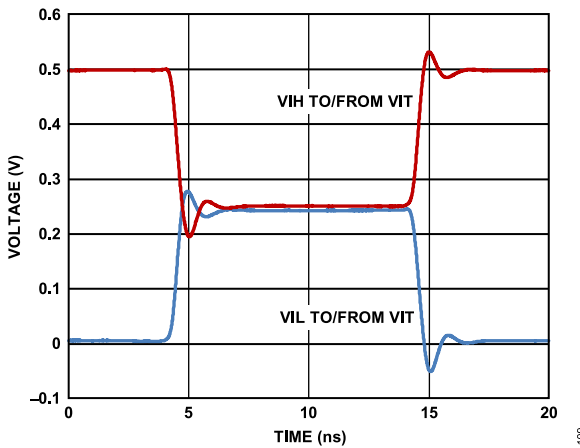


Figure 16. Driver Active ( $V_{IH}/V_{IL}$ ) to/from  $V_{TERM}$  Transition;  $V_{IH} = 1.0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IT} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

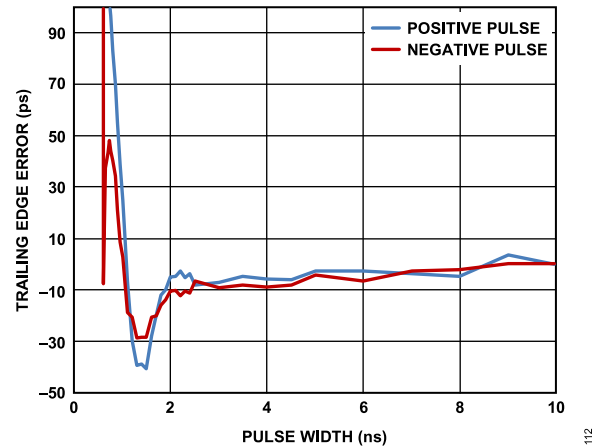


Figure 19. Driver Trailing Edge Timing Error Pulse Width,  $V_{IH} = 0.2\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

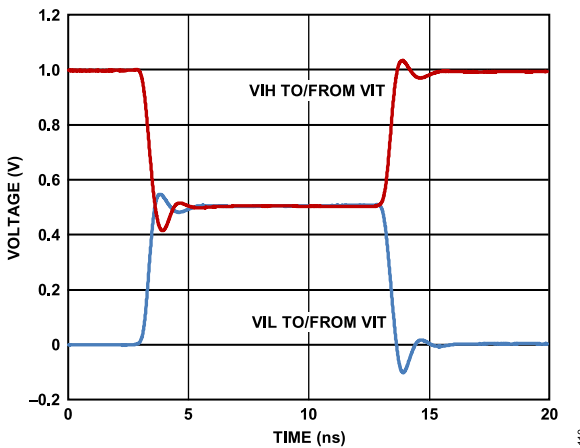


Figure 17. Driver Active ( $V_{IH}/V_{IL}$ ) to/from  $V_{TERM}$  Transition;  $V_{IH} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IT} = 1.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

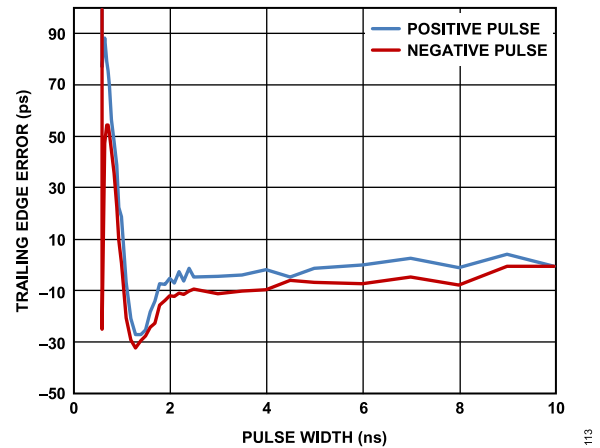


Figure 20. Driver Trailing Edge Timing Error vs. Pulse Width,  $V_{IH} = 0.5\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

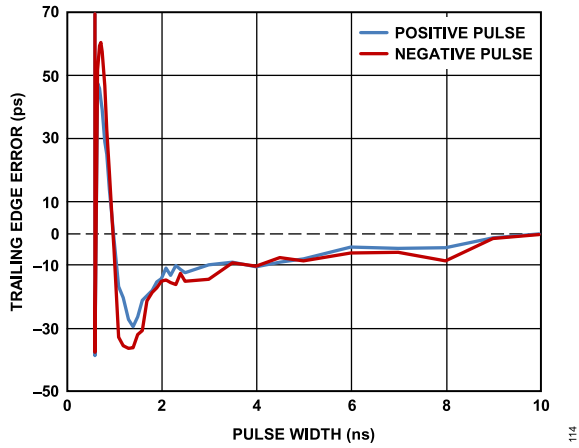


Figure 21. Driver Trailing Edge Timing Error vs. Pulse Width,  $V_{IH} = 1.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

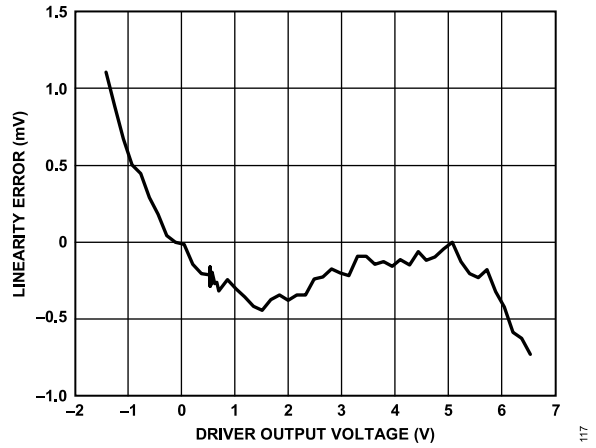


Figure 24. Driver  $V_{IH}$  Linearity Error

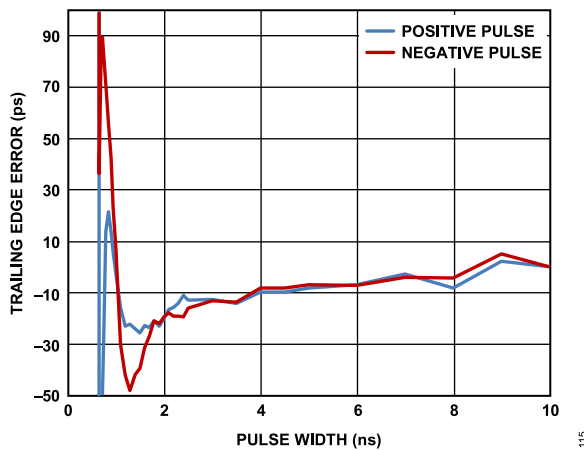


Figure 22. Driver Trailing Edge Timing Error vs. Pulse Width,  $V_{IH} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

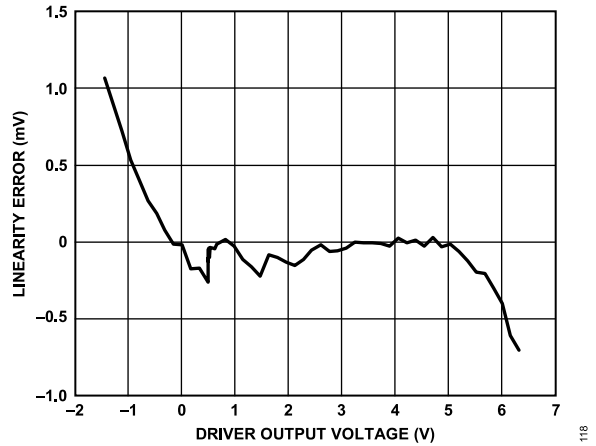


Figure 25. Driver  $V_{IL}$  Linearity Error

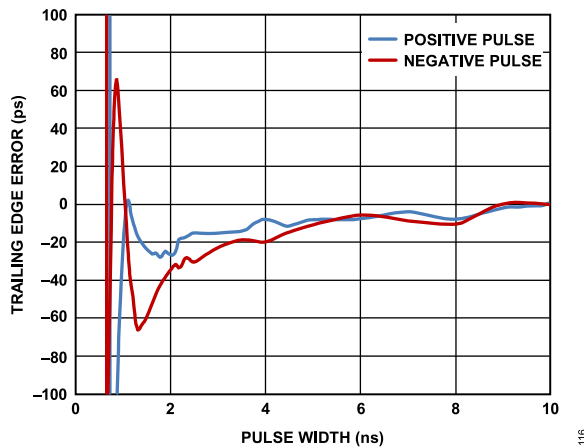


Figure 23. Driver Trailing Edge Timing Error vs. Pulse Width,  $V_{IH} = 3.0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{IL} = 0.0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

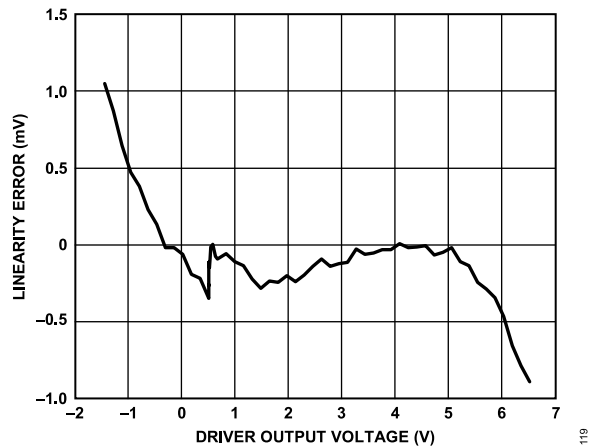


Figure 26. Driver  $V_{IT}$  Linearity Error

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

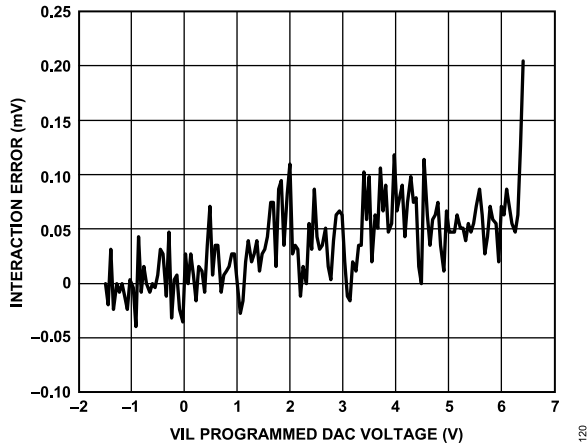


Figure 27. Driver Interaction Error  $V_{IH}$  vs.  $V_{IL}$ ,  $V_{IH} = +6.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IL}$  Swept from  $-1.5\text{ V}$  to  $+6.5\text{ V}$

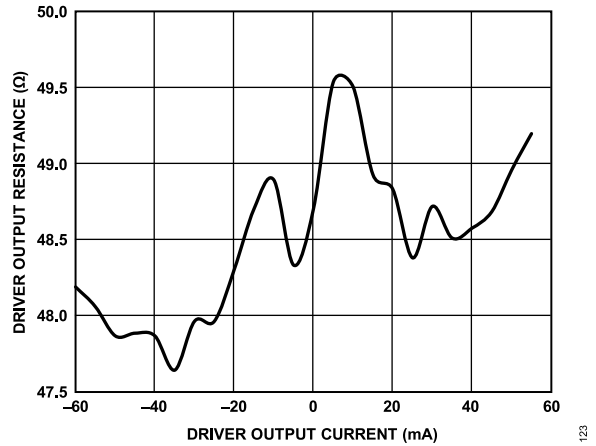


Figure 30. Driver Output Resistance vs. Output Current

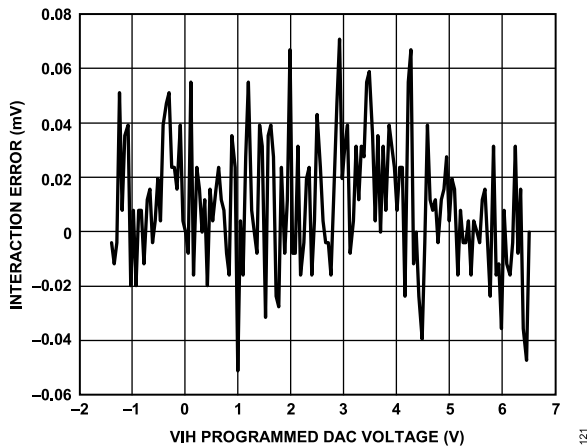


Figure 28. Driver Interaction Error  $V_{IL}$  vs.  $V_{IH}$ ;  $V_{IL} = -1.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IH}$  Swept from  $-1.5\text{ V}$  to  $+6.5\text{ V}$

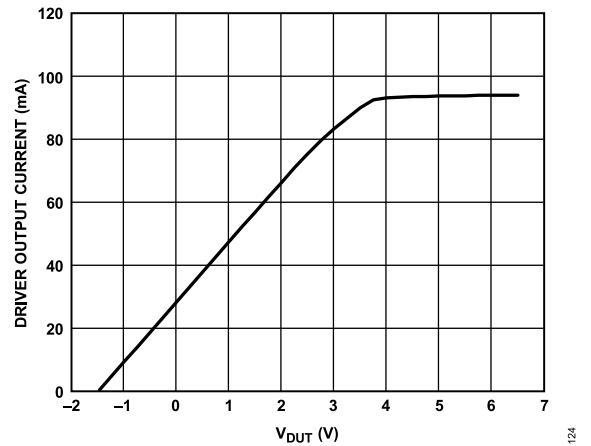


Figure 31. Driver Output Current Limit; Driver Programmed to  $-1.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DUT}$  Swept  $-1.5\text{ V}$  to  $+6.5\text{ V}$

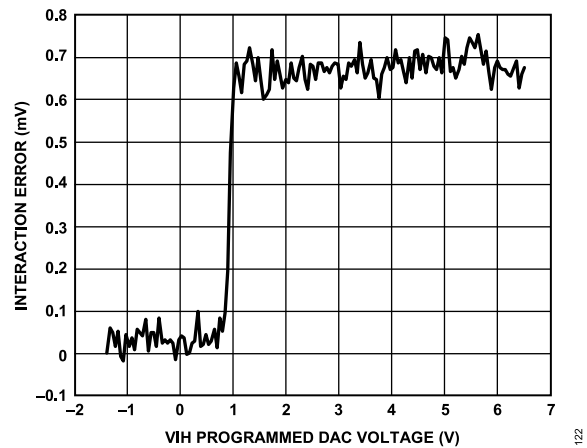


Figure 29. Driver Interaction Error  $V_{IT}$  vs.  $V_{IH}$ ,  $V_{IT} = +1.0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IH}$  Swept from  $-1.5\text{ V}$  to  $+6.5\text{ V}$

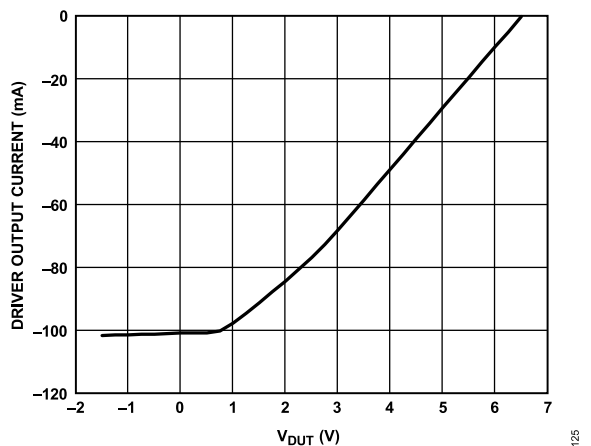


Figure 32. Driver Output Current Limit. Driver Programmed to  $6.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DUT}$  Swept  $-1.5\text{ V}$  to  $+6.5\text{ V}$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

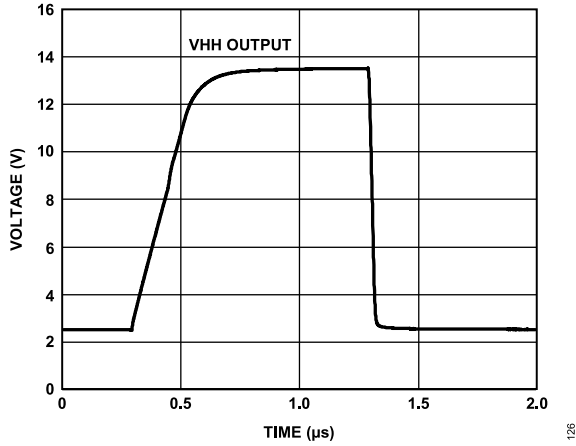


Figure 33. HVOUT Transient Response, VHH = 13.5 V

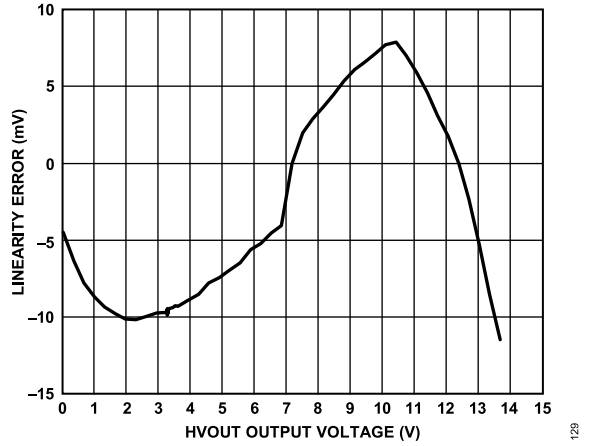


Figure 36. HVOUT VHH Linearity Error

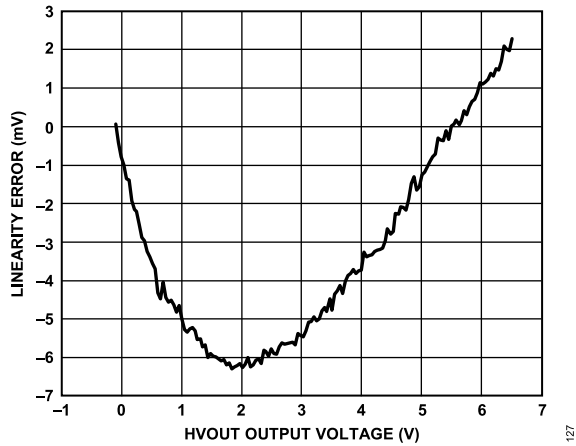


Figure 34. HVOUT VIH Linearity Error

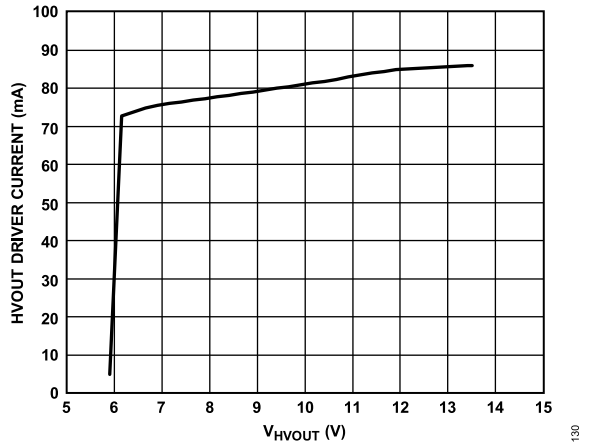


Figure 37. HVOUT VHH Output Current Limit; VHH = 5.9 V, HVOUT Swept 5.9 V to 13.5 V

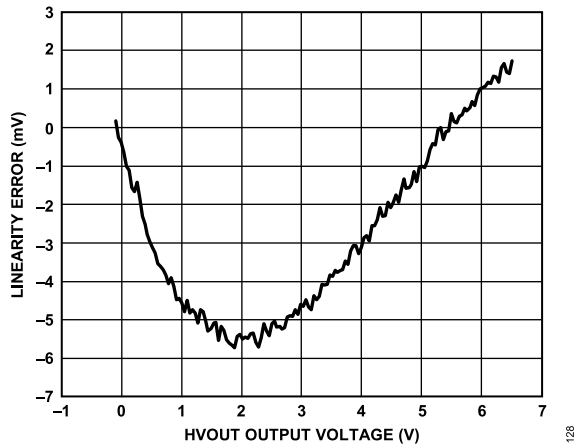


Figure 35. HVOUT VIL Linearity Error

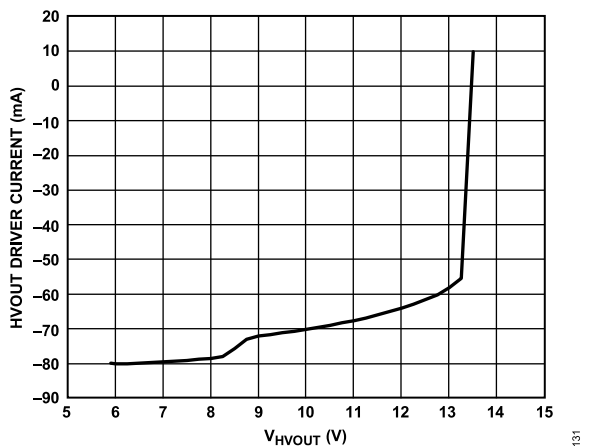


Figure 38. HVOUT VHH Output Current Limit; VHH = 13.5 V, HVOUT Swept 5.9 V to 13.5 V

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

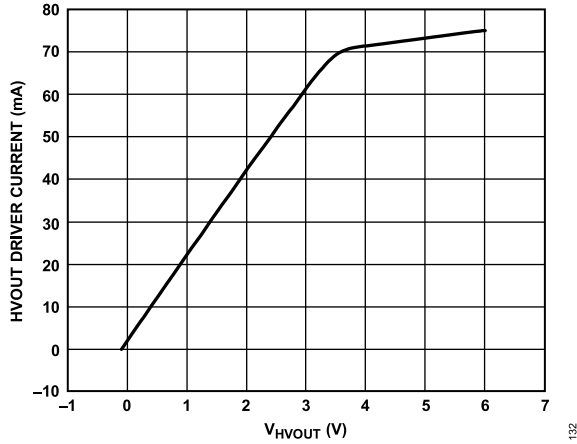


Figure 39. HVOUT VIL Output Current Limit; VIL = -0.1 V, HVOUT Swept -0.1 V to 6.0 V

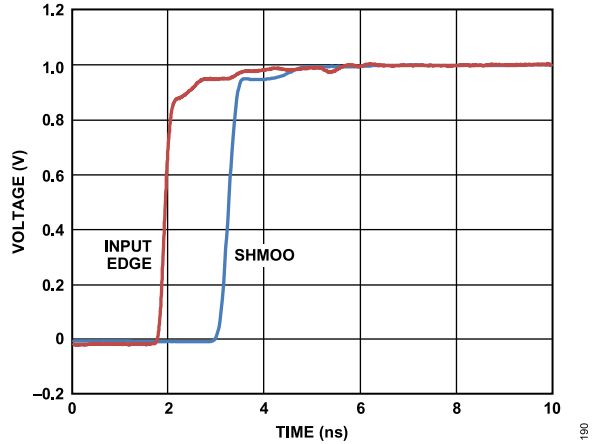


Figure 42. Normal Window Comparator Shmoo; 1.0 V Swing, 50  $\Omega$  Termination, 200 ps (20% to 80%)

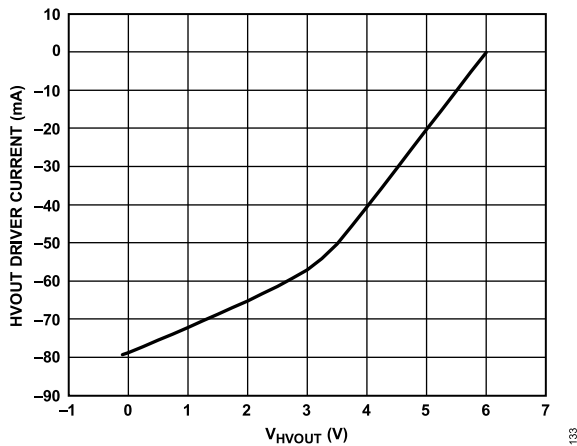


Figure 40. HVOUT VIH Output Current Limit; VIH = 6.0 V, HVOUT Swept -0.1 V to 6.0 V

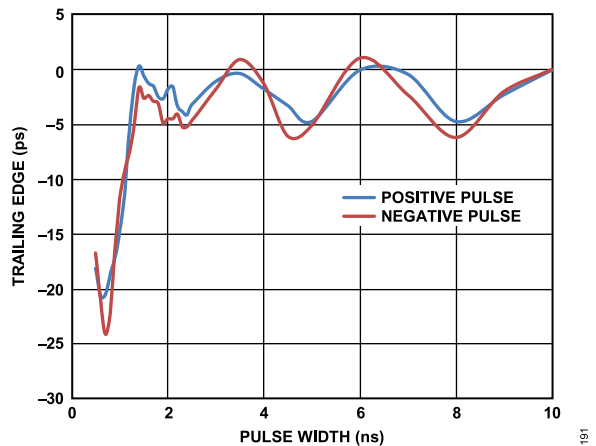


Figure 43. Normal Window Comparator Trailing Edge Timing Error vs. Input Pulse Width; 50  $\Omega$  Termination, 1.0 V Swing, 200 ps (20% to 80%)

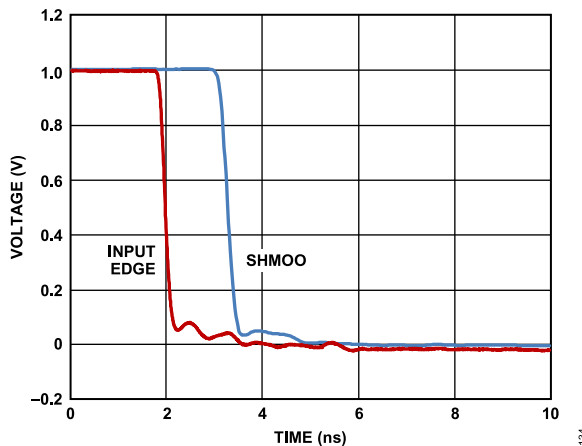


Figure 41. Normal Window Comparator Shmoo 1.0 V Swing; 50  $\Omega$  Termination, 200 ps (20% to 80%)

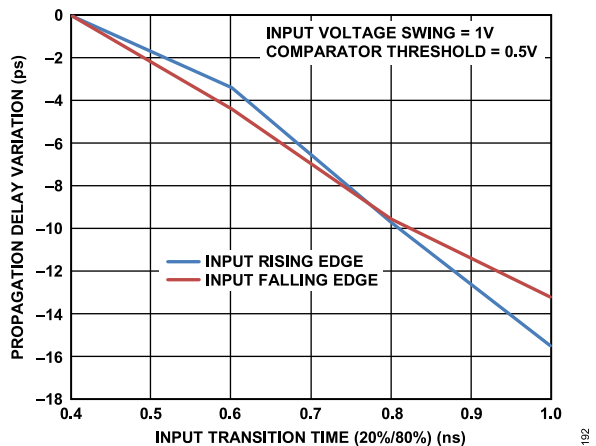


Figure 44. Normal Window Comparator Input Transition Time (20%/80%), 50  $\Omega$  Termination

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

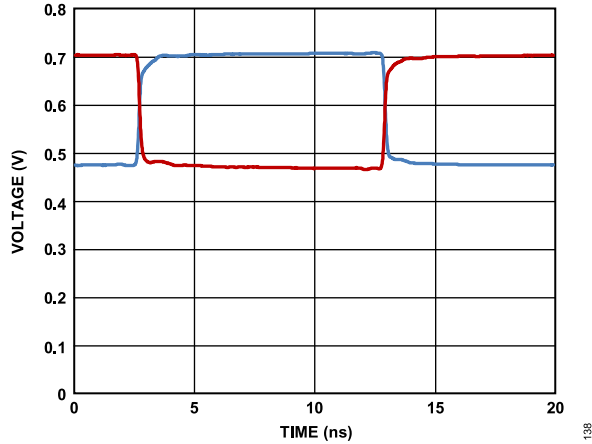


Figure 45. Comparator Output Waveform

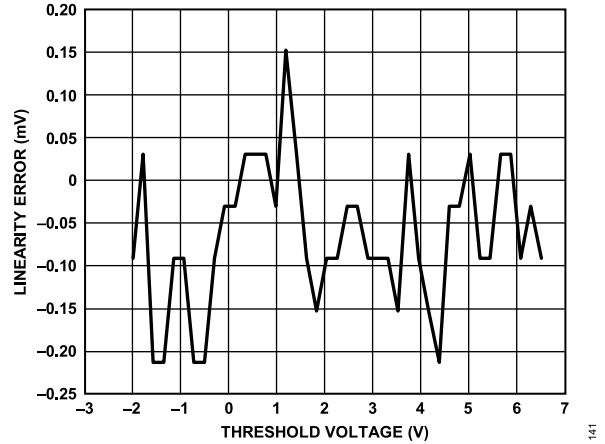


Figure 48. PPMU Go/No-Go Comparator Linearity Error

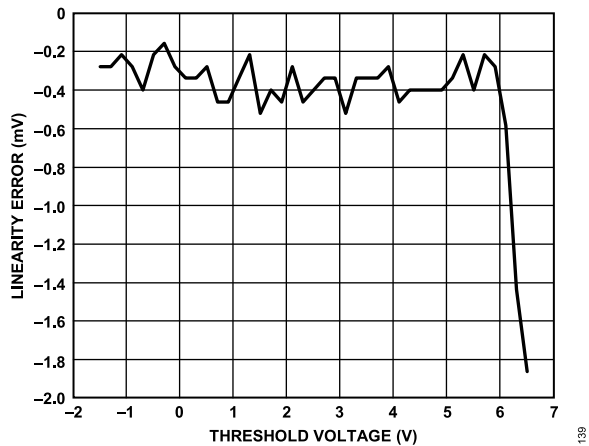


Figure 46. Normal Window Comparator Threshold Linearity Error

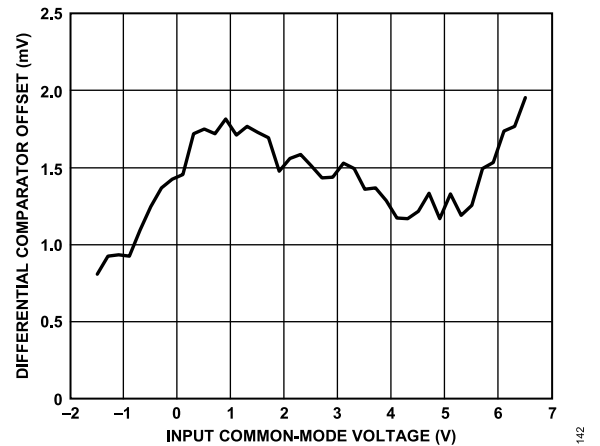


Figure 49. Differential Comparator CMR Error

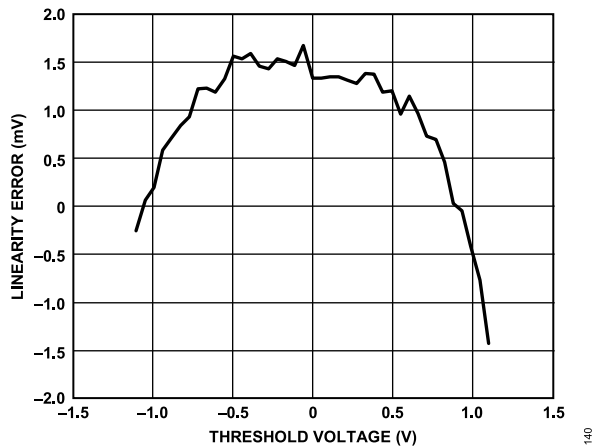


Figure 47. Differential Comparator Threshold Linearity Error

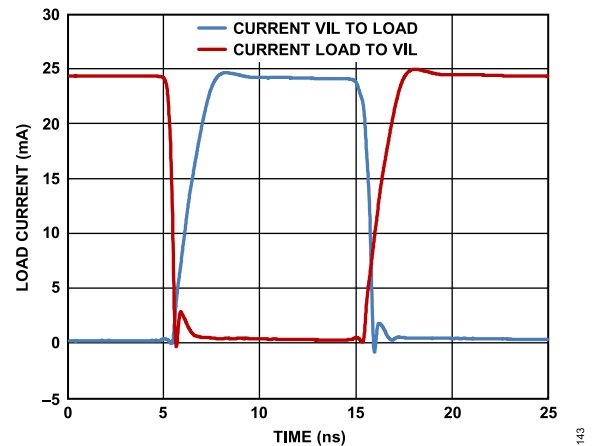


Figure 50. Active Load Response to/from Drive  $V_{IL} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination,  $I_{OL} = 25\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{COM} = 2\text{ V}$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

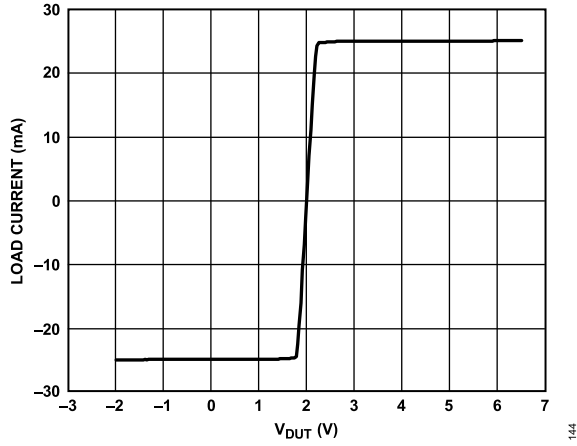


Figure 51. Active Load Commutation Response,  $V_{COM} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OH} = I_{OL} = 25\text{ mA}$

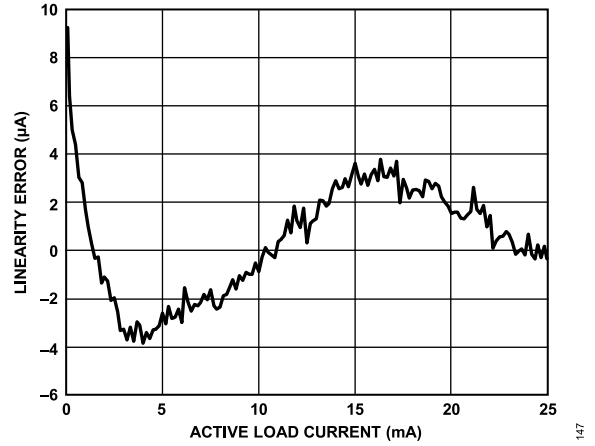


Figure 54. Active Load IOL Linearity Error

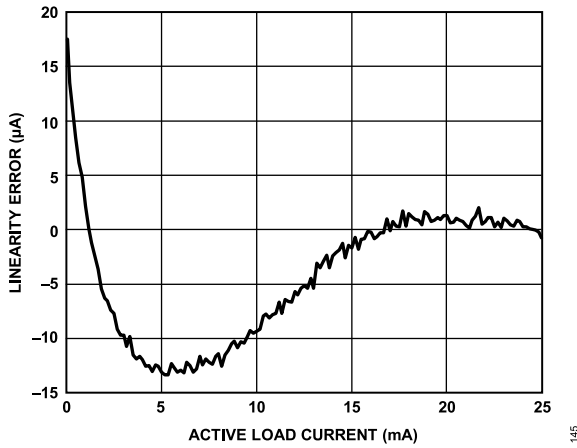


Figure 52. Active Load IOH Linearity Error

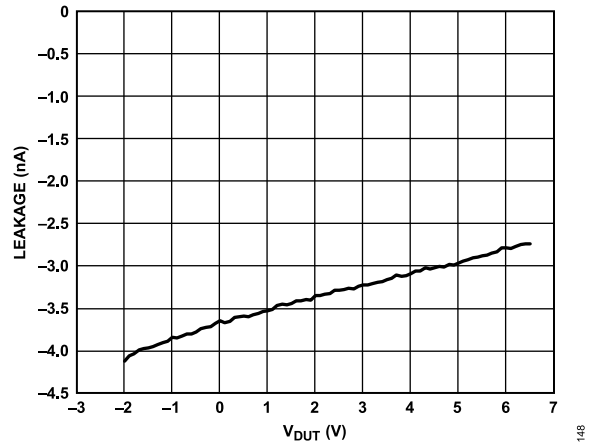


Figure 55. DUTx Pin Leakage in Low Leakage Mode

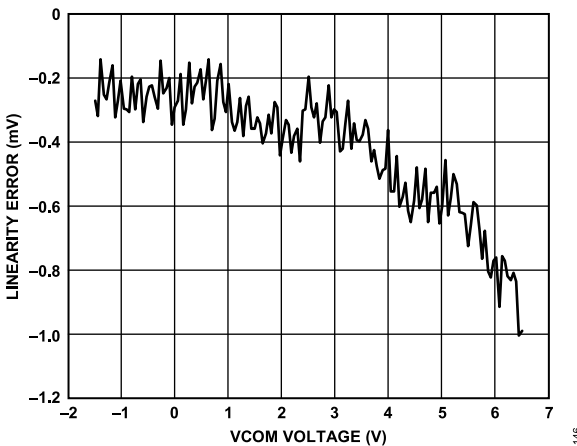


Figure 53. Active Load VCOM Linearity Error

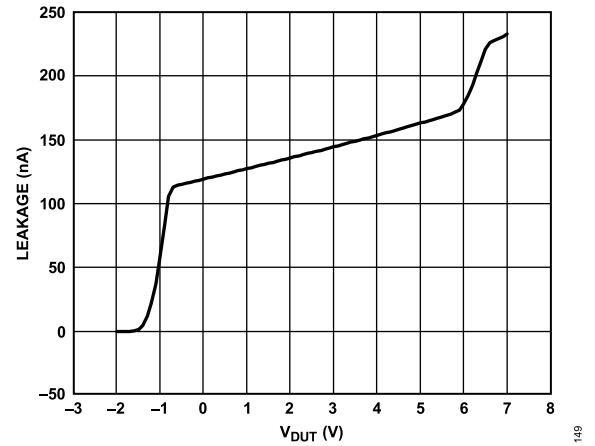


Figure 56. DUTx Pin Leakage in High-Z Mode

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

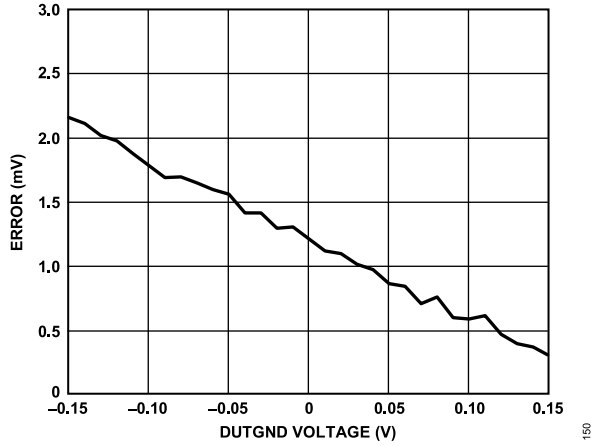


Figure 57. Typical DUTGND Transfer Function Voltage Error, Drive Low VIL = 0 V

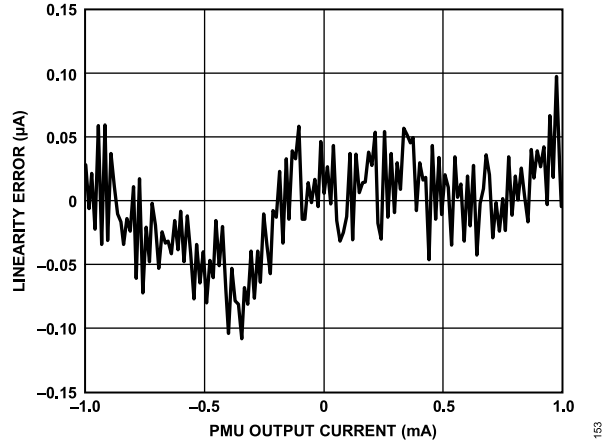


Figure 60. PPMU Range B Force Current Linearity Error

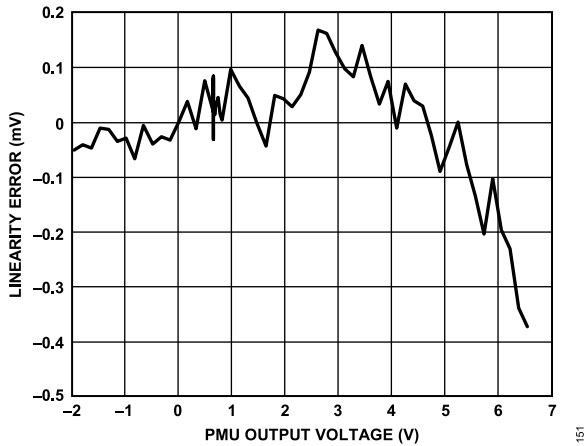


Figure 58. PPMU Force Voltage Linearity Error, All Ranges

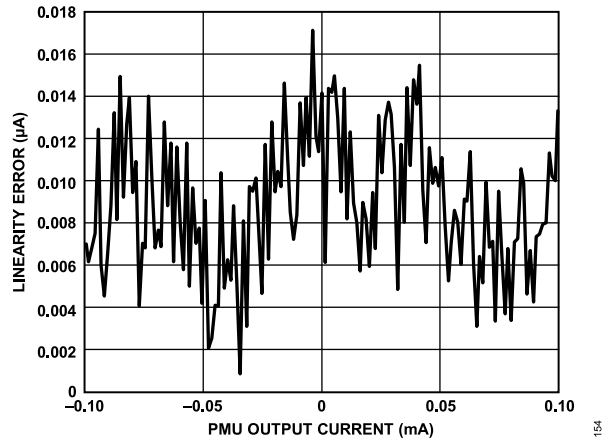


Figure 61. PPMU Range C Force Current Linearity Error

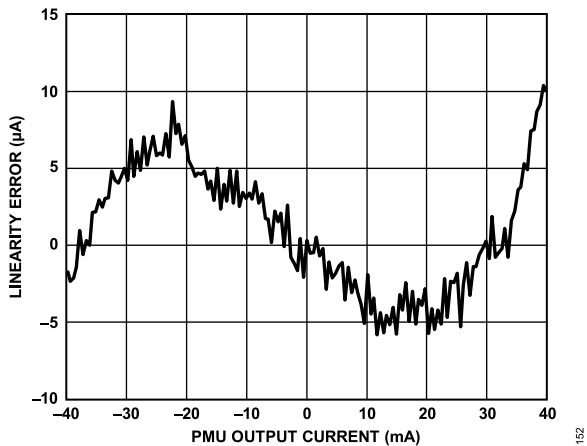


Figure 59. PPMU Range A Force Current Linearity Error

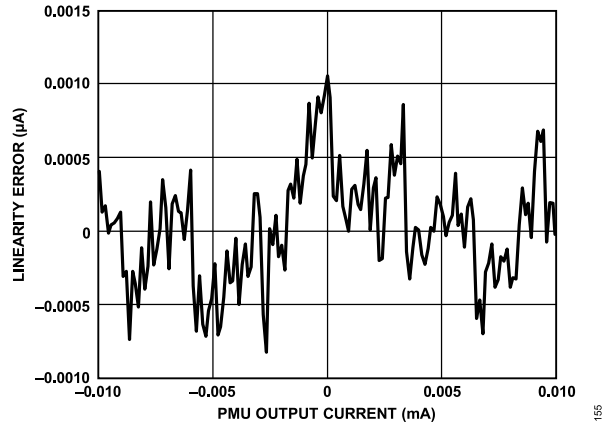


Figure 62. PPMU Range D Force Current Linearity Error

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

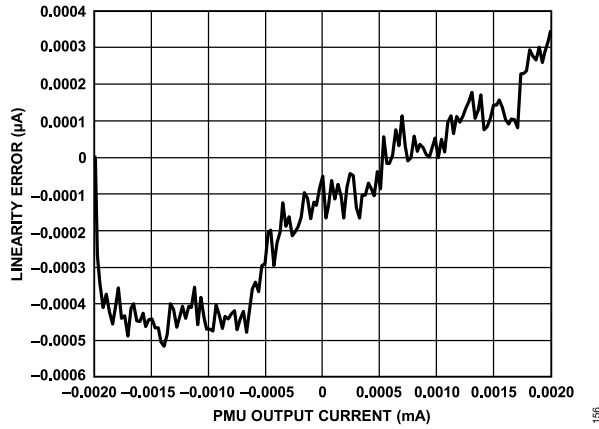


Figure 63. PPMU Range E Force Current Linearity Error

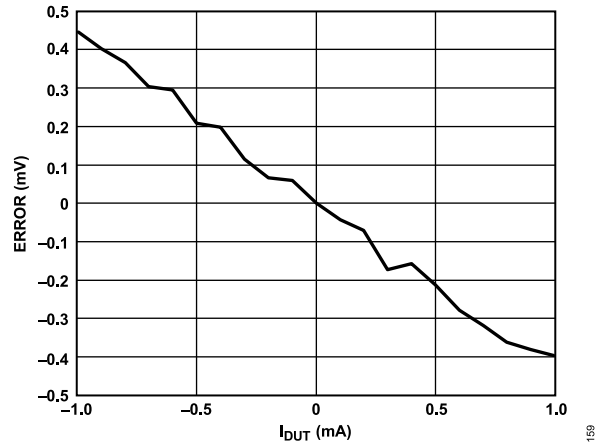


Figure 66. PPMU Force Voltage Range B Compliance Error at -2.0 V vs. Output Current, Internal Sense

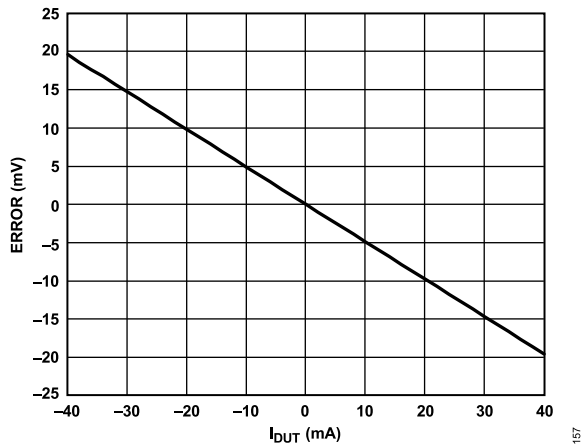


Figure 64. PPMU Force Voltage Range A Compliance Error at -2.0 V vs. Output Current, Internal Sense

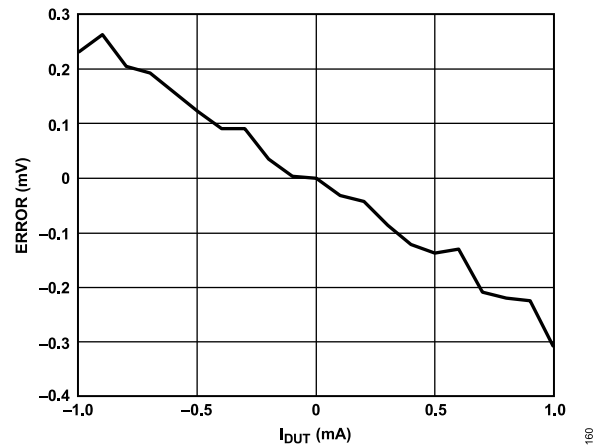


Figure 67. PPMU Force Voltage Range B Compliance Error at +6.5 V vs. Output Current, Internal Sense

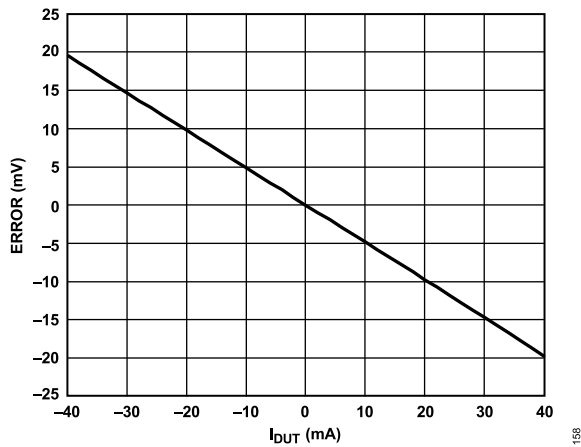


Figure 65. PPMU Force Voltage Range A Compliance Error at +5.75 V vs. Output Current, Internal Sense

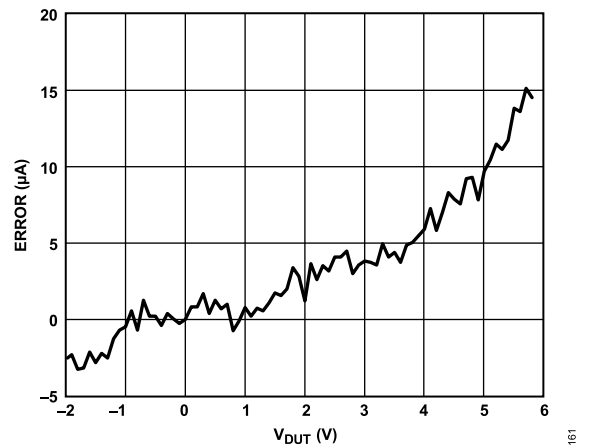


Figure 68. PPMU Force Current Range A Compliance Error at -40 mA vs. Output Voltage



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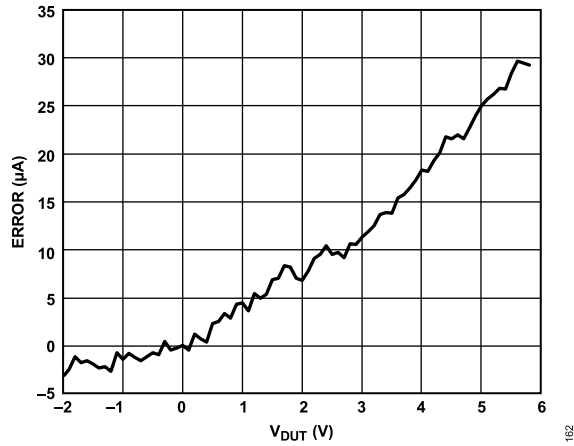


Figure 69. PPMU Force Current Range A Compliance Error at +40 mA vs. Output Voltage

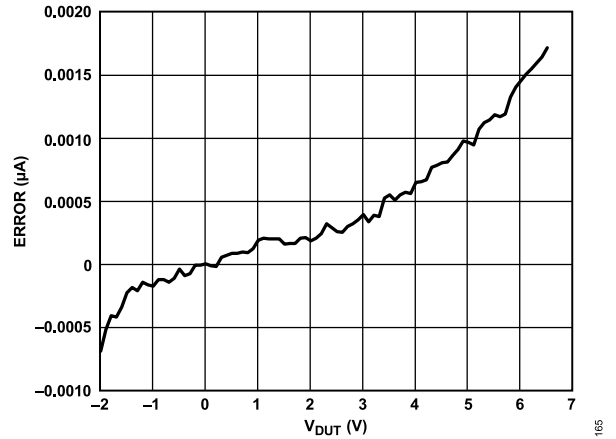


Figure 72. PPMU Force Current Range E Compliance Error at -2 µA vs. Output Voltage

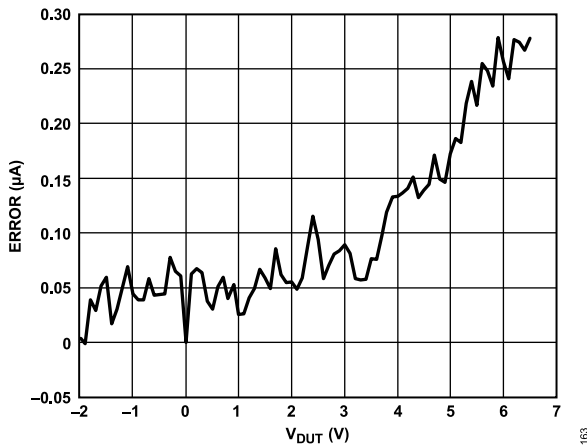


Figure 70. PPMU Force Current Range B Compliance Error at -1 mA vs. Output Voltage

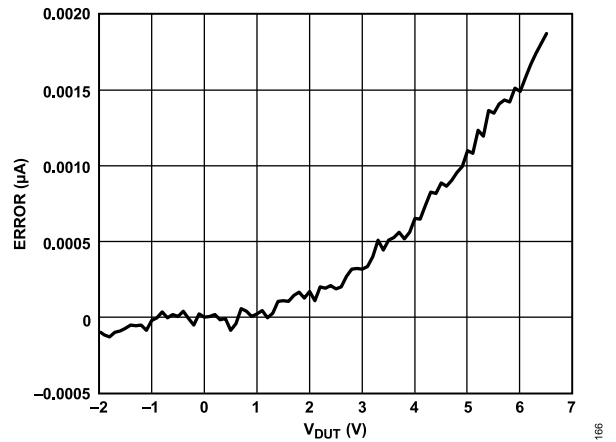


Figure 73. PPMU Force Current Range E Compliance Error at +2 µA vs. Output Voltage

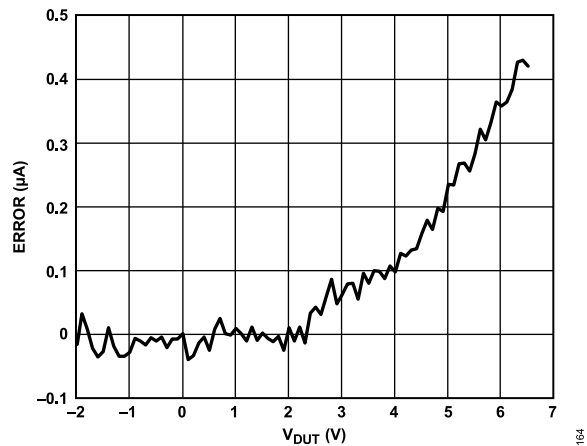


Figure 71. PPMU Force Current Range B Compliance Error at +1 mA vs. Output Voltage

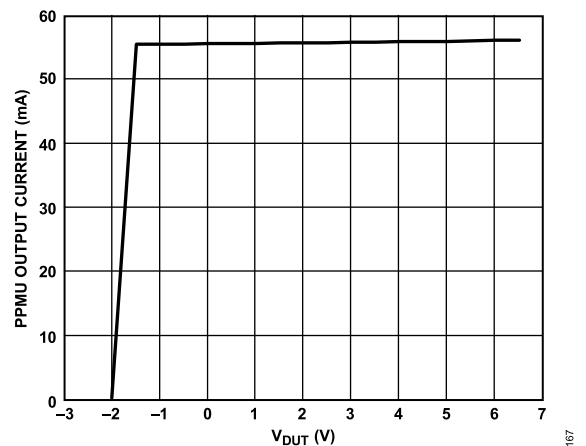


Figure 74. PPMU Force Voltage Output Current Limit Range A, FV = -2.0 V, V<sub>DUT</sub> Swept -2.0 V to +6.5 V

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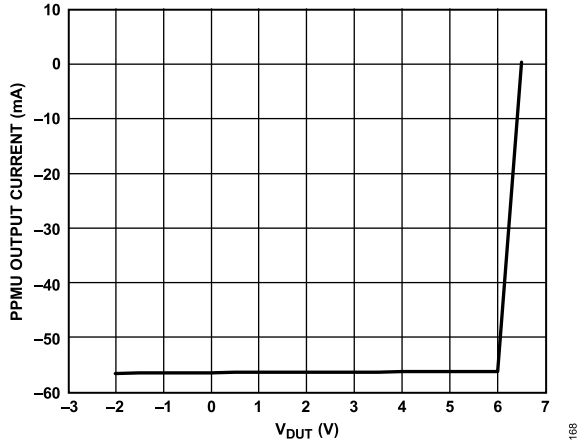


Figure 75. PPMU Force Voltage Output Current Limit Range A, FV = +6.5 V, V<sub>DUT</sub> Swept -2.0 V to +6.5 V

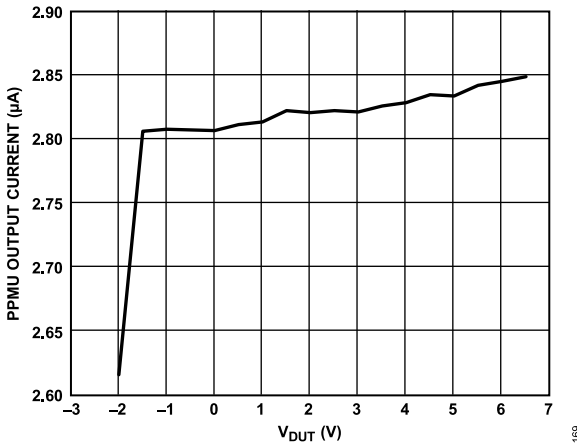


Figure 76. PPMU Force Voltage Output Current Limit Range E, FV = -2.0 V, V<sub>DUT</sub> Swept -2.0 V to +6.5 V

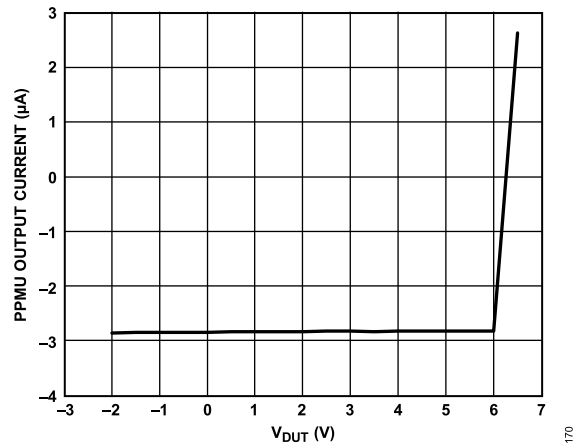


Figure 77. PPMU Force Voltage Output Current Limit Range E, FV = 6.5 V, V<sub>DUT</sub> Swept -2.0 V to +6.5 V

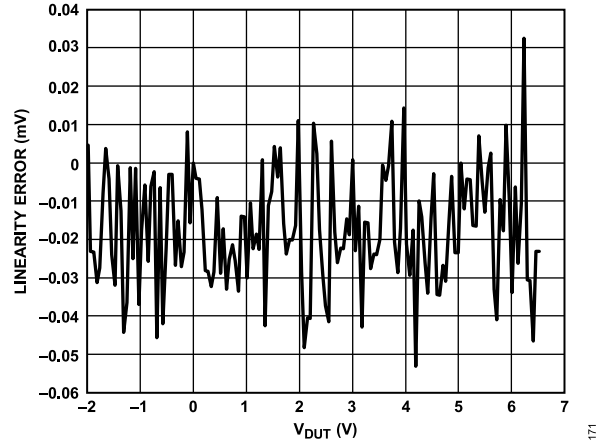


Figure 78. PPMU Range B Measure Voltage Linearity Error

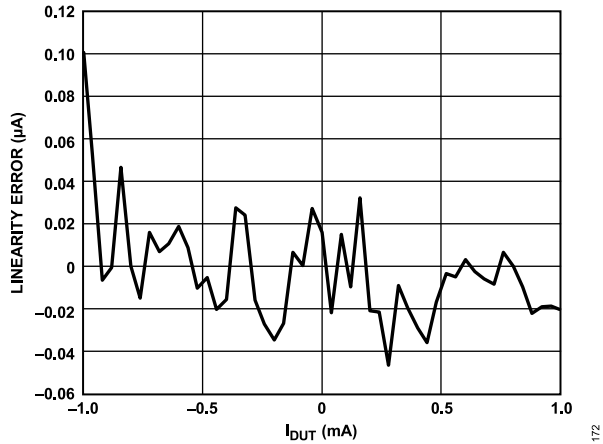


Figure 79. PPMU Range B Measure Current Linearity Error

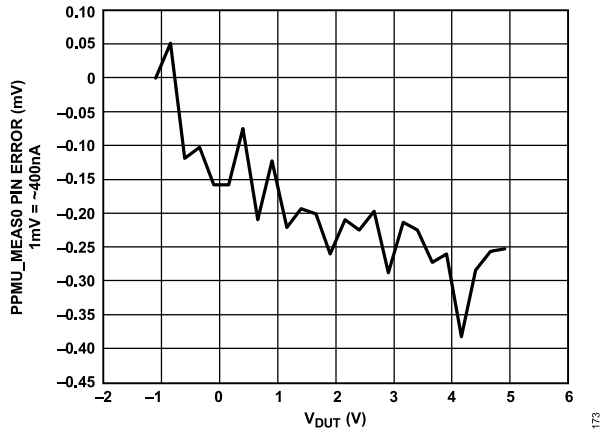


Figure 80. PPMU Measure Current CMR Error, (FVMI), Sourcing 0.5 mA

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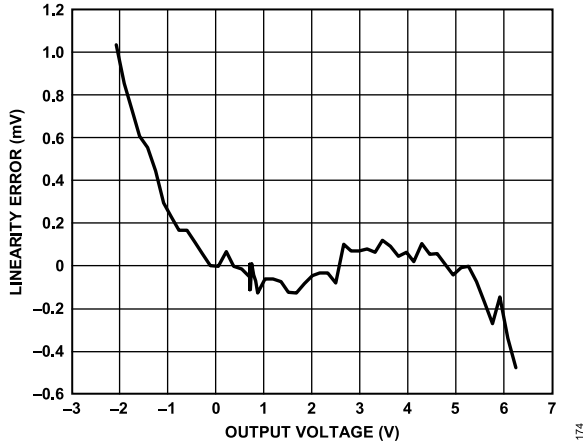


Figure 81. Reflection Clamp VCL Linearity Error

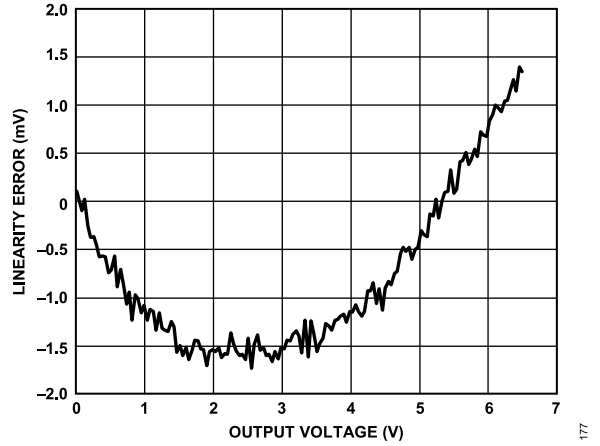


Figure 84. PPMU Voltage Clamp VCH Linearity Error

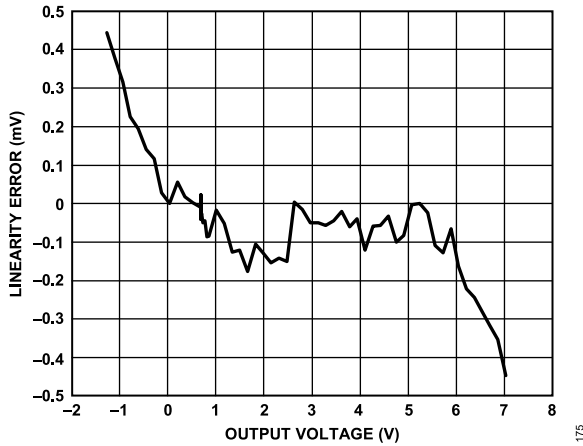


Figure 82. Reflection Clamp VCH Linearity Error

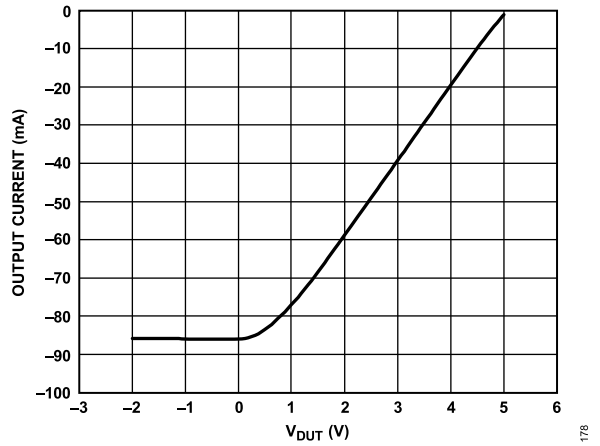


Figure 85. VCL Reflection Clamp Current Limit; VCH = 6 V, VCL = 5 V, VDUT Swept -2.0 V to +5.0 V

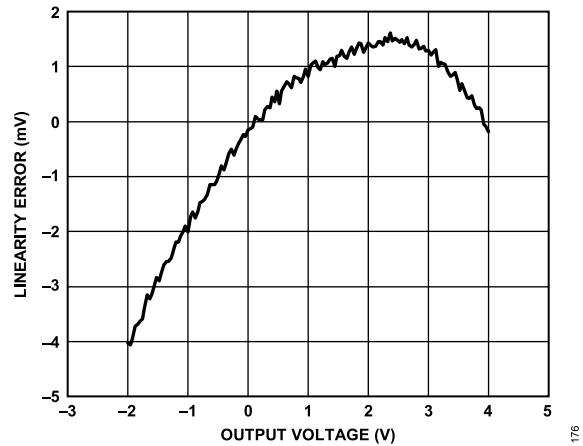


Figure 83. PPMU Voltage Clamp VCL Linearity Error

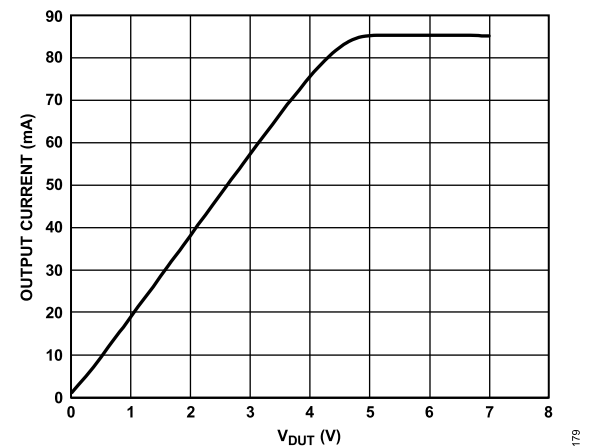


Figure 86. VCH Reflection Clamp Current Limit; VCH = 0 V, VCL = -2 V, VDUT Swept -2.0 V to +5.0 V

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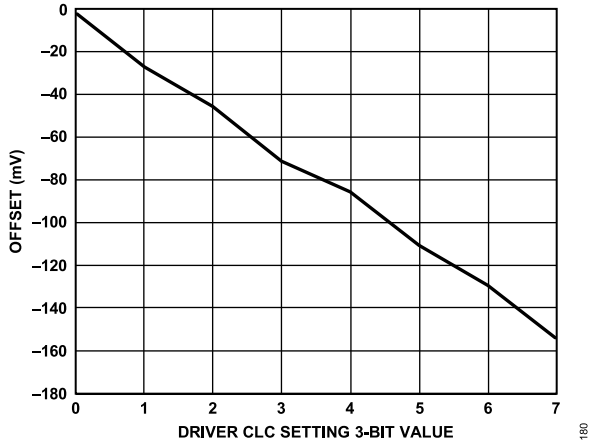


Figure 87. Driver Offset Error vs. Driver CLC Setting

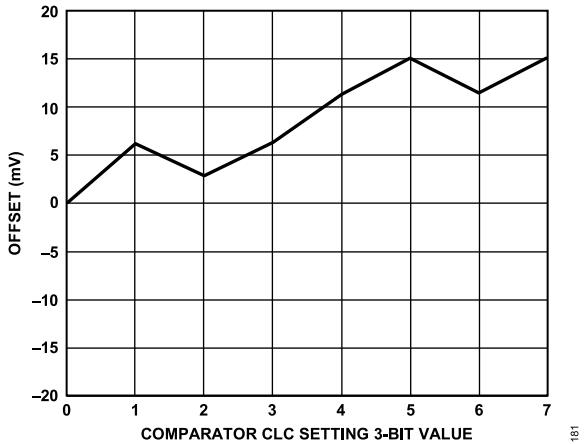


Figure 88. Normal Window Comparator Offset Error vs. CLC Setting

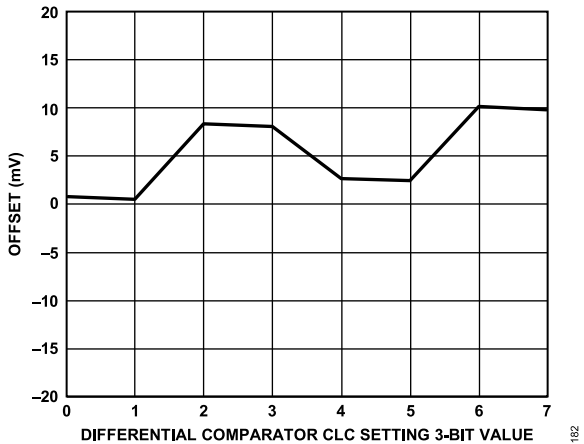


Figure 89. Differential Comparator Offset error vs. CLC Setting

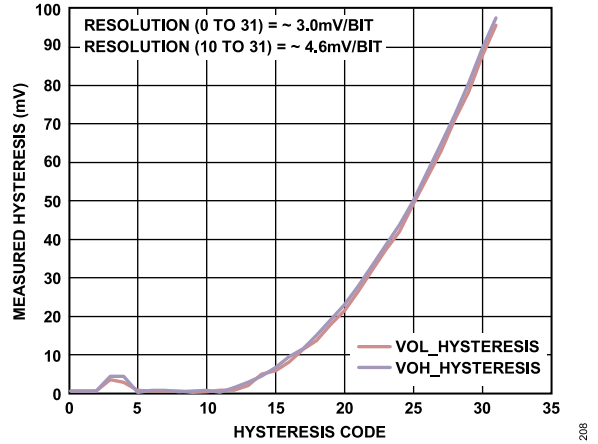


Figure 90. Normal Window Comparator Hysteresis Transfer Function

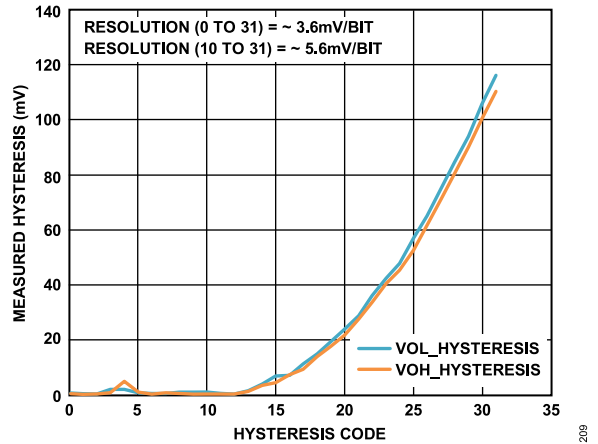


Figure 91. Differential Comparator Hysteresis Transfer Function

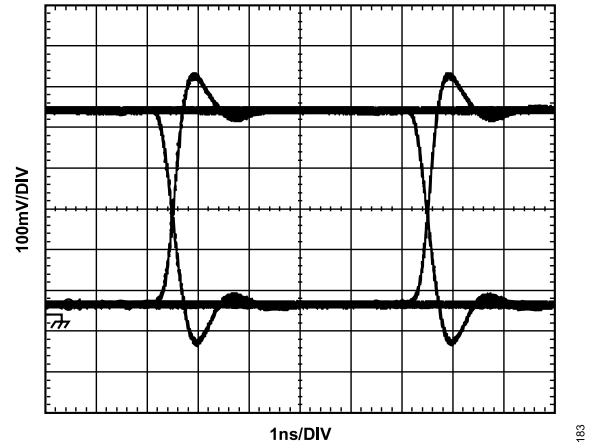


Figure 92. Driver Eye Diagram, 400 Mbps, PRBS31;  $V_{IH} = 1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IL} = 0\text{ V}$

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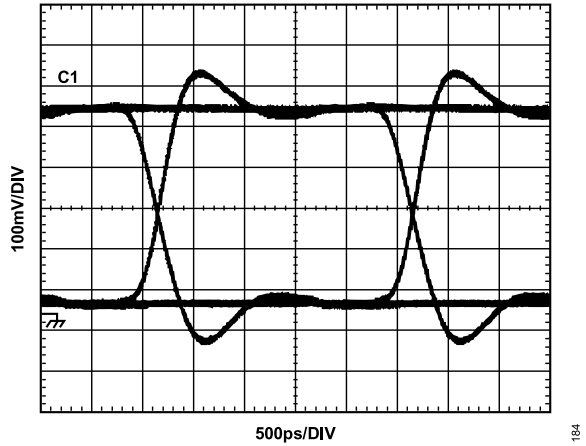


Figure 93. Driver Eye Diagram, 800 Mbps, PRBS31; VIH = 1 V, VIL = 0 V

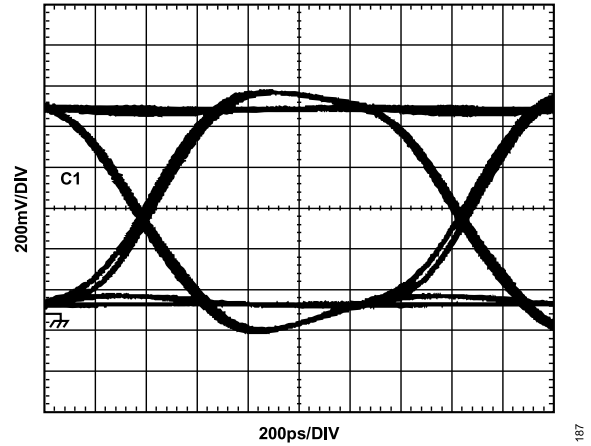


Figure 96. Driver Eye Diagram, 1600 Mbps, PRBS31; VIH = 2 V, VIL = 0 V

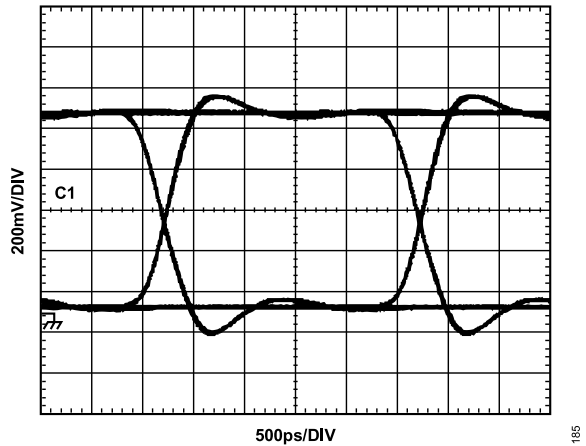


Figure 94. Driver Eye Diagram, 800 Mbps, PRBS31; VIH = 2 V, VIL = 0 V

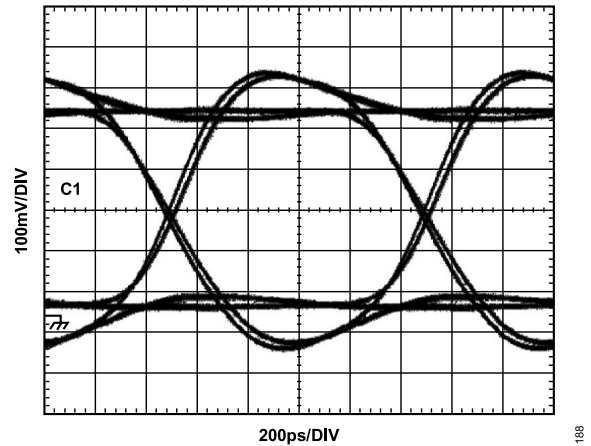


Figure 97. Driver Eye Diagram, 2000 Mbps, PRBS31; VIH = 1 V, VIL = 0 V

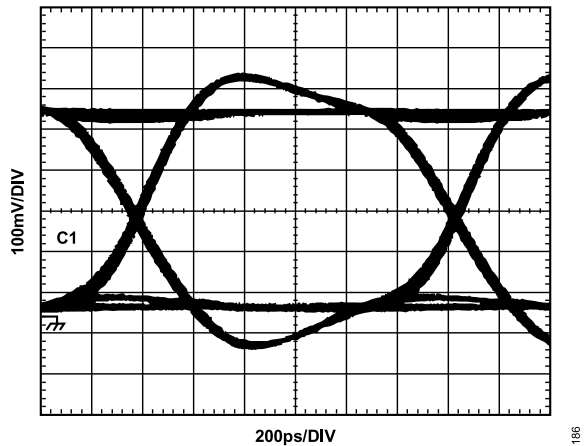


Figure 95. Driver Eye Diagram, 1600 Mbps, PRBS31; VIH = 1 V, VIL = 0 V

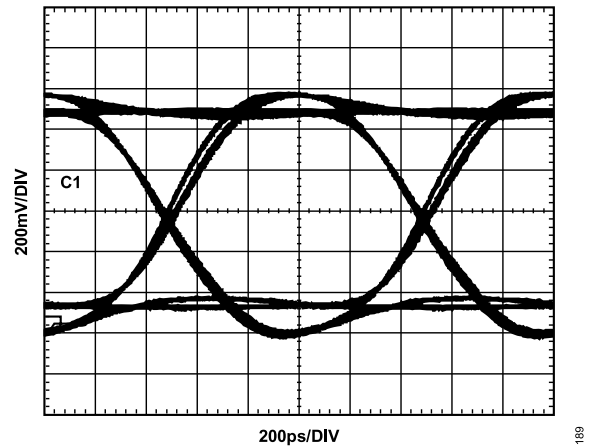


Figure 98. Driver Eye Diagram, 2000 Mbps, PRBS31; VIH = 2 V, VIL = 0 V

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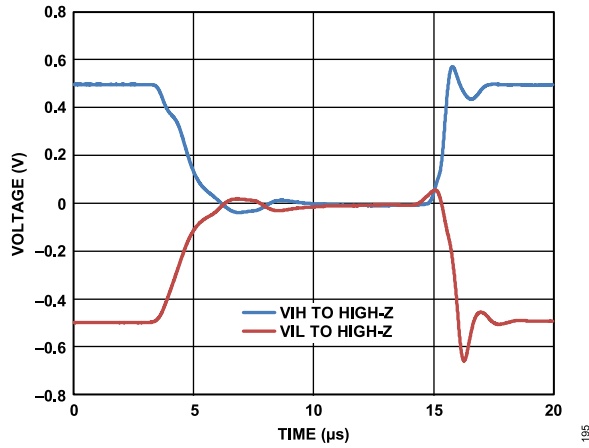


Figure 99. Drive to/from High-Z Transition,  $V_{IH} = 1\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IL} = -1\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

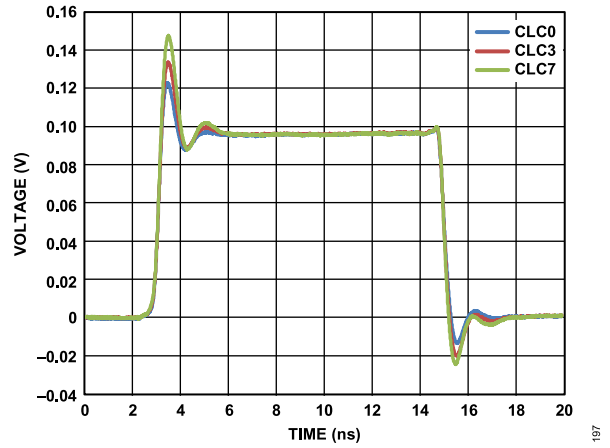


Figure 102. Driver 0.2 V Response vs. CLC Settings

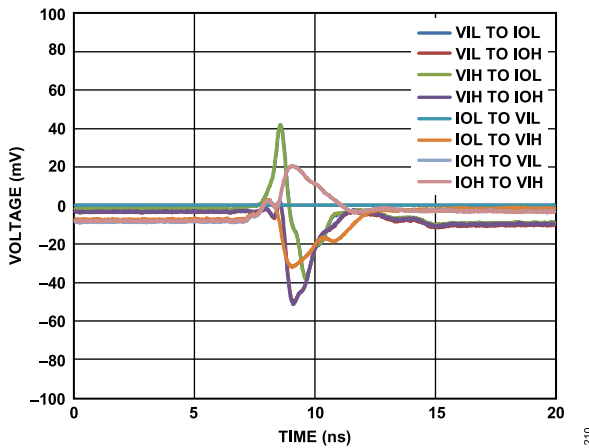


Figure 100. Drive to/from Active Load Transient,  $V_{IL} = V_{IH} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $I_{OH} = I_{OL} = 0\text{ V}$

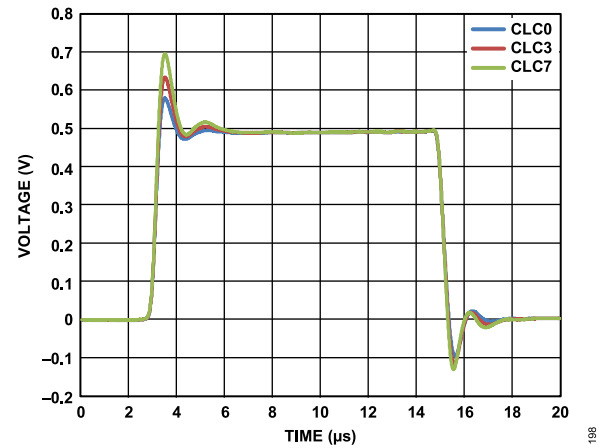


Figure 103. Driver 1 V Response vs. CLC Settings

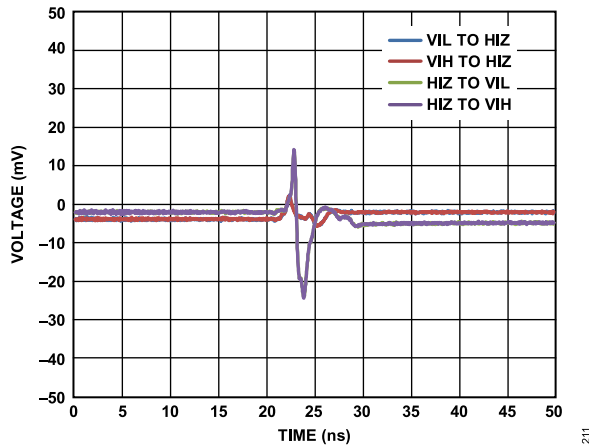


Figure 101. Drive to/from High-Z Transient,  $V_{IL} = V_{IH} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $50\ \Omega$  Termination

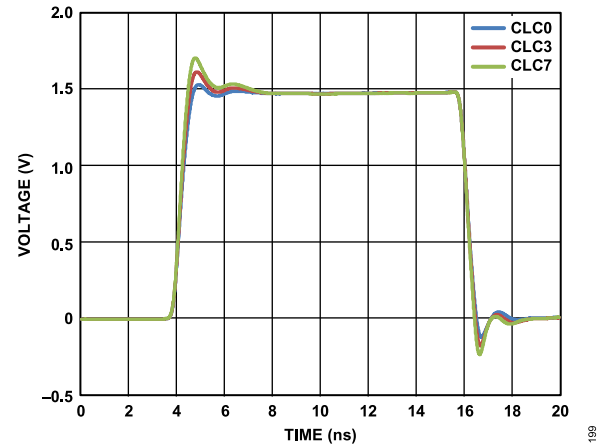


Figure 104. Driver 3 V Response vs. CLC Settings

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

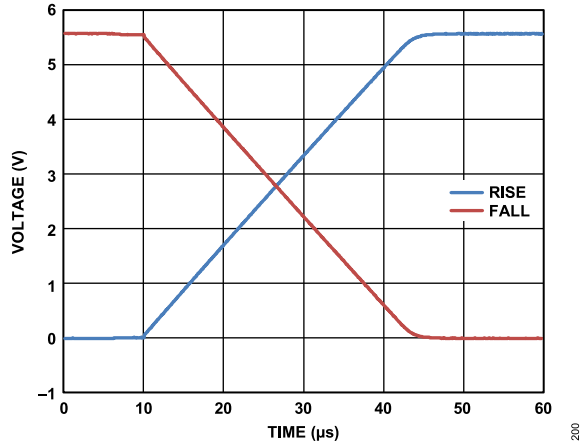


Figure 105. PPMU Transient Response, FI Range A, Full-Scale Transition, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ pF}$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 120 \Omega$

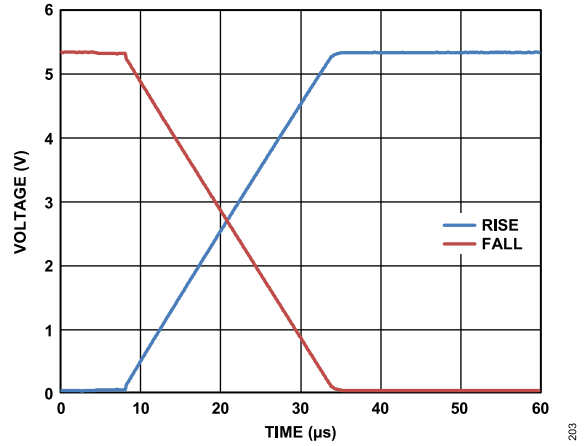


Figure 108. PPMU Transient Response, FV Range A, 0 V to 5 V, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ pF}$

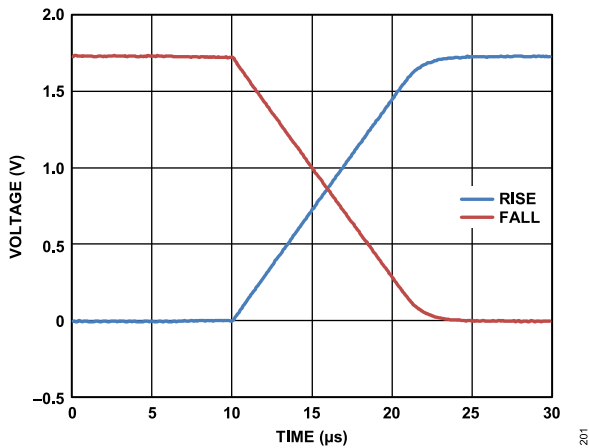


Figure 106. PPMU Transient Response, FI Range B, Full-Scale Transition, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ pF}$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$

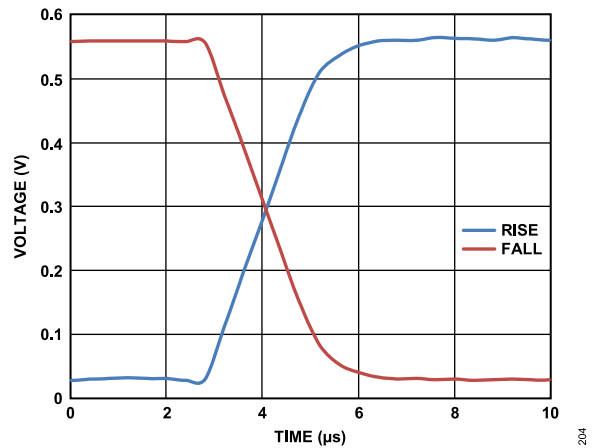


Figure 109. PPMU Transient Response, FV Range A, 0 V to 0.5 V, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ pF}$

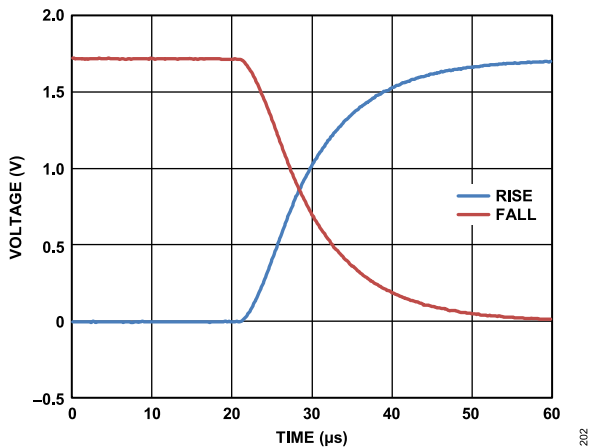


Figure 107. PPMU Transient Response, FI Range C, Full-Scale Transition, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ pF}$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$

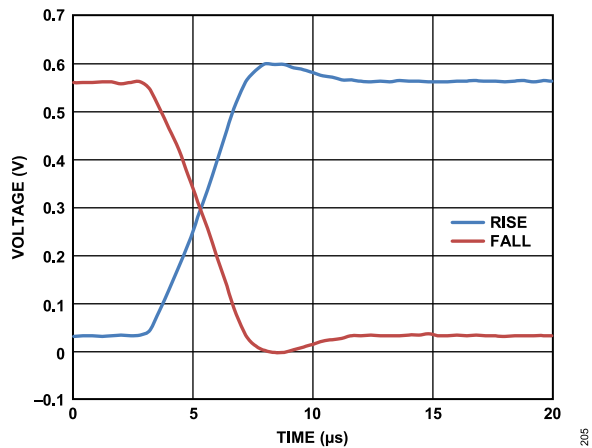


Figure 110. PPMU Transient Response, FV Range C, 0 V to 0.5 V, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 200 \text{ pF}$

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

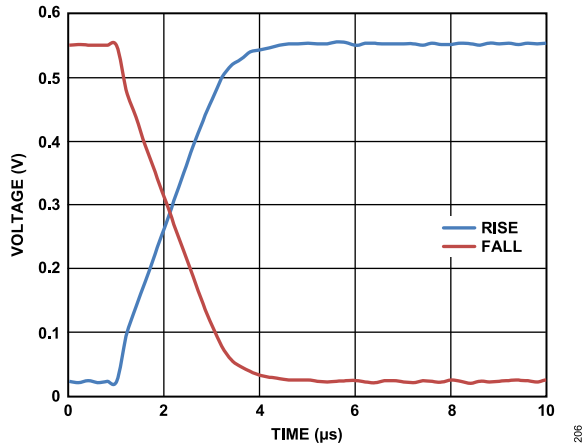


Figure 111. PPMU Transient Response, FV Range A, 0 V to 0.5 V, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 2000\text{ pF}$

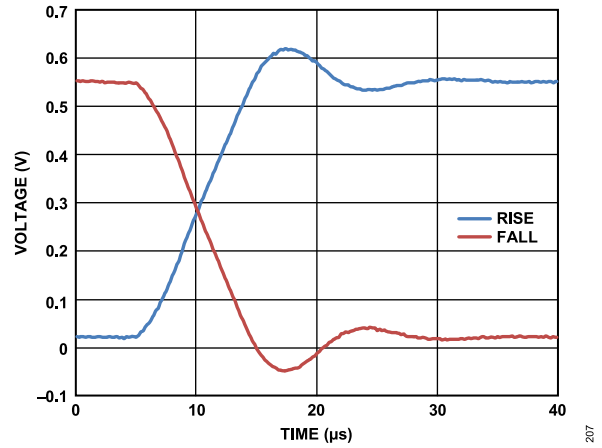


Figure 112. PPMU Transient Response, FV Range C, 0 V to 0.5 V, Uncalibrated,  $C_{LOAD} = 2000\text{ pF}$



SPI INTERCONNECT DETAILS

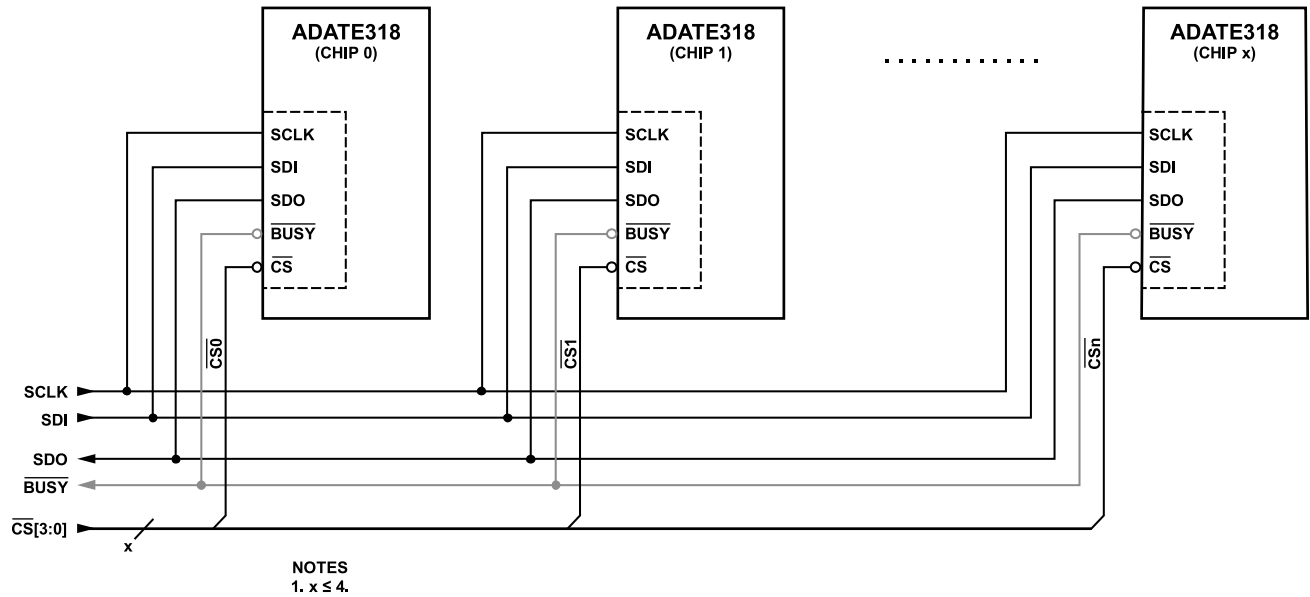


Figure 113. Multiple SPI with Shared SDO Line

003

## USE OF THE SPI $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ PIN

After any valid SPI instruction is written to the ADATE318, the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin becomes asserted to indicate a busy status of the DAC update and calibration engines. The  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin is an open drain type output capable of sinking a minimum of 5 mA from the VCC supply. Because it is an open drain type output, it can be wire-or'ed in common with many other similar open drain devices. In such cases, it is the user's responsibility either to determine which device is indicating the busy state or, alternatively, to wait until all devices on the shared line become not busy. It is recommended that the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin be tied to VCC with an external 1 k $\Omega$  pull-up.

It is not a requirement to wait for release of  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  prior to a subsequent assertion of the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pin. This is not the purpose of the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin. As long as the minimum number of SCLK cycles following the previous release of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  is met according to the  $t_{\text{CSAM}}$  parameter, the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pin can be asserted again for a subsequent SPI operation. With the one exception of recovery from a reset request (either by hardware assertion of the  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  pin or a software setting of the internal SPI\_RESET control bit), there is no scenario in normal operation of the ADATE318 in which the user must wait for release of  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  prior to asserting the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  for another SPI operation. The only requirement on the assertion of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  is that the  $t_{\text{CSAM}}$  parameter be defined as in [Figure 4](#) and [Table 13](#).

It is very important, however, that the SCLK continue to operate for as long as the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin state remains active. This minimum period of time is defined by the  $t_{\text{BUSW}}$  parameter (see [Figure 4](#), [Figure 6](#), [Figure 7](#), and [Table 18](#)). If the SCLK does not remain active for at least the time specified by the  $t_{\text{BUSW}}$  parameter, operations pending to the internal processor may not fully complete or, worse, they may complete in an incorrect fashion. In either case, a temporary malfunction of the ADATE318 may occur.

After the ADATE318 releases the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin, the SCLK may again be stopped to prevent unwanted digital noise from coupling into the analog levels during normal operation of the pin electronics functions. In every case (with no exception for reset recovery), it is

the purpose of the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin to notify the external test processor that it is again safe to stop the SCLK signal to the ADATE318. Running the SCLK for extra periods when  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  is not active is never a problem except for the possibility of adding unwanted digital switching noise to the analog pin electronics circuitry as already noted.

While the length of the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  period ( $t_{\text{BUSW}}$ ) is variable depending on the particular preceding SPI instruction, it is nevertheless deterministic. The parameter  $t_{\text{BUSW}}$  depends only on factors such as whether the previous instruction involved a write to one or more DAC addresses and, if so, then how many channels were involved and whether or not the calibration function was enabled. [Table 18](#) describes the precise length of the  $t_{\text{BUSW}}$  period in units of rising edge SCLK cycles for each possible SPI instruction scenario as well as recovery from a hard  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  reset.

Because  $t_{\text{BUSW}}$  is deterministic, it is therefore possible to predict in advance the minimum number of rising edge SCLK cycles required to complete any given SPI instruction. This makes it possible to operate the ADATE318 without a need to monitor the state of the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin. For applications in which it is neither possible nor desirable to monitor the pin, it is acceptable to use the information in [Table 18](#) to guarantee that the minimum number of cycles is provided in lieu of monitoring  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  following release of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  or reset. All DAC addresses have been assigned to the contiguous address block from 0x00 through 0x0F; therefore, it is possible to decode this information within the external test processor to provide a software indication that extra SCLK cycles may be required according to the scenarios listed in [Table 18](#). All other operations not involving these addresses require only the standard number of clock cycles determined by  $t_{\text{CSAM}}$ . As stated above, however, it is extremely important to honor the minimum number of required rising edge SCLK cycles as defined by  $t_{\text{BUSW}}$  following the release of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  for each of the SPI instruction scenarios listed in [Table 18](#) to ensure proper operation of the ADATE318.

**Table 18.  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  Minimum SCLK Cycle Requirements**

SPI Instruction Type	Calibration Engine <sup>1</sup>	Maximum $t_{\text{BUSW}}$ (SCLK Cycles)
Following the Release of the Asynchronous Reset Pin (Hardware Reset)	X	64
Following Assertion of the SPI_RESET Control Bit (Software Reset)	X	64
No Operation (NOP) Instruction	X	3
Read Request to Any Valid ADATE318 Address and/or Channel (0x00 – 0x7F)	X	3
Single/Double Channel Write Request to Any Valid ADATE318 Address $\geq$ 0x10	X	3
Single Channel Write Request to Any DAC (ADDR 0x01 – ADDR 0x0E)	Disabled	10
Double Channel Write Request to Any DAC (ADDR 0x01 – ADDR 0x0E)	Disabled	16
Single Channel Write Request to Any DAC (ADDR 0x01 – ADDR 0x0E)	Enabled	20
Double Channel Write Request to Any DAC (ADDR 0x01 – ADDR 0x0E)	Enabled	26

<sup>1</sup> X = don't care.

## RESET SEQUENCE AND THE $\overline{\text{RST}}$ PIN

The internal state of the ADATE318 is indeterminate following power-up. For this reason, it is necessary to perform a complete reset sequence once the power supplies have stabilized. Further, the  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  pin must be held in the asserted state before and during the power-up sequence and released only after all power supplies are known to be stable.

The ADATE318 has an active low pin ( $\overline{\text{RST}}$ ) that asynchronously starts a reset sequence. A soft reset sequence can also be initiated under SPI software control by writing to the SPI\_RESET bit in the SPI Control Register (SPI 0x12[0] (see Figure 13)). In the case of a soft reset, the sequence begins on the first rising edge of SCLK following the release of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$ , subject to the normal setup and hold times. Certain actions take place immediately upon initiation of the reset request, whereas other actions require SCLK.

The following asynchronous actions take place as soon as a reset request is detected, whether or not SCLK is active:

- ▶ Assert  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin
- ▶ Force all control registers to the default reset state as defined by control register definitions
- ▶ Clear all calibration registers to the default reset state as defined by calibration register definitions
- ▶ Override all DAC output voltages and force analog levels to  $V_{\text{DUTGND}}$
- ▶ Disable DCLs and PPMUs; open system PMU switches

- ▶ Soft connect the DUT0 and DUT1 pins to  $V_{\text{DUTGND}}$  (see Figure 114)

The part remains in this static reset state indefinitely until the clocked portion of the sequence begins with either the first rising edge of SCLK following the release of  $\overline{\text{RST}}$  (asynchronous reset) or the second rising edge of SCLK following the release of  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  (soft reset). No matter how the reset sequence is initiated, the clocked portion of the reset sequence requires 64 SCLK cycles to run to completion, and the  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  pin remains asserted until these clock cycles have been received. The following actions take place during the clocked portion of the reset sequence:

- ▶ Complete internal SPI controller initialization
- ▶ Write the appropriate values to specific DAC  $X_2$  registers (see Table 19)
- ▶ Enable the thermal alarm with a 100C threshold; disable PPMU and the overvoltage detect (OVD) alarms

The 64<sup>th</sup> rising edge of SCLK releases  $\overline{\text{BUSY}}$  and starts a self-timed DAC deglitch period of approximately 3  $\mu\text{s}$ . DAC voltages begin to change once the deglitch circuits have timed out, and they then require an additional 10  $\mu\text{s}$  to settle to their final values. Thus, a full reset sequence requires approximately 15  $\mu\text{s}$ , comprising 1.28  $\mu\text{s}$  (64 cycles  $\times$  20 ns) for the reset state machine, 3  $\mu\text{s}$  for DAC deglitch, and another 10  $\mu\text{s}$  for settling.

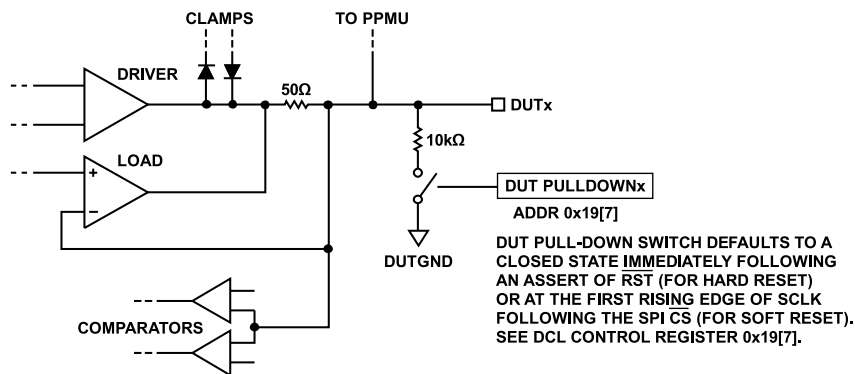


Figure 114. DUTx to  $V_{\text{DUTGND}}$  Soft Connect Detail

SPI REGISTER DEFINITIONS AND MEMORY MAP

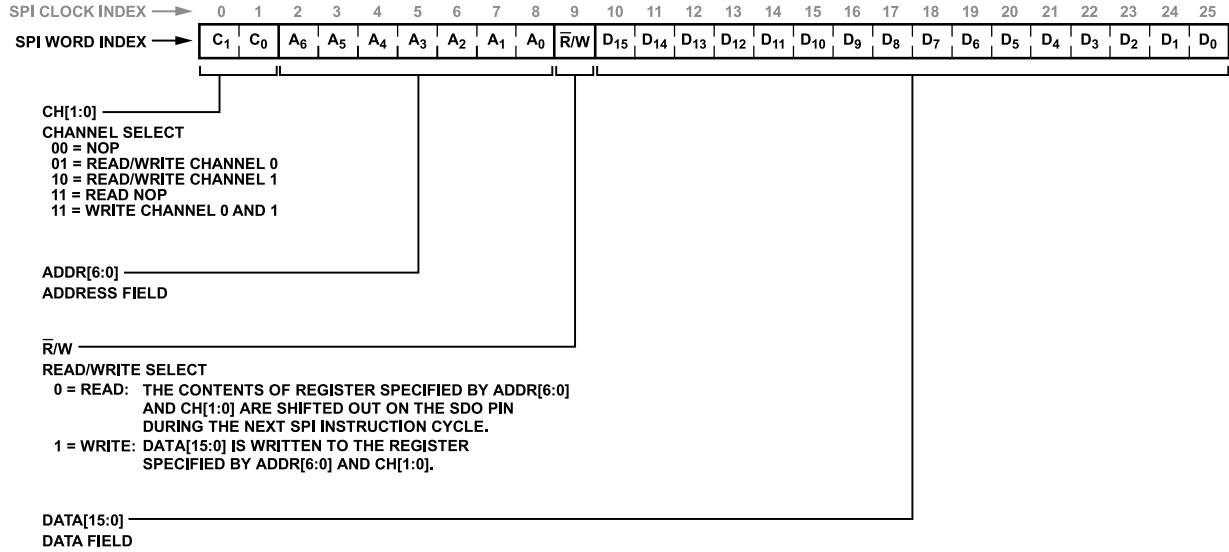


Figure 115. SPI Word Definition

Table 19. SPI Register Memory Map

CH[1:0] <sup>1,2</sup>	ADDR[6:0]	R/W <sup>1</sup>	DATA[15:0] <sup>1,3</sup>	Register Description	Reset Value <sup>1</sup>
XX	0x00	X	XXXX	No operation (NOP)	XXXX
CC	0x01	R/W	DDDD	VIH DAC level (reset value = 0.0 V)	0x4000
CC	0x02	R/W	DDDD	VIT/VCOM DAC level (reset value = 0.0 V)	0x4000
CC	0x03	R/W	DDDD	VIL DAC level (reset value = 0.0 V)	0x4000
CC	0x04	R/W	DDDD	VOH DAC level (reset value = +0.5 V)	0x4CCC
CC	0x05	R/W	DDDD	VOL DAC level (reset value = -0.5 V)	0x3333
CC	0x06	R/W	DDDD	VCH DAC level (reset value = +7.5 V)	0xFFFF
CC	0x07	R/W	DDDD	VCL DAC level (reset value = -2.5 V)	0x0000
CC	0x08	R/W	DDDD	VIOH DAC level (reset value = 50 μA)	0x4040
CC	0x09	R/W	DDDD	VIOL DAC level (reset value = 50 μA)	0x4040
CC	0x0A	R/W	DDDD	PPMU DAC level (reset value = 0.0 V)	0x4000
01	0x0B	R/W	DDDD	VHH DAC level (reset value = 0.0 V)	0x2666
01	0x0C	R/W	DDDD	OVDH DAC level (reset value = +7.5 V)	0xFFFF
01	0x0D	R/W	DDDD	OVDL DAC level (reset value = -2.5 V)	0x0000
01	0x0E	R/W	DDDD	Spare DAC level (reset value = 0.0 V)	0x4000
XX	0x0F	X	XXXX	Reserved	XXXX
XX	0x10	X	XXXX	No operation (NOP)	XXXX
CC	0x11	R/W	DDDD	DAC control register	0x0000
01	0x12	R/W	DDDD	SPI control register	0x0000
XX	0x13 to 0x17	X	XXXX	Reserved	XXXX
01	0x18	R/W	DDDD	VHH control register	0x0000
CC	0x19	R/W	DDDD	DCL control register	0x0080
CC	0x1A	R/W	DDDD	PPMU control register	0x0000
CC	0x1B	R/W	DDDD	PPMU MEAS control register	0x0000
CC	0x1C	R/W	DDDD	CMP control register	0x07FE
CC	0x1D	R/W	DDDD	ALARM mask register	0x0045
CC	0x1E	R	DDDD	ALARM state register	0x0000

## SPI REGISTER DEFINITIONS AND MEMORY MAP

Table 19. SPI Register Memory Map (Continued)

CH[1:0] <sup>1,2</sup>	ADDR[6:0]	R/W <sup>1</sup>	DATA[15:0] <sup>1,3</sup>	Register Description	Reset Value <sup>1</sup>
CC	0x1F	R/W	DDDD	CLC control register	0x0000
XX	0x20	X	XXXX	No operation (NOP)	XXXX
CC	0x21	R/W	DDDD	VIH (driver) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x22	R/W	DDDD	VIT (driver) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x23	R/W	DDDD	VIL (driver) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x24	R/W	DDDD	VOH (normal window comparator) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x25	R/W	DDDD	VOL (normal window comparator) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x26	R/W	DDDD	VCH (reflection clamp) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x27	R/W	DDDD	VCL (reflection clamp) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x28	R/W	DDDD	VIOH (active load) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x29	R/W	DDDD	VIOL (active load) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x2A	R/W	DDDD	PPMU (PPMU force-voltage) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
01	0x2B	R/W	DDDD	VHH (HVOUT) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
01	0x2C	R/W	DDDD	OVDH (overvoltage) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
01	0x2D	R/W	DDDD	OVDL (overvoltage) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
01	0x2E	R/W	DDDD	Spare DAC m-coefficient	0xFFFF
XX	0x2F	X	XXXX	Reserved	XXXX
XX	0x30	X	XXXX	No operation (NOP)	XXXX
CC	0x31	R/W	DDDD	VIH (driver) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x32	R/W	DDDD	VIT (driver) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x33	R/W	DDDD	VIL (driver) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x34	R/W	DDDD	VOH (normal window comparator) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x35	R/W	DDDD	VOL (normal window comparator) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x36	R/W	DDDD	VCH (reflection clamp) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x37	R/W	DDDD	VCL (reflection clamp) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x38	R/W	DDDD	VIOH (active load) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x39	R/W	DDDD	VIOL (active load) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x3A	R/W	DDDD	PPMU (PPMU force voltage) c-coefficient	0x8000
01	0x3B	R/W	DDDD	VHH (HVOUT) c-coefficient	0x8000
01	0x3C	R/W	DDDD	OVDH (overvoltage) c-coefficient	0x8000
01	0x3D	R/W	DDDD	OVDL (overvoltage) c-coefficient	0x8000
01	0x3E	R/W	DDDD	Spare DAC c-coefficient	0x8000
XX	0x3F	X	XXXX	Reserved	XXXX
XX	0x40	X	XXXX	No operation (NOP)	XXXX
01	0x41	R/W	DDDD	VIH (HVOUT) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x42	R/W	DDDD	VCOM (active load) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
01	0x43	R/W	DDDD	VIL (HVOUT) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
01	0x44	R/W	DDDD	VOH (differential comparator) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x45	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure voltage) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x46	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure current, Range A) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x47	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure current Range B) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x48	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure current, Range C) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x49	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure current, Range D) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x4A	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure current, Range E) m-coefficient	0xFFFF

## SPI REGISTER DEFINITIONS AND MEMORY MAP

Table 19. SPI Register Memory Map (Continued)

CH[1:0] <sup>1,2</sup>	ADDR[6:0]	R/W <sup>1</sup>	DATA[15:0] <sup>1,3</sup>	Register Description	Reset Value <sup>1</sup>
01	0x4B	R/W	DDDD	VOL (differential comparator) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x4C	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure voltage) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x4D	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure current, Range A) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x4E	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure current, Range B) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x4F	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure current, Range C) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x50	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure current, Range D) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x51	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure current, Range E) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x52	R/W	DDDD	VCH (PPMU) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x53	R/W	DDDD	VCL (PPMU) m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x54	R/W	DDDD	PPMU force current, Range A m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x55	R/W	DDDD	PPMU force current, Range B m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x56	R/W	DDDD	PPMU force current, Range C m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x57	R/W	DDDD	PPMU force current Range D m-coefficient	0xFFFF
CC	0x58	R/W	DDDD	PPMU force current, Range E m-coefficient	0xFFFF
01	0x59	R/W	DDDD	VIH (HVOUT) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x5A	R/W	DDDD	VCOM (active load) c-coefficient	0x8000
01	0x5B	R/W	DDDD	VIL (HVOUT) c-coefficient	0x8000
01	0x5C	R/W	DDDD	VOH (differential comparator) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x5D	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure voltage) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x5E	R/W	DDDD	VOH (PPMU measure current) c-coefficient	0x8000
XX	0x5F to 0x62	X	XXXX	Reserved	XXXX
01	0x63	R/W	DDDD	VOL (differential comparator) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x64	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure voltage) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x65	R/W	DDDD	VOL (PPMU measure current) c-coefficient	0x8000
XX	0x66 to 0x69	X	XXXX	Reserved	XXXX
CC	0x6A	R/W	DDDD	VCH (PPMU) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x6B	R/W	DDDD	VCL (PPMU) c-coefficient	0x8000
CC	0x6C	R/W	DDDD	PPMU force current c-coefficient	0x8000
XX	0x6D to 0x70	X	XXXX	Reserved	XXXX

<sup>1</sup> X = don't care.<sup>2</sup> CC corresponds to the channel address bits and indicates that there is dedicated register space for each channel.<sup>3</sup> DDDD stands for data.

**CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS**

Reserved bits in any register are undefined. In some cases, a physical (but unused) memory bit may be present, in other cases not. Write operations have no effect. Read operations result in meaningless but deterministic data.

Any SPI read operation from any reserved bit or register results in an unknown but deterministic readback value.

Any SPI write operation to a control bit or control register defined only on Channel 0 must be addressed to at least Channel 0. Any such write that is addressed only to Channel 1 is ignored. Further, any such write that is addressed to both Channel 0 and Channel 1 (as a multichannel write) proceeds as if the write were addressed only to Channel 0. The data addressed to the undefined Channel 1 control bit or control register is ignored.

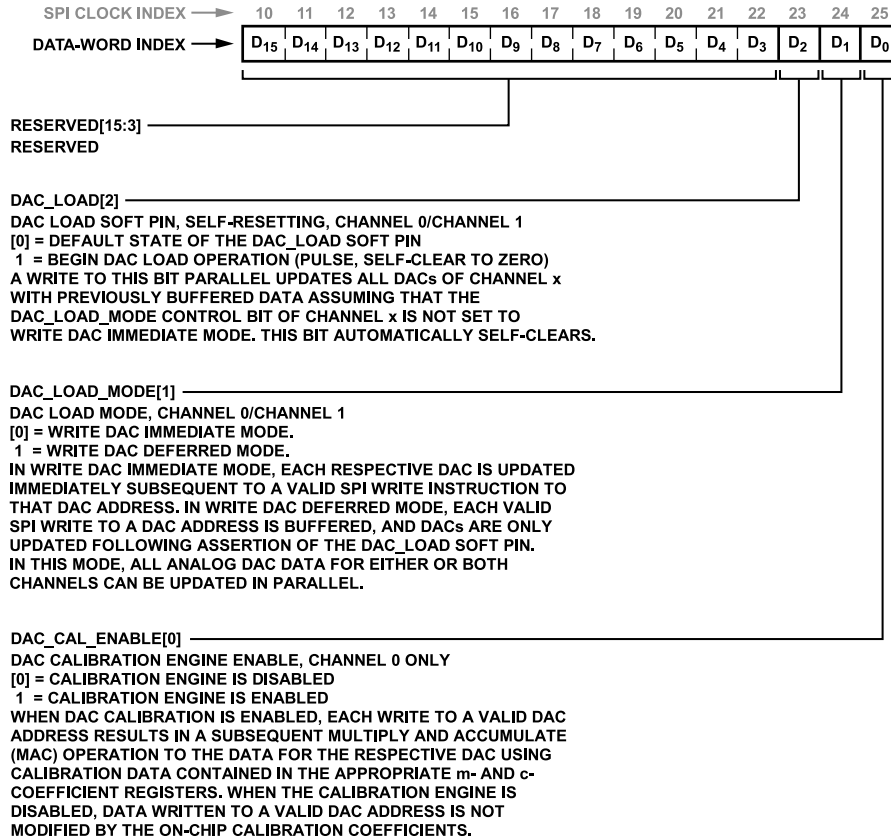


Figure 116. DAC Control Register (ADDR = 0x11)

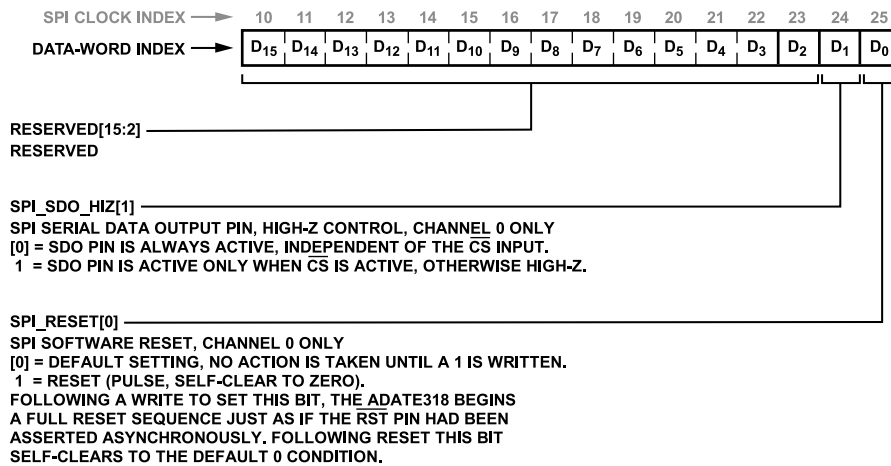
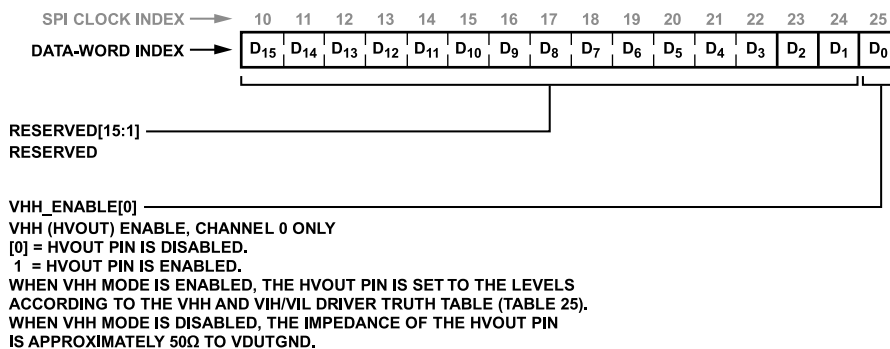


Figure 117. SPI Control Register (ADDR = 0x12)

**CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS**



014

Figure 118. VHH Control Register (ADDR = 0x18) Active Truth Table



## CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS

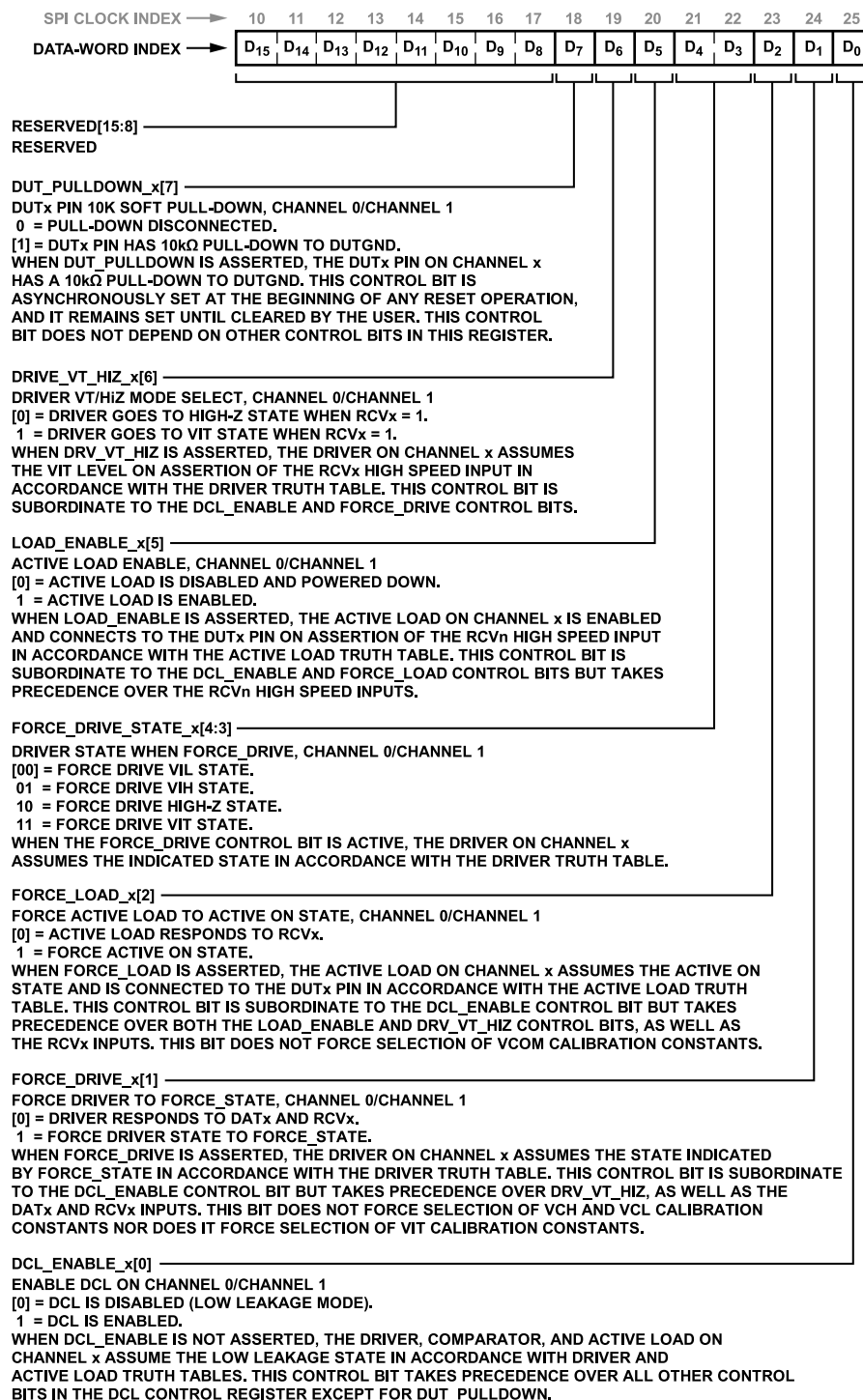


Figure 119. DCL Control Register (ADDR = 0x19)

015

CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS

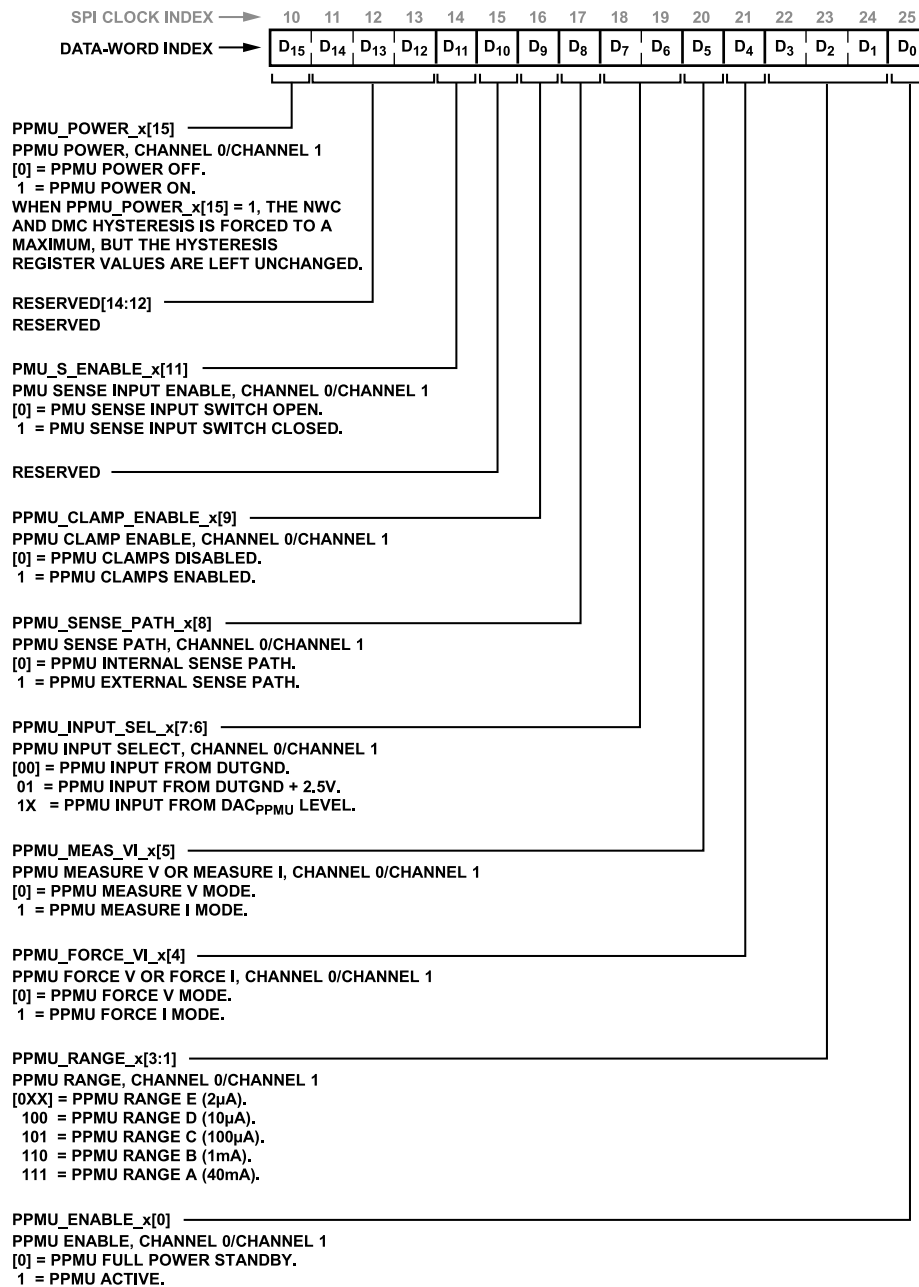
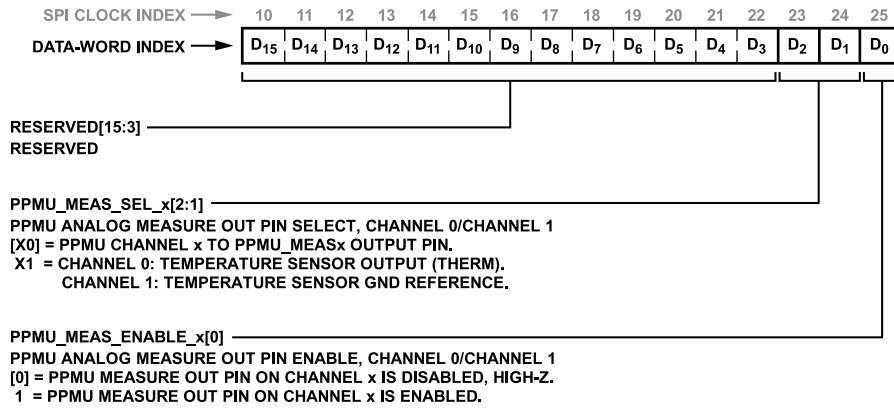


Figure 120. PPMU Control Register (ADDR = 0x1A)

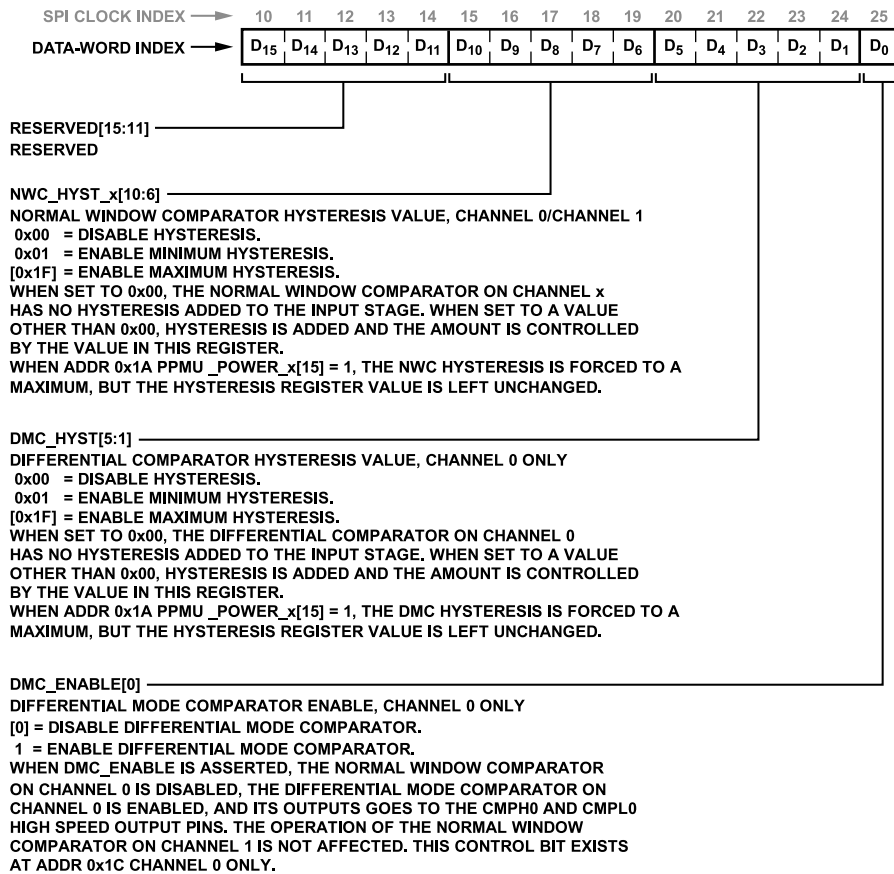
018

CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS



017

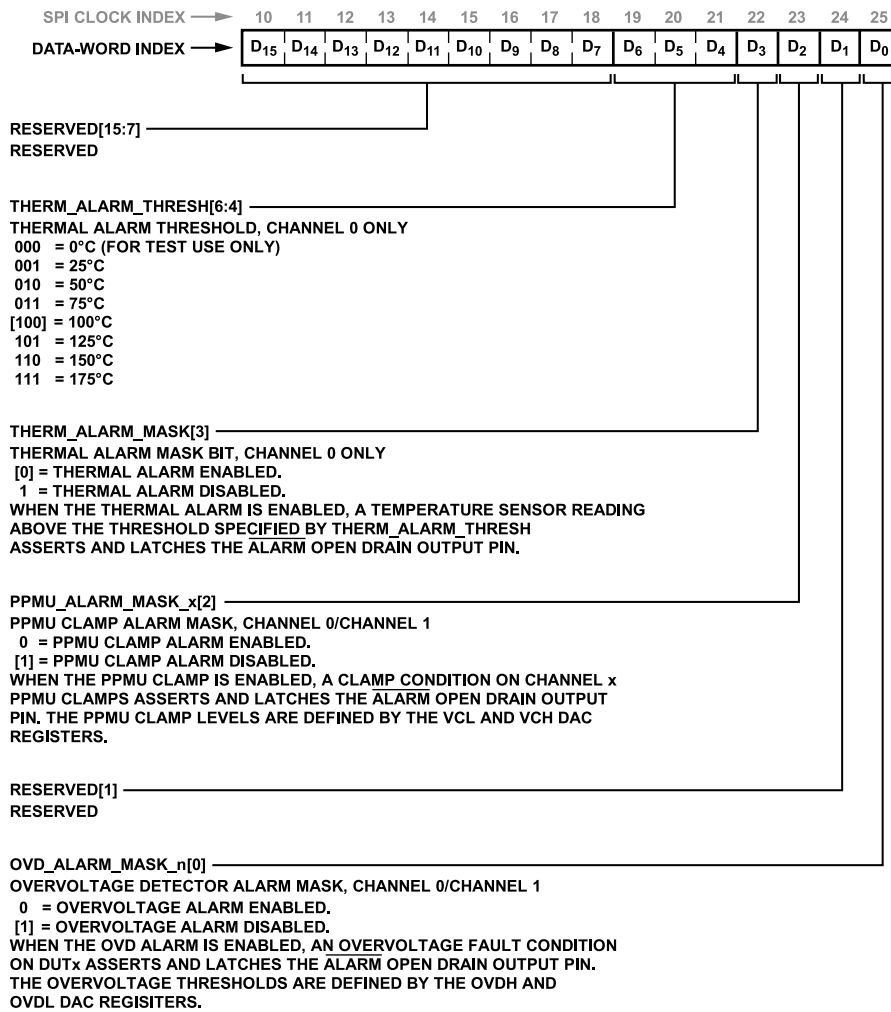
Figure 121. PPMU MEAS Control Register (ADDR = 0x1B)



018

Figure 122. CMP Control Register (ADDR = 0x1C)

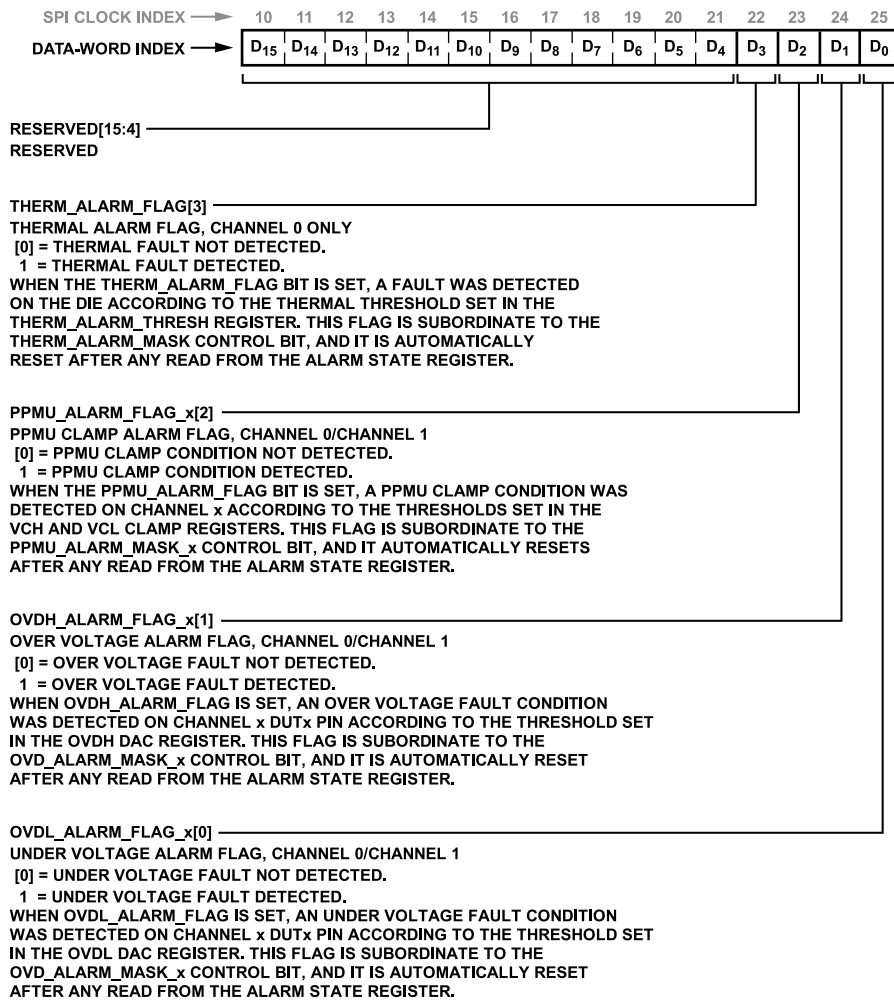
CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS



619

Figure 123. Alarm Mask Register (ADDR = 0x1D)

**CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS**



020

Figure 124. Alarm State Register (ADDR = 0x1E) (Read Only)

CONTROL REGISTER DETAILS

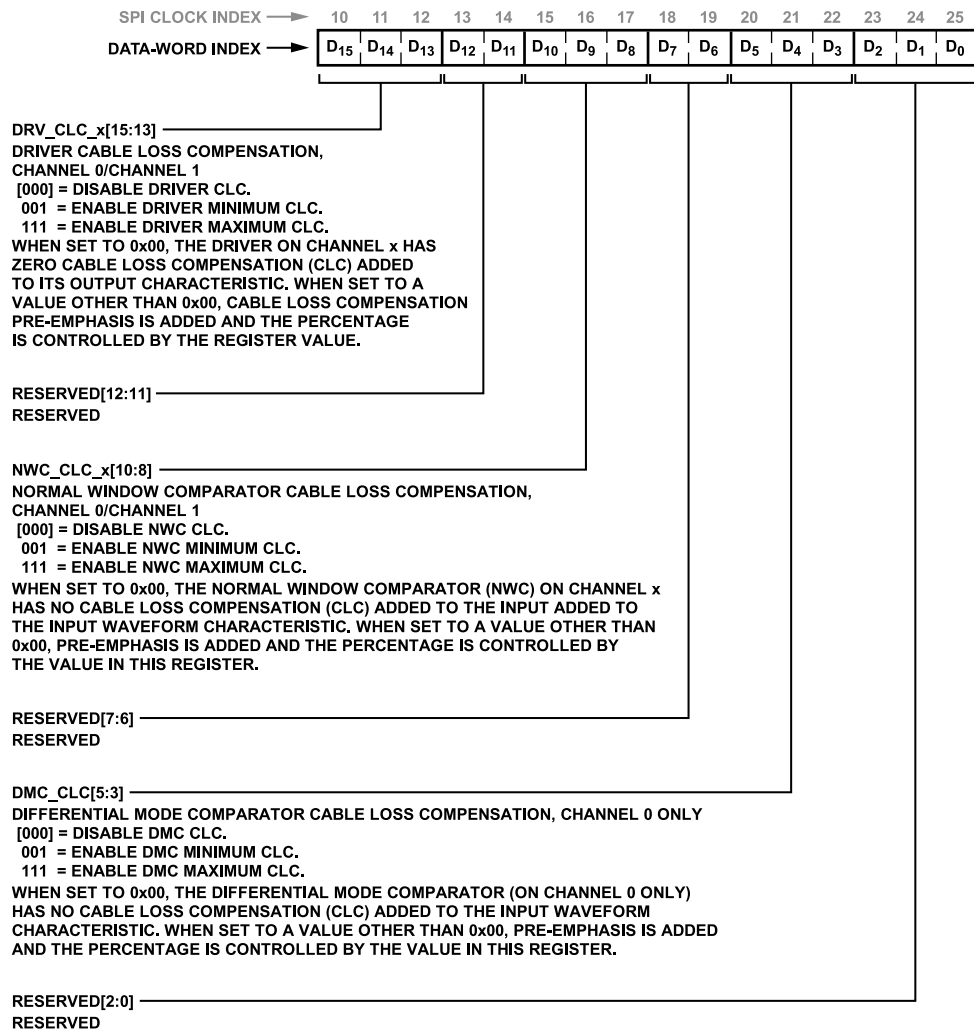


Figure 125. CLC Control Register (ADDR = 0x1F)

120

## LEVEL SETTING DACS

### DAC UPDATE MODES

The ADATE318 provides 24- × 16-bit integrated level setting DACs organized as two channel banks of 12 DACs each. The detailed mapping of the DAC register to pin electronics function is shown in [Table 19](#). Each DAC can be programmed by writing data to the respective SPI register address and channel.

The ADATE318 provides two methods for updating analog DAC levels: DAC immediate update mode and DAC deferred update mode. At release of the  $\overline{CS}$  pin associated with any valid SPI write to a DAC address, the update of analog levels may start immediately, or it can be deferred, depending on the state of the DAC\_LOAD\_MODE control bits in the DAC control register (SPI ADDR 0x11[1] (see [Figure 116](#))). Initiation of the analog level update sequence (and triggering of the on-chip deglitch circuit) actually begins four SCLK cycles following the associated release of the  $\overline{CS}$  pin. For the purpose of this discussion, it is assumed to start coincident with the release of  $\overline{CS}$ . The DAC update mode can be selected independently for each channel bank.

If the DAC\_LOAD\_MODE control bit for a given channel bank is cleared, the DACs assigned to that channel are then in the DAC immediate update mode. Writing to any DAC of that channel causes the corresponding analog level to be updated immediately following the associated release of  $\overline{CS}$ . Because all analog levels are updated on a per-channel basis, any previously pending DAC writes queued to the channel (while in deferred update mode) are also updated at this time. This situation can arise if DAC writes are queued to the channel while in deferred update mode, and the DAC\_LOAD\_MODE bit is subsequently changed to immediate update mode before the analog levels are updated by writing to the respective DAC\_LOAD soft pin. The queued data is not lost. Note that writing to the DAC\_LOAD soft pin has no effect in immediate update mode.

If the DAC\_LOAD\_MODE control bit for a given channel is set, the DACs assigned to that channel are in the deferred update mode. Writing to any DAC of that channel only queues the DAC data into that channel. The analog update of queued DAC levels is deferred until the respective DAC\_LOAD soft pin is set (SPI ADDR 0x11[2] (see [Figure 116](#))). The DAC deferred update mode, in conjunction with the respective DAC\_LOAD soft pin, provides the means to queue all DAC level writes to a given channel bank before synchronously updating the analog levels with a single SPI command.

Certain pin electronics functions, such as VHH, OVDH, OVDL, and the spare DAC, do not fit neatly within a particular channel bank. However, they must be updated as a part of the channel bank to which they are assigned as shown in [Table 19](#).

The ADATE318 provides a feature in which a single SPI write operation can address two channels at one time (see [Figure 115](#)). This

feature makes possible a scenario in which a SPI write operation can address corresponding DACs on both channels at the same time even though the channels may be configured with different DAC update modes. In such a case, the part behaves as expected. For example, if both channels are in immediate update mode, the update of analog levels of both channel banks begins after the associated release of the  $\overline{CS}$  pin. If both channels are in deferred update mode, the update of analog levels is deferred for both channels until the corresponding DAC\_LOAD bits are set. If one channel is in deferred update mode and the other channel is in immediate update mode, the former channel defers analog updates until the corresponding DAC\_LOAD bit is written, and the latter channel begins analog updates immediately after the associated release of the  $\overline{CS}$  pin.

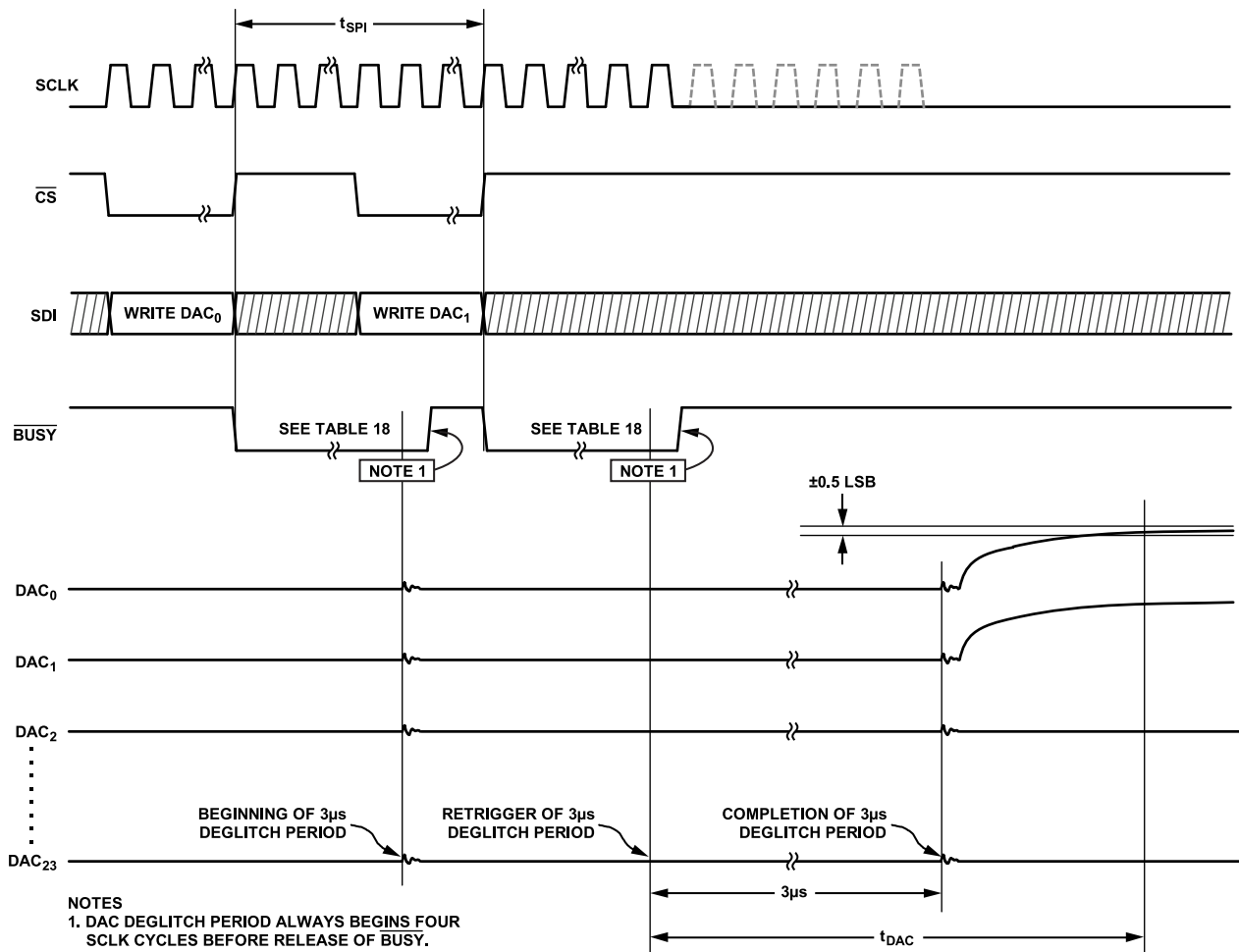
An on-chip deglitch circuit with a period of approximately 3  $\mu$ s is provided to prevent DAC-to-DAC crosstalk whenever an analog update is processed. Only one deglitch circuit is provided per chip, and it must operate over all physical DACs (both channels) at the same time. The deglitch circuit can be retriggered when an analog levels update is initiated before a previous update operation has completed. In the case of a dual-channel immediate mode DAC write using a single SPI command, the deglitch circuit is triggered once after data is loaded into both DAC channels. Analog transitions at the DAC outputs do not begin until the deglitch circuit has timed out, and final settling to full precision requires an additional 7  $\mu$ s beyond the end of the 3  $\mu$ s deglitch interval. Total settling time following release of the associated  $\overline{CS}$  is approximately 10  $\mu$ s. Note that prolonged and consecutive retriggering of the deglitch circuit by one channel may cause the apparent settling time of analog levels on the other channel to be much longer than the specified 10  $\mu$ s.

A typical DAC update sequence is illustrated in [Figure 126](#) in which two immediate mode DAC update commands are written in direct succession. This example illustrates what happens when a DAC update command is written subsequent to a previous update command that has not yet finished its deglitch and settling sequence.

### Recommended Sequence for OVDH DAC Level Addressing

For correct OVDH addressing, first write data to the OVDH DAC level at SPI 0x0C at CH0. If in DAC immediate mode, the OVDH data write must be followed by either a DAC\_LOAD command to SPI 0x11[2] at CH1 or a subsequent write to any other CH1 DAC data address before the OVDH value will be updated. If in DAC deferred mode, the OVDH DAC level write must be followed by a DAC\_LOAD command to SPI 0x11[2] at CH1 (not CH0) before the analog OVDH value will be updated.

LEVEL SETTING DACS



Addressing M and C Registers

Some DACs have pairs of m/c-coefficients that are controlled depending on other register status. Table 20 details the specific register settings and register addresses for the different pairs (X = don't care).

Table 20. M- and C-Register Mapping

SPI Address (Channel)	DAC Name	Functional (DAC Usage) Description	m-register	c-register	VHH_ENABLE 0x18[0]	DMC_ENABLE 0x1C[0]	LOAD_ENABLEx 0x19[5]	PPMU_POWERx 0x1A[15]	PPMU_MEAS_Vlx 0x1A[5]	PPMU_FORCE_Vlx 0x1A[4]	PPMU_RANGEx (0x1A[3:1])
0x0D[0]	OVDL	Overvoltage detect low	0x2D[0]	0x3D[0]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x04[0]	VOH0	NWC high level, Channel 0	0x24[0]	0x34[0]	X	0	X	0	X	X	XXX
		DMC high level	0x44[0]	0x5C[0]	X	1	X	0	X	X	XXX
		PPMU go/no-go MV high level, Channel 0	0x45[0]	0x5D[0]	X	X	X	1	0	X	XXX
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range A high level, Channel 0	0x46[0]	0x5E[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	111



## LEVEL SETTING DACS

Table 20. M- and C-Register Mapping (Continued)

SPI Address (Channel)	DAC Name	Functional (DAC Usage) Description	m-register	c-register	VHH_ENABLE 0x18[0]	DMC_ENABLE 0x1C[0]	LOAD_ENABLEx 0x19[5]	PPMU_POWERx 0x1A[15]	PPMU_MEAS_Vix 0x1A[5]	PPMU_FORCE_Vix 0x1A[4]	PPMU_RANGEx (0x1A[3:1])
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range B high level, Channel 0	0x47[0]	0x5E[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	110
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range C high level, Channel 0	0x48[0]	0x5E[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	101
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range D high level, Channel 0	0x49[0]	0x5E[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	100
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range E high level, Channel 0	0x4A[0]	0x5E[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	0XX
0x05[0]	VOL0	NWC low level, Channel 0	0x25[0]	0x35[0]	X	0	X	0	X	X	XXX
		DMC low level	0x4B[0]	0x63[0]	X	1	X	0	X	X	XXX
		PPMU go/no-go MV low level, Channel 0	0x4C[0]	0x64[0]	X	X	X	1	0	X	XXX
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range A low level, Channel 0	0x4D[0]	0x65[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	111
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range B low level, Channel 0	0x4E[0]	0x65[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	110
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range C low level, Channel 0	0x4F[0]	0x65[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	101
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range D low level, Channel 0	0x50[0]	0x65[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	100
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range E low level, Channel 0	0x51[0]	0x65[0]	X	X	X	1	1	X	0XX
0x08[0]	VIOH0	Load IOH level, Channel 0	0x28[0]	0x38[0]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x09[0]	VIOL0	Load IOL level, Channel 0	0x29[0]	0x39[0]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x02[0]	VIT0/ VCOM0	Drive term level, Channel 0	0x22[0]	0x32[0]	X	X	0	X	X	X	XXX
		Load commutation voltage, Channel 0	0x42[0]	0x5A[0]	X	X	1	X	X	X	XXX
0x01[0]	VIH0	Drive high level, Channel 0	0x21[0]	0x31[0]	0	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
		HVOUT drive high level, Channel 0	0x41[0]	0x59[0]	1	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x03[0]	VIL0	Drive low level, Channel 0	0x23[0]	0x33[0]	0	X	X	X	X	X	XXX

## LEVEL SETTING DACS

Table 20. M- and C-Register Mapping (Continued)

SPI Address (Channel)	DAC Name	Functional (DAC Usage) Description	m-register	c-register	VHH_ENABLE 0x18[0]	DMC_ENABLE 0x1C[0]	LOAD_ENABLEx 0x19[5]	PPMU_POWERx 0x1A[15]	PPMU_MEAS_Vix 0x1A[5]	PPMU_FORCE_Vix 0x1A[4]	PPMU_RANGEx (0x1A[3:1])
		HVOUT drive low level, Channel 0	0x43[0]	0x5B[0]	1	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x06[0]	VCH0	Ref clamp high level, Channel 0	0x26[0]	0x36[0]	X	X	X	0	X	X	XXX
		PPMU clamp high level, Channel 0	0x52[0]	0x6A[0]	X	X	X	1	X	X	XXX
0x07[0]	VCL0	Ref clamp low level, Channel 0	0x27[0]	0x37[0]	X	X	X	0	X	X	XXX
		PPMU clamp low level, Channel 0	0x53[0]	0x6B[0]	X	X	X	1	X	X	XXX
0x0A[0]	PPMU0	PPMU VIN FV level, Channel 0	0x2A[0]	0x3A[0]	X	X	X	X	X	0	XXX
		PPMU VIN FI Range A level, Channel 0	0x54[0]	0x6C[0]	X	X	X	X	X	1	111
		PPMU VIN FI Range B level, Channel 0	0x55[0]	0x6C[0]	X	X	X	X	X	1	110
		PPMU VIN FI Range C level, Channel 0	0x56[0]	0x6C[0]	X	X	X	X	X	1	101
		PPMU VIN FI Range D Level, Channel 0	0x57[0]	0x6C[0]	X	X	X	X	X	1	100
		PPMU VIN FI Range E level, Channel 0	0x58[0]	0x6C[0]	X	X	X	X	X	1	0XX
0x0B[0]	VHH	VHH level	0x2B[0]	0x3B[0]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x0C[0]	OVDH	Overvoltage detect high	0x2C[0]	0x3C[0]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x04[1]	VOH1	NWC high level, Channel 1	0x24[1]	0x34[1]	X	X	X	0	X	X	XXX
		PPMU go/no-go MV high level, Channel 1	0x45[1]	0x5D[1]	X	X	X	1	0	X	XXX
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range A high level, Channel 1	0x46[1]	0x5E[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	111
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range B high level, Channel 1	0x47[1]	0x5E[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	110
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range C high level, Channel 1	0x48[1]	0x5E[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	101
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range D high level, Channel 1	0x49[1]	0x5E[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	100
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range E high level, Channel 1	0x4A[1]	0x5E[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	0XX
0x05[1]	VOL1	NWC low level, Channel 1	0x25[1]	0x35[1]	X	X	X	0	X	X	XXX

## LEVEL SETTING DACS

Table 20. M- and C-Register Mapping (Continued)

SPI Address (Channel)	DAC Name	Functional (DAC Usage) Description	m-register	c-register	VHH_ENABLE 0x18[0]	DMC_ENABLE 0x1C[0]	LOAD_ENABLEx 0x19[5]	PPMU_POWERx 0x1A[15]	PPMU_MEAS_Vix 0x1A[5]	PPMU_FORCE_Vix 0x1A[4]	PPMU_RANGEx (0x1A[3:1])
		PPMU go/no-go MV low level, Channel 1	0x4C[1]	0x64[1]	X	X	X	1	0	X	XXX
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range A low level, Channel 1	0x4D[1]	0x65[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	111
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range B low level, Channel 1	0x4E[1]	0x65[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	110
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range C low level, Channel 1	0x4F[1]	0x65[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	101
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range D low level, Channel 1	0x50[1]	0x65[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	100
		PPMU go/no-go MI Range E low level, Channel 1	0x51[1]	0x65[1]	X	X	X	1	1	X	0XX
0x08[1]	VIOH1	Load IOH level, Channel 1	0x28[1]	0x38[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x09[1]	VIOL1	Load IOL level, Channel 1	0x29[1]	0x39[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x02[1]	VIT1/ VCOM1	Drive term level, Channel 0	0x22[1]	0x32[1]	X	X	0	X	X	X	XXX
		Load commutation voltage, Channel 1	0x42[1]	0x5A[1]	X	X	1	X	X	X	XXX
0x01[1]	VIH1	Drive high level, Channel 1	0x21[1]	0x31[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x03[1]	VIL1	Drive low level, Channel 1	0x23[1]	0x33[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX
0x06[1]	VCH1	Ref clamp high level, Channel 1	0x26[1]	0x36[1]	X	X	X	0	X	X	XXX
		PPMU clamp high level, Channel 1	0x52[1]	0x6A[1]	X	X	X	1	X	X	XXX
0x07[1]	VCL1	Ref clamp low level, Channel 1	0x27[1]	0x37[1]	X	X	X	0	X	X	XXX
		PPMU clamp low level, Channel 1	0x53[1]	0x6B[1]	X	X	X	1	X	X	XXX
0x0A[1]	PPMU1	PPMU VIN FV level, Channel 1	0x2A[1]	0x3A[1]	X	X	X	X	X	0	XXX
		PPMU VIN FI Range A level, Channel 1	0x54[1]	0x6C[1]	X	X	X	X	X	1	111
		PPMU VIN FI Range B level, Channel 1	0x55[1]	0x6C[1]	X	X	X	X	X	1	110
		PPMU VIN FI Range C level, Channel 1	0x56[1]	0x6C[1]	X	X	X	X	X	1	101

## LEVEL SETTING DACS

Table 20. M- and C-Register Mapping (Continued)

SPI Address (Channel)	DAC Name	Functional (DAC Usage) Description	m-register	c-register	VHH_ENABLE 0x18[0]	DMC_ENABLE 0x1C[0]	LOAD_ENABLEx 0x19[5]	PPMU_POWERx 0x1A[15]	PPMU_MEAS_VIx 0x1A[5]	PPMU_FORCE_VIx 0x1A[4]	PPMU_RANGEx (0x1A[3:1])
		PPMU VIN FI Range D level, Channel 1	0x57[1]	0x6C[1]	X	X	X	X	X	1	100
		PPMU VIN FI Range E level, Channel 1	0x58[1]	0x6C[1]	X	X	X	X	X	1	0XX
0x0E[0]	Spare	Spare level	0x2E[0]	0x3E[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX

## DAC TRANSFER FUNCTIONS

Table 21. Detailed DAC Code to Voltage Level Transfer Functions

Levels	Programmable DAC Range, <sup>1</sup> 0x0000 to 0xFFFF	DAC-to-Level and Level-to-DAC Transfer Functions
VIHx, VILx, VITx/VCOMx, VOLx, VOHx, VCHx, VCLx, OVDHx, OVDLx	-2.5 V to +7.5 V	$V_{OUT} = 2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND) + V_{DUTGND}$ $DAC = [V_{OUT} - V_{DUTGND} + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [(2^{16}) / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
VHH	-3.0 V to +17.0 V	$V_{OUT} = 4 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.6 \times (VREF - VREFGND) + V_{DUTGND}$ $DAC = [V_{OUT} - V_{DUTGND} + 0.6 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (4 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
IOHx, IOLx	-12.5 mA to +37.5 mA	$I_{OUT} = [2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times (25 \text{ mA}/5)$ $DAC = [(I_{OUT} \times (5/25 \text{ mA})) + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
PPMU_VINx (FV)	-2.5 V to +7.5 V	$V_{OUT} = 2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND) + V_{DUTGND}$ $DAC = [V_{OUT} - V_{DUTGND} + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
PPMU_VINx (FI, Range A)	-80 mA to +80 mA	$I_{OUT} = [2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND) - 2.5] \times (80 \text{ mA}/5)$ $DAC = [(I_{OUT} \times (5/80 \text{ mA})) + 2.5 + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
PPMU_VINx (FI, Range B)	-2 mA to +2 mA	$I_{OUT} = [2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND) - 2.5] \times (2 \text{ mA}/5)$ $DAC = [(I_{OUT} \times (5/2 \text{ mA})) + 2.5 + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
PPMU_VINx (FI, Range C)	-200 $\mu$ A to +200 $\mu$ A	$I_{OUT} = [2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND) - 2.5] \times (200 \mu\text{A}/5)$ $DAC = [(I_{OUT} \times (5/200 \mu\text{A})) + 2.5 + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
PPMU_VINx (FI, Range D)	-20 $\mu$ A to +20 $\mu$ A	$I_{OUT} = [2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND) - 2.5] \times (20 \mu\text{A}/5)$ $DAC = [(I_{OUT} \times (5/20 \mu\text{A})) + 2.5 + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$
PPMU_VINx (FI, Range E)	-4 $\mu$ A to +4 $\mu$ A	$I_{OUT} = [2 \times (VREF - VREFGND) \times (DAC/2^{16}) - 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND) - 2.5] \times (4 \mu\text{A}/5)$ $DAC = [(I_{OUT} \times (5/4 \mu\text{A})) + 2.5 + 0.5 \times (VREF - VREFGND)] \times [2^{16} / (2 \times (VREF - VREFGND))]$

<sup>1</sup> Programmable ranges include the margin outside the specified performance range, allowing for offset and gain calibration.

Table 22. Load Transfer Functions

Load Level	Transfer Functions	Notes
IOLx	$VIOLx / (VREF - VREFGND) \times 25 \text{ mA}$	VIOLx and VIOHx DAC levels are not referenced to $V_{DUTGND}$ .
IOHx	$VIOHx / (VREF - VREFGND) \times 25 \text{ mA}$	

Table 23. PPMU Transfer Functions

PPMU Mode	Transfer Functions <sup>1</sup>	Uncalibrated PPMU_VIN DAC Settings to Achieve Specified PPMU Range
FV	$V_{OUT} = \text{PPMU\_VINx}$	-2.0 V < PPMU_VINx < +6.5 V
MV	$V_{PPMU\_MEASx} = V_{DUTx}$ (internal sense path)	N/A
MV	$V_{PPMU\_MEASx} = V_{PPMU\_Sx}$ (external sense path)	N/A
FI	$I_{OUT} = [\text{PPMU\_VINx} - (VREF - VREFGND)] / (5 \times R_{PPMU})$	0.0 V < PPMU_VINx < 5.0 V

## LEVEL SETTING DACS

Table 23. PPMU Transfer Functions (Continued)

PPMU Mode	Transfer Functions <sup>1</sup>	Uncalibrated PPMU_VIN DAC Settings to Achieve Specified PPMU Range
MI	$V_{PPMU\_MEASx} = [V_{REF} - V_{REFGND}]/2 + (5 \times I_{OUT} \times R_{PPMU}) + V_{DUTGND}$	N/A

<sup>1</sup> RPPMU = 12.5 Ω for Range A, 500 Ω for Range B, 5.0 kΩ for Range C, 50 kΩ for Range D, and 250 kΩ for Range E.

Table 24. VHH Transfer Functions

VHH Mode	Transfer Functions
VHH	$HV_{OUT} = 2 \times [V_{HH} + (V_{REF} - V_{REFGND})/5] + V_{DUTGND}$
VIL	$HV_{OUT} = V_{IL0} + V_{DUTGND}$
VIH	$HV_{OUT} = V_{IH0} + V_{DUTGND}$

## GAIN AND OFFSET CORRECTION

Each DAC within the ADATE318 has independent gain (m) and offset (c) correction registers that allow digital trim of gain and offset errors. DACs that are shared between functions or levels are provided with per-level or per-function gain and offset correction registers, as appropriate. These registers provide the ability to calibrate out errors in the complete signal chain, which includes error in pin electronics function as well as the DACs. All m- and c-registers are volatile and must be loaded after power-on as part of a calibration cycle if values other than the defaults are required.

The gain and offset correction function can be bypassed by clearing the DAC\_CAL\_ENABLE bit in the SPI DAC control register (SPI ADDR 0x11[0]; see Figure 116). This bypass mode is available on a per-chip basis only; that is, it is not possible to bypass calibration for a subset of the DACs.

The calibration function, when enabled, adjusts the numerical data sent to each DAC according to the following equation:

$$X_2 = \left[ \left( \frac{m+1}{2^n} \right) \times X_1 \right] + (c - 2^{n-1}) \quad (1)$$

where:

$X_2$  = the data-word loaded into the DAC and returned by an SPI read operation.

$X_1$  = the 16-bit data-word written to the DAC SPI input register.

$m$  = the code in the respective DAC gain register (default code = 0xFFFF =  $2^n - 1$ ).

$c$  = the code in the respective DAC offset register (default code = 0x8000 =  $2^{n-1}$ ).

$n$  = the DAC resolution ( $n = 16$ ).

From this equation, it can be seen that the gain applied to the  $X_1$  value is always less than or equal to 1.0, with the effect that a DAC's output voltage can only be made smaller. To compensate for this numerically imposed limitation, the ADATE318's signal paths are designed to have gain guaranteed to be greater than 1.0 when the default m values (0xFFFF) are applied. This guarantees that proper gain calibration is always possible. Note also that the value of c is expressed in raw DAC LSBs; that is, it is calculated without considering the effect of the m-register.

When enabled, the calibration function applies the above operation to the  $X_2$  register(s) only after a SPI write to the respective  $X_1$  register(s). The  $X_2$  registers are not updated after writes to either the m- or c-register. In the case of a dual channel write to the DAC, two respective  $X_2$  registers are sequentially updated using the appropriate m and c values.

X<sub>2</sub> REGISTERS

Each DAC has associated with a single  $X_2$  register. There is no provision for storing separate  $X_2$  values for DACs shared between functions or ranges. Thus, new data must be written to any shared DAC after a mode or range change is performed, even if the old and new DAC data is identical. The ADATE318 provides separate m- and c-registers for all ranges and modes so that the new  $X_2$  value is calculated correctly following the new data write, provided the desired m and c values are stored in advance. The sequence of operations is critical in that the mode or range change must be performed prior to writing the new DAC data, and both m and c values must be present before the new DAC data is written. The m and/or c value can be written either before or after a mode or range change but must be written prior to the DAC data to have the intended effect.

## SAMPLE CALCULATIONS OF M AND C

Because the ADATE318's on-chip DACs have a theoretical output range that exceeds the operating capabilities of the remainder of its signal channels, calibration points must be chosen to be within the normal operating span. Subject to this constraint, calibration is straightforward. One of the keys to understanding the calibration method is to recognize that the intrinsic DAC offset is defined by its output when the input code is 0x0000. This is quite different from the case of the analog signal paths, where a 0 V level occurs when the DAC code is programmed to near quarter-scale.

As a first example, consider the calibration of a drive high level with a theoretical output span of -2.5 V to +7.5 V, a convenient +10.0 V span in which DAC quarter-scale corresponds to precisely 0.0 V out. The ADATE318 drivers do not of course support this full span, but it is a useful choice for illustration of the calibration methodology.

## LEVEL SETTING DACS

1. Set the channel to drive high and program the VIL and VIT DACs for roughly -1.0 V outputs (Code 0x2700, not critical). Program the VIH DAC to quarter-scale (0x4000) and measure Output Voltage  $V_1$ ; then program the DAC to three-quarter-scale (0xC000) and measure Output Voltage  $V_2$ . Note that  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  should be measured with respect to DUTGND.

2. Calculate

$$Actual\_DAC\_FSR = 2 \times (V_2 - V_1)$$

where  $(V_2 - V_1)$  represents half the full-scale span.

3. Calculate the extrapolated DAC voltage at Code 0x0000.

$$V_0 = V_1 - \left( \frac{Actual\_DAC\_FSR}{4} \right) \quad (2)$$

4. Calculate

$$Actual\_DAC\_LSB = \frac{(V_2 - V_1)}{32,768} \quad (3)$$

5. Calculate

$$m = \left[ \frac{5}{(V_2 - V_1)} \times 65,536 \right] - 1 \quad (4)$$

6. Calculate the offset from the ideal -2.5 V.

$$Offset = (-2.5) - V_0 \quad (5)$$

7. Calculate

$$c = 32,768 + \left( \frac{Offset}{Actual\_DAC\_LSB} \right) \quad (6)$$

8. Calculate volts

$$Post\_Calibration\_DAC\_LSB = Actual\_DAC\_LSB \times \left( \frac{5}{V_2 - V_1} \right) \quad (7)$$

The above procedure places the DAC's theoretical 0x0000 output at -2.5 V and its theoretical 0xFFFF output at +7.49985 V (1 LSB

below +7.5 V). The useful range extends from below 0x199A (-1.5 V) to above 0xE666 (+6.5 V), a span of at least 52,428 actual DAC codes.

An alternative calibration approach can be used to map all  $2^{16}$  DAC codes onto the part's specified output range by mapping the zero-code to -1.5 V and the full-scale code to +6.5 V.

1. Repeat Step 1 to Step 4 above.

2. Calculate

$$m = \frac{4}{(V_2 - V_1)} \times 65,535 \quad (8)$$

3. Calculate the offset from the desired -1.5 V.

$$Offset = (-1.5) - V_0 \quad (9)$$

4. Calculate DAC

$$c = 32,768 + \left( \frac{Offset}{Actual\_DAC\_LSB} \right) \quad (10)$$

5. Calculate

$$Post\_Calibration\_DAC\_LSB = \frac{8}{65,536} \text{Volts}$$

Although this second approach gives an apparent 16 bits of resolution covering the full signal range, it must be kept in mind that this is achieved purely by mathematical alteration of the DAC data. The DAC's internal LSB step size is not changed. In this example, the number of internal DAC codes used to cover the signal span remains roughly 52,428 even though the number of user codes has increased to 65,536. A consequence of this is that apparent DNL errors are increased as more input codes are mapped onto the same number of DAC codes. While the second calibration method is included here as an example of what is possible, its use can provide a false sense of improved accuracy and it is therefore not recommended.

## POWER SUPPLY, GROUNDING, AND DECOUPLING STRATEGY

The ADATE318 product is internally divided into a digital core and an analog core.

The VCC and DGND pins provide power and ground, respectively, for the digital core, which includes the SPI and all digital calibration functions. DGND is the logic ground reference for the VCC supply, and VCC should be adequately bypassed to DGND with low ESR bypass capacitors. To reduce transient digital switching noise coupling from the VCC and DGND pins to the analog core, DGND should be connected to a dedicated ground domain that is separate from the analog ground domains. If the application permits, the DGND should share digital ground domain with the system FPGA or ASIC that interfaces with the ADATE318 SPI. All CMOS inputs and outputs are referenced between VCC and DGND, and their valid levels should be guaranteed relative to these.

The analog core of the product includes all analog ATE functional blocks such as DACs, driver, comparator, load, PPMU, VHH driver, and so on. The VPLUS, VDD, and VSS supplies provide power for the analog core. The AGND and PGND are analog ground and analog power ground references, respectively. PGND is generally more noisy with analog switching transients, and it may also have large static dc currents. The AGND is generally more quiet and has relatively small static dc currents. Ideally, these ground domains should be separated, but it is not necessary. They can be connected together outside the chip to a shared analog ground plane. VDD and VSS should be adequately bypassed to the PGND ground domain. Both PGND and AGND (whether separated or shared) should be kept separate from the DGND ground plane as discussed above.

The VPLUS supply pin has the sole purpose to provide high voltage power for the VHH drive capability (HVOUT pin). If the VHH drive capability is used, the VPLUS supply must be provided as specified. If the VHH drive capability is not used, the VPLUS supply can be connected directly to the VDD supply domain to save power.

The ADATE318 also has a DUTGND input pin that can be used to sense the remote DUT ground potential. All DAC functions (with

the exception of VIOH and VIOL active load currents and VPMU when in PPMU FI mode) are adjusted relative to this DUTGND input. Further, the PPMU measure out pins (PPMU\_MEASx) are referenced to DUTGND not AGND. This, therefore, requires the system ADC to reference its inputs relative to DUTGND as well. Referencing the system ADC to AGND results in errors, except in the case that DUTGND is tied to AGND. For applications that do not distinguish between DUT ground reference and system analog ground reference, the DUTGND pin can be connected to the same ground plane as AGND.

The ADATE318 should have ample supply decoupling of 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  on each supply pin located as close to the device as possible, ideally right up against the device. In addition, there should be one 10  $\mu\text{F}$  tantalum capacitor shared across each power domain. The 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor should have low effective series resistance (ESR) and effective series inductance (ESL), such as the common ceramic capacitors that provide a low impedance path to ground at high frequencies to handle transient currents due to internal logic switching.

Digital lines running under the device should be avoided because these couple noise onto the device. The analog ground plane should be allowed to run under the device to avoid noise coupling. The power supply lines should use as large a trace as possible to provide low impedance paths and reduce the effects of glitches on the power supply line. Fast switching digital signals should be shielded with digital ground to avoid radiating noise to other parts of the board and should never be run near the reference inputs. It is essential to minimize noise on all VREF lines. Avoid crossover of digital and analog signals. Traces on opposite sides of the board should run at right angles to each other. This reduces the effects of feedthrough throughout the board. As is the case for all thin packages, care must be taken to avoid flexing the package and to avoid a point load on the surface of this package during the assembly process.

## USER INFORMATION AND TRUTH TABLES

Table 25. Driver Truth Table

DCL Control Register Bits (0x19)					High Speed Inputs			
DCL Enable ADDR 0x19[0]	Force Load ADDR 0x19[2] <sup>1</sup>	Force Drive ADDR 0x19[1] <sup>1</sup>	Force State ADDR 0x19[4:3] <sup>1</sup>	Load Enable ADDR 0x19[5] <sup>1</sup>	DRV_VT_HIZ ADDR 0x19[6] <sup>1</sup>	RCVx <sup>1</sup>	DATx <sup>1</sup>	Driver
0	X	X	XX	X	X	X	X	Low leakage
1	X	1	00	X	X	X	X	VIL
1	X	1	01	X	X	X	X	VIH
1	X	1	10	X	X	X	X	High-Z
1	X	1	11	X	X	X	X	VIT
1	X	0	XX	X	X	0	0	VIL
1	X	0	XX	X	X	0	1	VIH
1	X	0	XX	X	0	1	X	High-Z
1	X	0	XX	X	1	1	X	VIT

<sup>1</sup> X = don't care.

Table 26. Active Load Truth Table

DCL Control Register Bits (0x19)					High Speed Inputs			
DCL Enable ADDR 0x19[0]	Force Load ADDR 0x19[2] <sup>1</sup>	Force Drive ADDR 0x19[1] <sup>1</sup>	Force State ADDR 0x19[4:3] <sup>1</sup>	Load Enable ADDR 0x19[5] <sup>1</sup>	DRV_VT_HIZ ADDR 0x19[6] <sup>1</sup>	RCVx <sup>1</sup>	DATx <sup>1</sup>	Load
0	X	X	XX	X	X	X	X	Low leakage
1	1	X	XX	X	X	X	X	Active on
1	0	X	XX	0	X	X	X	Low leakage
1	0	X	XX	1	X	0	X	Active off
1	0	X	XX	1	0	1	X	Active on
1	0	X	XX	1	1	1	X	Active off

<sup>1</sup> X = don't care.

Table 27. VHH and VIH/VIL Driver Truth Table

VHH_ENABLE ADDR 0x18[0]	CH0 RCV (RCV0) <sup>1</sup>	CH0 DAT (DAT0) <sup>1</sup>	Output of VHH Driver
1	0	0	VIL (Channel 0, VIL DAC)
1	0	1	VIH (Channel 0, VIH DAC)
1	1	X	VHH
0	X	X	Disabled (HVOUT pin set to 0.0 V, approximately 50 Ω impedance)

<sup>1</sup> X = don't care.

Table 28. Comparator Truth Table

DMC ENABLE ADDR 0x1C[0]	CMPH0	CMPL0	CMPH1	CMPL1
0	Normal window compare mode Logic high: VOH0 < VDUT0 Logic low: VOH0 > VDUT0	Normal window compare mode Logic high: VOL0 < VDUT0 Logic low: VOL0 > VDUT0	Normal window compare mode Logic high: VOH1 < VDUT1 Logic low: VOH1 > VDUT1	Normal window compare mode Logic high: VOL1 < VDUT1 Logic low: VOL1 > VDUT1
1	Differential compare mode Logic high: VOH0 < VDUT0 – VDUT1	Differential compare mode Logic high: VOL0 < VDUT0 – VDUT1	Normal window compare mode Logic high: VOH1 < VDUT1 Logic low: VOH1 > VDUT1	Normal window compare mode Logic high: VOL1 < VDUT1 Logic low: VOL1 > VDUT1



## USER INFORMATION AND TRUTH TABLES

Table 28. Comparator Truth Table (Continued)

DMC ENABLE				
ADDR 0x1C[0]	CMPH0	CMPL0	CMPH1	CMPL1
	Logic low: VOH0 > VDUT0 – VDUT1	Logic low: VOL0 > VDUT0 – VDUT1		

### ALARM FUNCTIONS

The ADATE318 contains per-channel overvoltage detectors (OVD), PPMU voltage/current clamps, and a per-chip thermal alarm to detect and signal fault conditions. The status of these circuits may be interrogated via the SPI by reading the alarm state register (SPI ADDR 0x1E; see [Figure 124](#)). This read-only register is cleared by a read operation. In addition, the fault conditions are combined in the fault alarm logic (see [Figure 136](#)) and drive the open drain  $\overline{\text{ALARM}}$  pin to signal that a fault has occurred.

The various alarm circuits are controlled through the alarm mask register (ADDR 0x1D; see [Figure 123](#)). In the default state, the thermal alarm is enabled, and both the overvoltage alarm and the PPMU clamp alarms are masked off.

The only function of the alarm circuits is to detect and signal the presence of a fault. The only actions taken upon detection of a fault are setting of the appropriate register bit and activating the  $\overline{\text{ALARM}}$  pin.

## USER INFORMATION AND TRUTH TABLES

## PPMU EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

Table 29. PPMU External Compensation and Feedforward Capacitors

External Components	Location
220 pF	Between FFCAPB0 and FFCAPA0
220 pF	Between FFCAPB1 and FFCAPA1
1000 pF	Between AGND and SCAP0
1000 pF	Between AGND and SCAP1

Table 30. Other External Components

External Components	Location
10 k $\Omega$	$\overline{\text{ALARM}}$ pull-up to VCC
1 k $\Omega$	$\overline{\text{BUSY}}$ pull-up to VCC

## TEMPERATURE SENSOR

Table 31.

Temperature	Output
0 K	0.00 V
300 K	3.00 V
$T_{\text{KELVIN}}$	$0.00 \text{ V} + (T_{\text{KELVIN}}) \times 10 \text{ mV/K}$

## DEFAULT TEST CONDITIONS

Table 32.

Name	Default Test Condition
VIHx DAC Levels	2.0 V
VITx/VCOMx DAC Levels	1.0 V
VILx DAC Levels	0.0 V
VOHx DAC Levels	6.5 V
VOLx DAC Levels	-1.5 V
VCHx DAC Levels	7.5 V
VCLxDAC Levels	-2.5 V
VIOHxDAC Levels	0.0 mA
VIOLx DAC Levels	0.0 mA
PPMU_VINx DAC Levels	0.0 V
VHH DAC Level	13.0 V
OVDH DAC Levels	7.0 V
OVDL DAC Levels	-2.0 V
DAC_CONTROL	0x0000: DAC calibration disabled, DAC load mode is immediate
VHH_CONTROL	0x0000: HVOOUT (VHH) disabled
DCL_CONTROL	0x0001: DCL enabled, load disabled, high-Z for RCVx = 1, force drive = 0 (to VIL state)
PPMU_CONTROL	0x0000: PPMU disabled, PPMU Range E, Force-V <sup>1</sup> /Measure-V <sup>2</sup> , input to V <sub>DUTGND</sub> , internal sense path, clamps disabled, external PPMU_S open, PPMU_POWER_x off
PPMU_MEAS_CONTROL	0x0000: PPMU_MEASx high-Z
COMPARATOR_CONTROL	0x0000: normal window comparator mode, comparator hysteresis disabled
ALARM_MASK	0x0045: disable alarm functions
PRE_EMPHASIS_CONTROL	0x0000: disable driver CLC, differential comparator CLC, and normal window comparator CLC
Calibration m-Coefficients	1.0 (0xFFFF)
Calibration c-Coefficients	0.0 (0x8000)

**USER INFORMATION AND TRUTH TABLES****Table 32. (Continued)**

Name	Default Test Condition
DATx, RCVx Inputs	Logic low
DUTx Pins	Unterminated
CMPHx, CMLx Outputs	Unterminated
V <sub>DUTGND</sub>	0.0 V

<sup>1</sup> Force-V indicates force voltage.

<sup>2</sup> Measure-V indicates measure voltage.

DETAILED FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

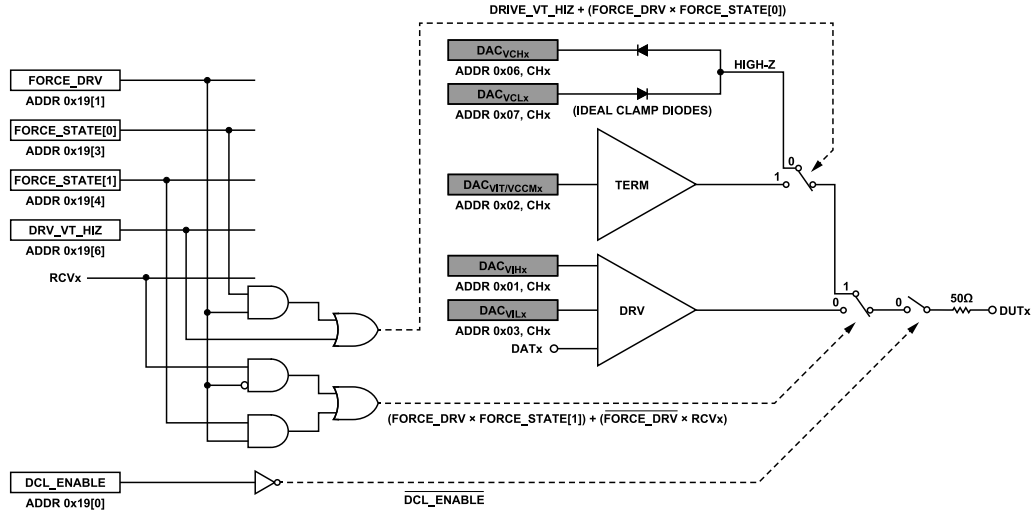
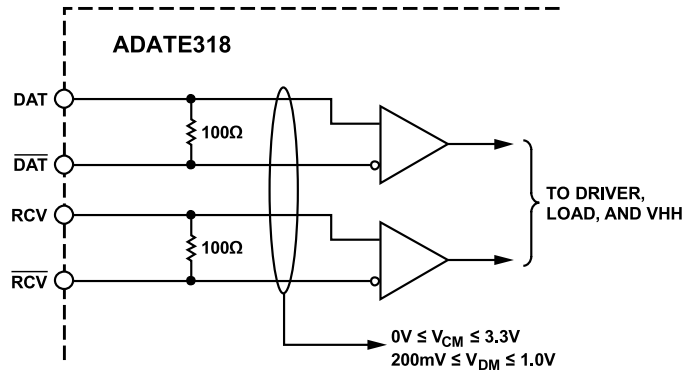


Figure 127. Driver Block Diagram



TYPICAL INPUT WAVEFORMS

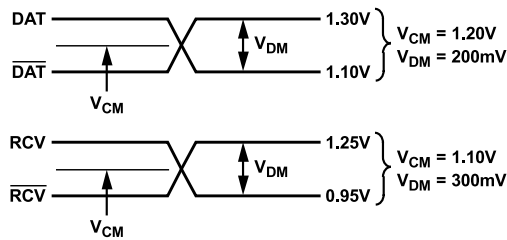


Figure 128. Driver Input Stage Diagram

DETAILED FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

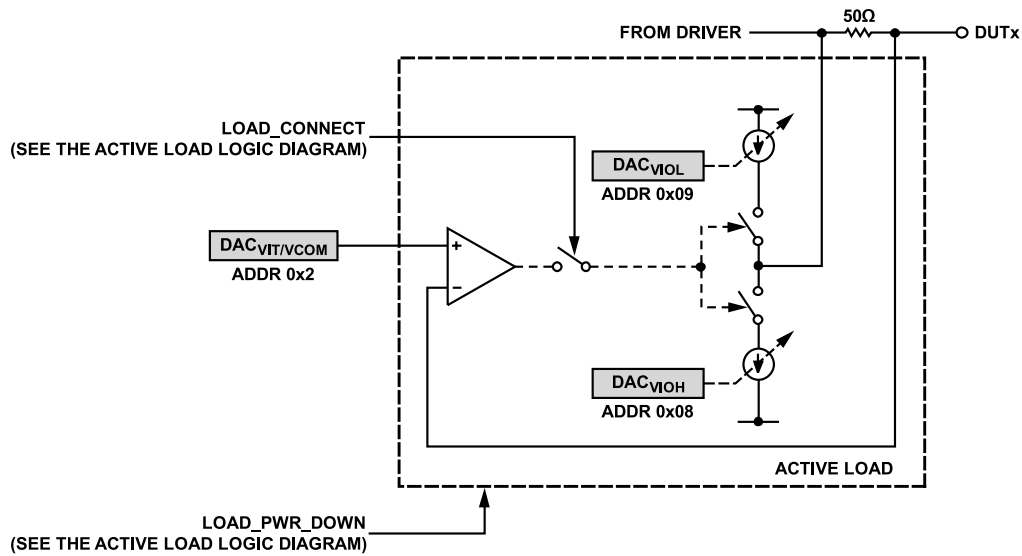
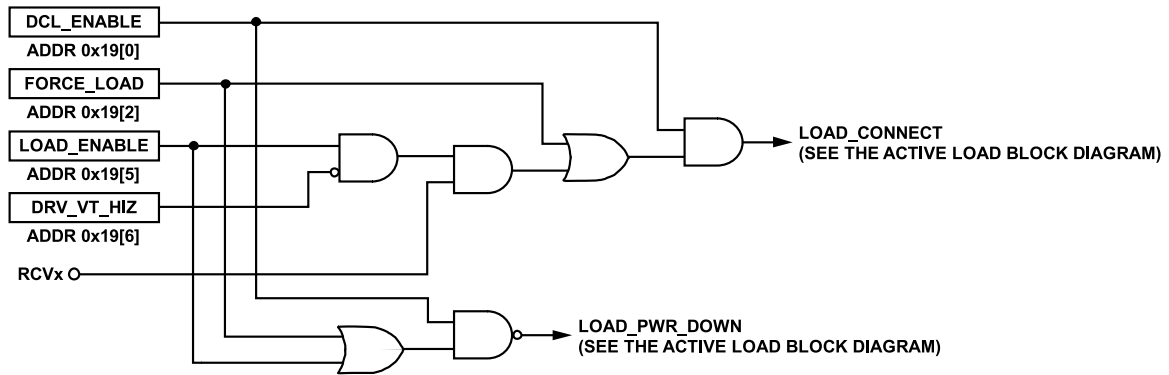


Figure 129. Active Load Block Diagram

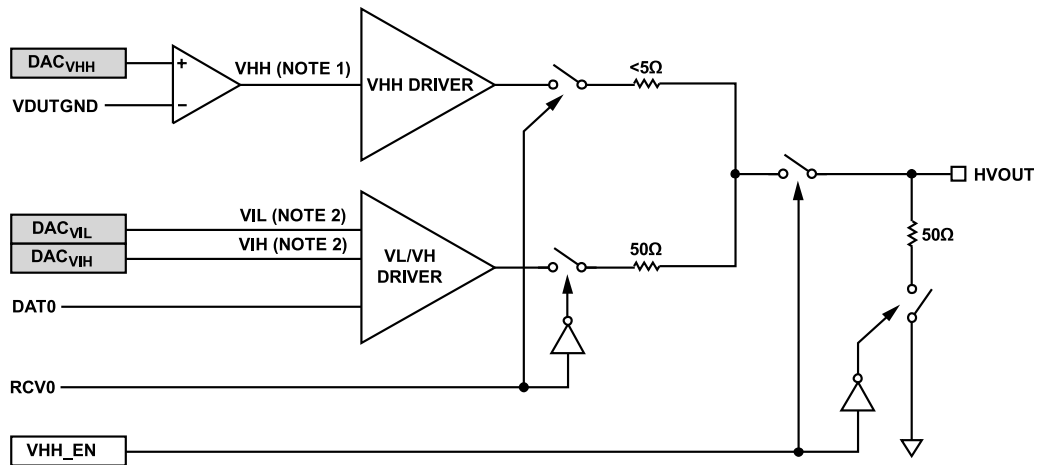


$$LOAD\_CONNECT = DCL\_ENABLE \times (FORCE\_LOAD + RCVx \times \overline{DRV\_VT\_HIZ} \times LOAD\_ENABLE)$$

$$LOAD\_PWR\_DOWN = \overline{DCL\_ENABLE} + \overline{FORCE\_LOAD} \times \overline{LOAD\_ENABLE}$$

Figure 130. Active Load Logic Diagram

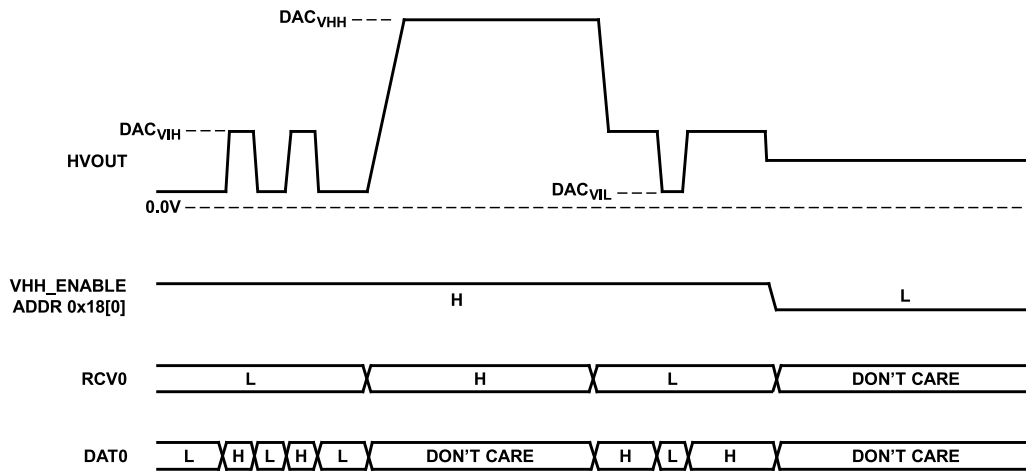
DETAILED FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS



- NOTES
- $V_{HH} = 2 \times (DAC_{VHH} + (V_{REF} - V_{REFGND})/5 + V_{DUTGND}) - V_{DUTGND}$
  - $V_{IL} = DAC_{VIL} + V_{DUTGND}$ ;  $V_{IH} = DAC_{VIH} + V_{DUTGND}$

028

Figure 131. VHH and VIL/VIH Driver Block Diagram



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Figure 132. VHH and VIL/VIH Waveform Diagram

DETAILED FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

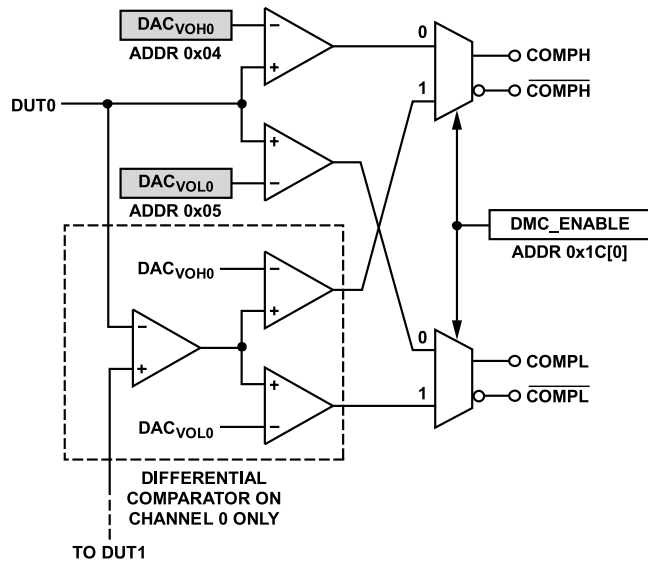


Figure 133. Comparator Block Diagram

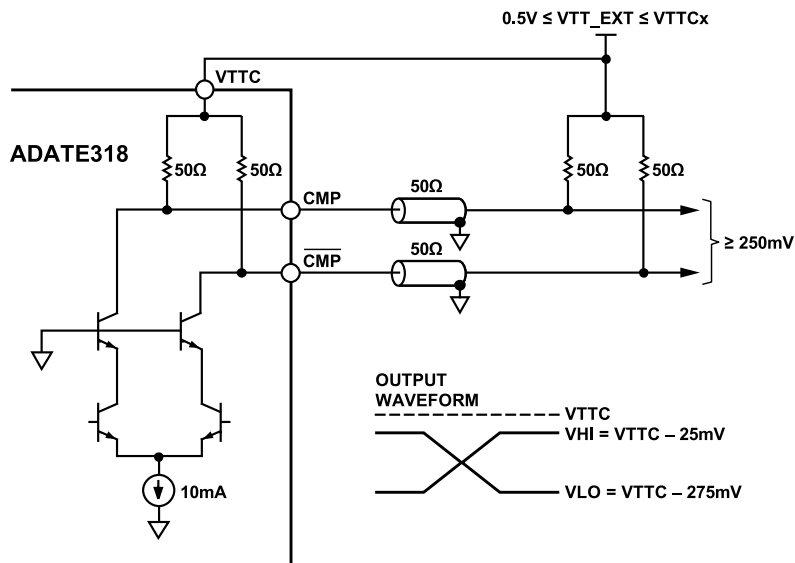


Figure 134. Comparator Output Stage Diagram

DETAILED FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

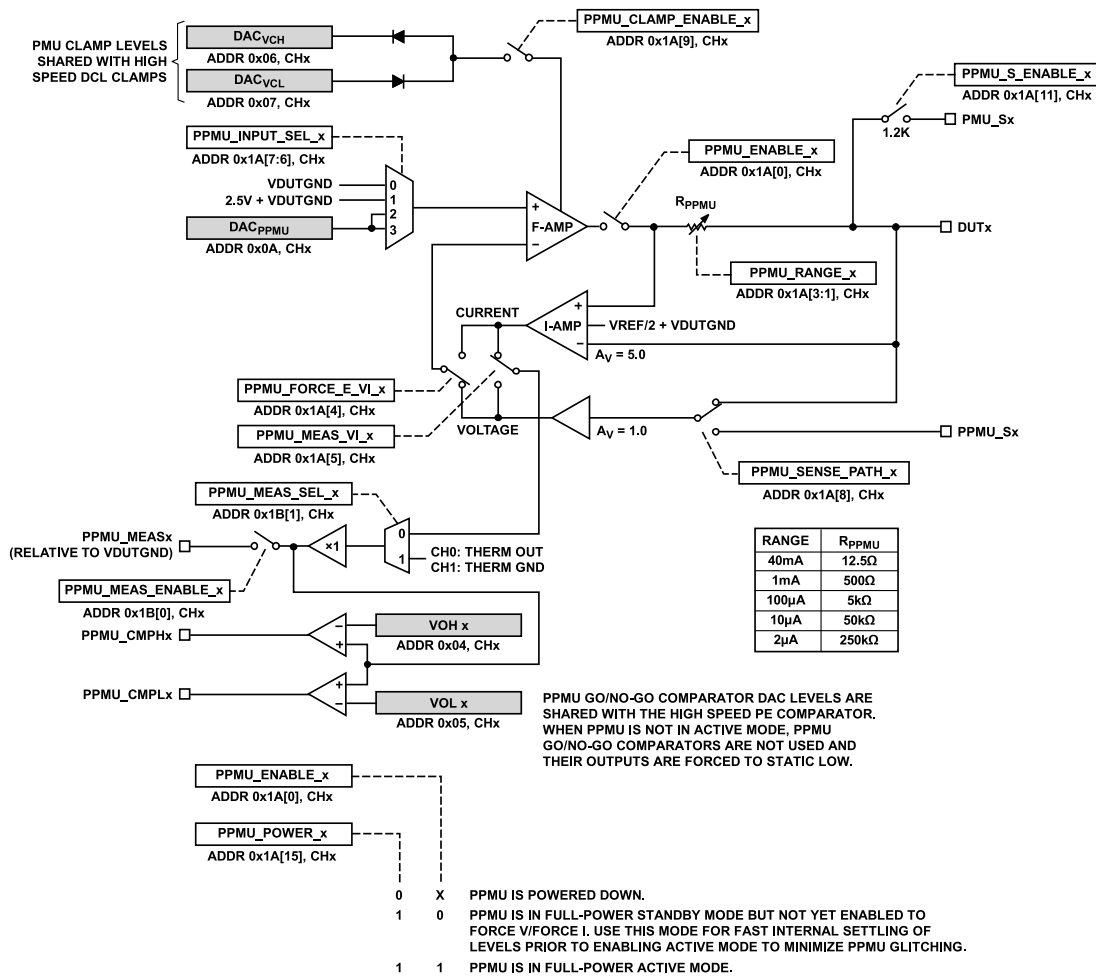


Figure 135. PPMU Block Diagram



DETAILED FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

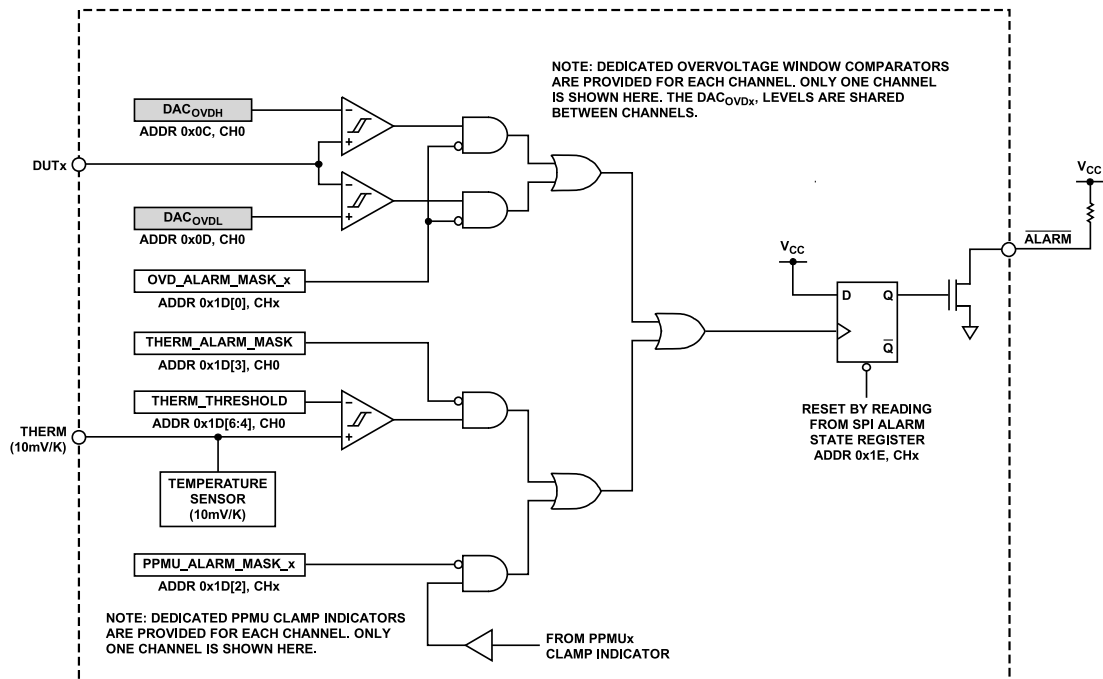
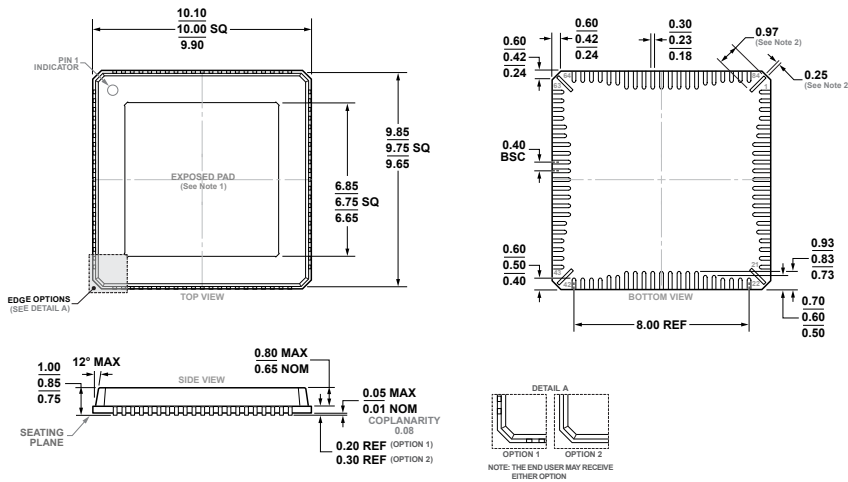


Figure 136. Fault Alarm Block Diagram

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:  
 1. FOR PROPER CONNECTION OF THE EXPOSED PAD, REFER TO THE PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS SECTION OF THIS DATA SHEET.  
 2. TIEBARS MAY OR MAY NOT BE SOLDERED TO THE BOARD.

**Figure 137. 84-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSF]  
 10 mm x 10 mm Body and 0.85 mm Package Height  
 (CP-84-2)  
 Dimensions shown in millimeters**

Updated: August 09, 2023

ORDERING GUIDE

Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADATE318BCPZ	+25°C to +70°C	84-Lead LFCSF (10mm x 10mm w/ EP)	CP-84-2

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

EVALUATION BOARDS

Model <sup>1</sup>	Description
EVAL-ADATE318BCPZ	Evaluation Board

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.