

Circuits from the Lab[®]
Reference Designs

Circuits from the Lab[®] reference designs are engineered and tested for quick and easy system integration to help solve today's analog, mixed-signal, and RF design challenges. For more information and/or support, visit www.analog.com/CN0277.

Devices Connected/Referenced

AD7960	18-Bit, 5 MSPS PuSAR [®] Differential ADC
ADA4897-1/ADA4897-2	1 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, Low Power, Rail-to-Rail Output Single/Dual Amplifiers
AD8031/AD8032	2.7 V, 800 μA , 80 MHz Rail-to-Rail I/O Single/Dual Amplifiers
ADR4550	Ultralow Noise, High Accuracy Voltage References

18-Bit, 5 MSPS, Data Acquisition System Optimized for AC Performance

EVALUATION AND DESIGN SUPPORT

Circuit Evaluation Boards

- [AD7960 Circuit Evaluation Board \(EVAL-AD7960FMCZ\)](#)
- [System Demonstration Platform \(EVAL-SDP-CH1Z\)](#)

Design and Integration Files

- [Schematics, Layout Files, Bill of Materials](#)

CIRCUIT FUNCTION AND BENEFITS

The circuit shown in Figure 1 is an 18-bit, 5 MSPS low power, low noise, high-precision complete data acquisition signal-chain solution that dissipates only 122 mW. The reference, reference buffer, driver amplifiers, and ADC provide an optimized solution with industry-leading SNR of 99 dB, THD of -117 dB. The circuit is ideal for portable applications because of its low power and small PCB footprint.

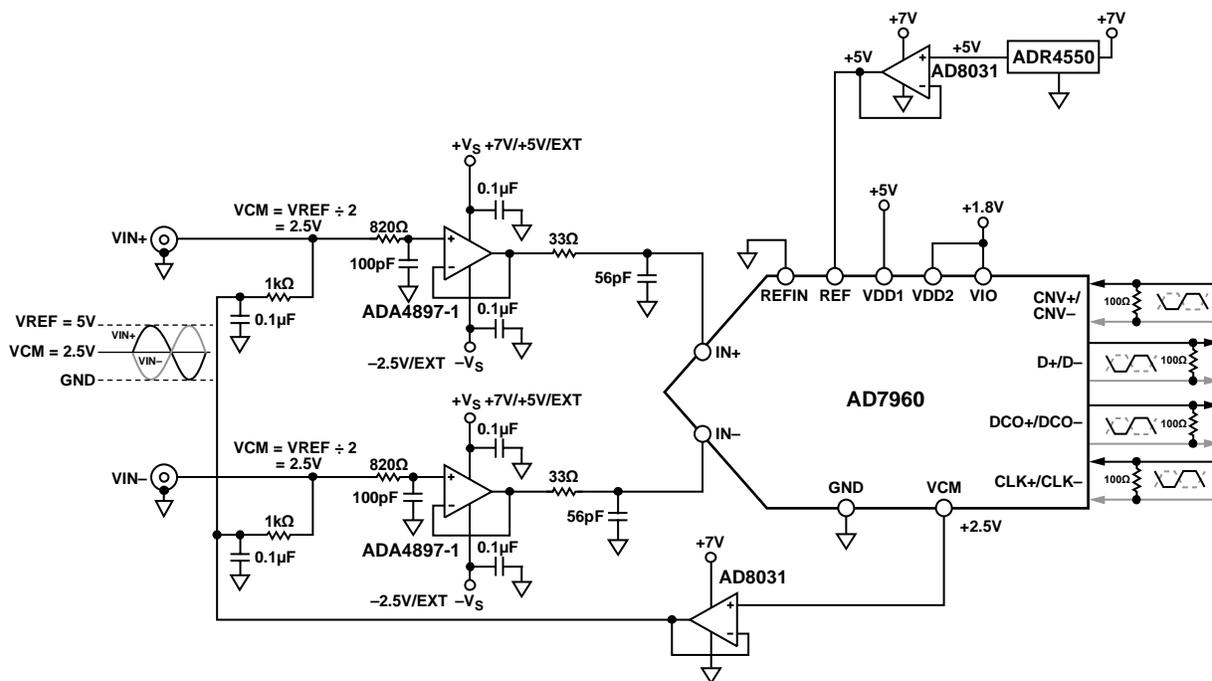


Figure 1. 18-Bit, 5 MSPS Signal Chain (All Connections and Decoupling Not Shown)

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Rev. C

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CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The [ADA4897-1](#) is an ideal candidate for driving the [AD7960](#) high precision 18-bit, 5 MSPS SAR ADC. The [ADA4897-1](#) is a low noise (1 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ typical) and low power (3 mA) rail-to-rail output amplifier that has 230 MHz bandwidth, 120 V/ μs slew rate, and settles to 0.1% in 45 ns.

The input signals to the [ADA4897-1](#) op amps are filtered by the 820 Ω / 100 pF network that has a bandwidth of 2 MHz. Additional filtering at the input of the [AD7960](#) ADC is provided by the 33 Ω / 56 pF network that has a bandwidth of 86 MHz. The latter filter helps to reduce the kick back coming from the cap DAC input of the [AD7960](#) and limits the noise coming to the [AD7960](#) inputs.

The circuit uses supplies of +7 V and -2.5 V for the input [ADA4897-1](#) drivers to minimize power dissipation and to achieve the optimum system distortion performance. The [ADA4897-1](#) output stage is rail-to-rail and swings to within 150 mV of each supply rail. The additional headroom afforded by the +7 V and -2.5 V supplies provides excellent distortion performance.

The [AD7960](#) differential input range is set by a 5 V or 4.096 V external reference voltage. In Figure 1, the 5 V reference is supplied by the [ADR4550](#) is a high precision, low power (max 950 μA operating current), low noise voltage reference featuring $\pm 0.02\%$ maximum initial error, excellent temperature stability, and low output noise. The [AD8031](#) is used to buffer the external reference and the common-mode output voltage of the [AD7960](#), and is an ideal for a wide range of applications, from battery-operated systems with large bandwidth to high-speed systems where component density requires lower power dissipation. The [AD8031](#) is also stable for large capacitive loads, and can drive the decoupling capacitors that are required to minimize voltage spikes caused by transient currents.

The [AD7960](#) digital interface uses low voltage differential signaling (LVDS) to enable high data transfer rates. An LVDS CLK+/CLK- signal must be applied to the [AD7960](#) to transfer data to the digital host.

The [AD7960](#), 5MSPS, 18-bit converter has ± 0.8 LSB INL, ± 0.5 LSB DNL, 100 dB DR, and dissipates only 46.5 mW. As shown in Figure 1, the [AD7960](#) is powered from +5 V (VDD1) and +1.8 V (VDD2 and VIO) supplies. The required 5 V and 1.8 V supplies can be generated using LDOs such as [ADP7104](#) and [ADP124](#).

The [AD7960](#) converts the differential voltage of the antiphase analog inputs (IN+ and IN-) into a digital output. The analog inputs, IN+ and IN-, require a common-mode voltage equal to one-half the reference voltage. The low noise and low power [AD8031](#) amplifier buffers the +5V reference voltage from the low noise and low drift [ADR4550](#) and it also buffers the common-mode output voltage (VCM) of the [AD7960](#). The [ADA4897-1](#) is configured as a unity gain buffer and drives the inputs of the [AD7960](#) with a 0 V to 5 V differential anti-phase (180° out of phase with each other). Figure 2 shows the typical integral nonlinearity as a function of the [AD7960](#) output code is within the specifications of ± 0.8 LSB using a 5 V external reference.

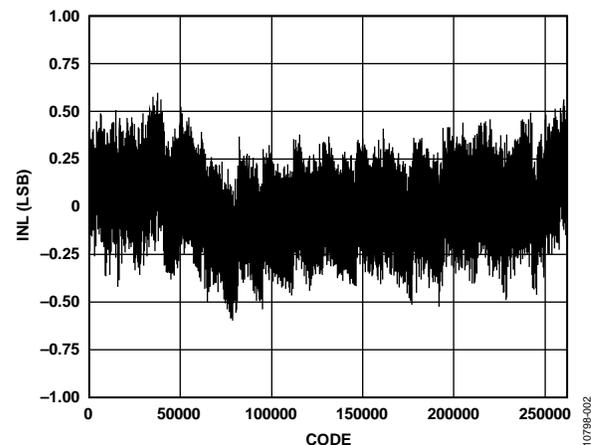


Figure 2. [AD7960](#) Typical Integral Nonlinearity vs. Output Code, REF = 5 V

Histogram and FFT Performance

The precision performance of the circuit shown in the histogram plot in Figure 3 and the FFT plot in Figure 4 using a 5 V external reference. The data was taken using the [EVAL-AD7960FMCZ](#) evaluation board and the Audio Precision SYS-2702 as a signal source.

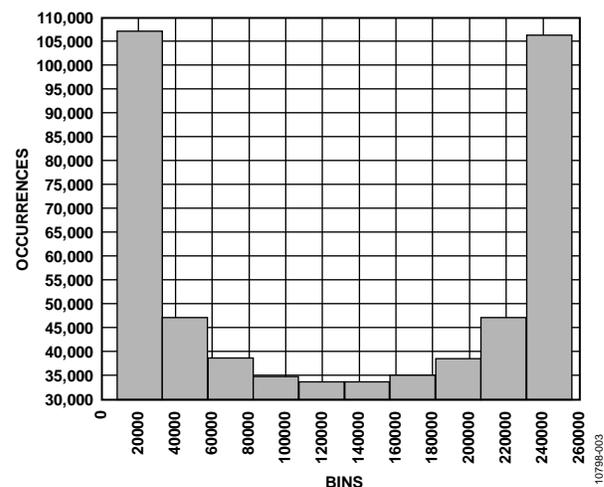


Figure 3. Typical Histogram, REF = 5 V

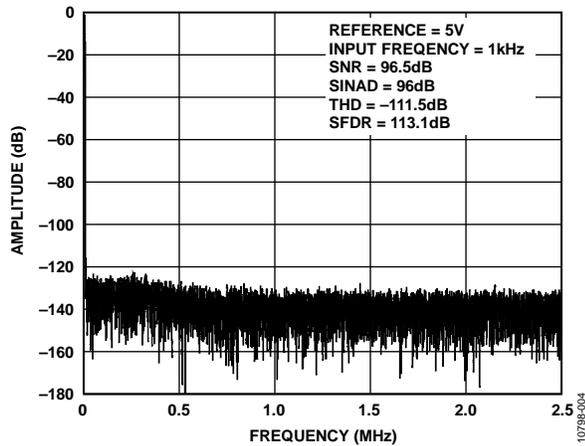


Figure 4. 1 kHz, -0.5 dBFS Input Tone FFT, REF = 5 V

Complete schematics and layout of the printed circuit board can be found in the CN-0277 Design Support Package: www.analog.com/CN0277-DesignSupport.

COMMON VARIATIONS

The AD7961 is a 16-bit, 5 MSPS PulSAR® differential ADC and is pin compatible with the AD7960 PulSAR® family, so it can be used in place of the AD7960 in the circuit of Figure 1 when only 16-bit performance is required. The AD7960 series supports either 4.096 V or 5 V external references. The EVAL-AD7960FMCZ board allows either the ADR4540 (4.096 V) or the ADR4550 (5 V) to be selected with a jumper.

The various options for connecting the reference voltage are controlled by the enable EN[0:3] pins of the AD7960 as described in the AD7960 datasheet. If a 0 V to 5 V input range is required, the ADR4550 reference can be used with the AD8031 reference buffer. This is done by setting the enable pins of the AD7960 as EN[0:3] = 'X001' or 'X101'.

The ADA4897-1 and AD8031 single op amps can be replaced with their dual versions (ADA4897-2 and AD8032, respectively) if desired.

For optimized noise and distortion performance, the ADA4899-1 (15 mA), unity-gain stable, ultralow distortion, $1 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ voltage noise, high speed op amp can be used instead of the ADA4897-1 in the circuit if desired.

CIRCUIT EVALUATION AND TEST

The EVAL-AD7960FMCZ evaluation board was developed to evaluate and test the AD7960 ADC. To test the circuit shown in Figure 1, two ADA4897-1 op amps were used to drive the AD7960.

A detailed schematic and user instructions are available in the EVAL-AD7960FMCZ user guide UG-490. This documentation describes how to run the ac/dc tests described in this circuit note.

Note that the user has the option to provide +7 V and -2.5 V supplies for the input amplifiers on the EVAL-AD7960FMCZ board from the external dual power supply.

A functional block diagram of the test setup is shown in Figure 5, and a photograph of the evaluation board is shown in Figure 6

Equipment Required

The following equipment is required to test the circuit:

- The EVAL-AD7960FMCZ Evaluation Board and Software
- The System Demonstration Platform (EVAL-SDP-CH1Z) board
- A low distortion signal generator, such as the Agilent 81150A or Audio Precision SYS2702
- A PC with a USB 2.0 port running Windows® XP, Windows Vista, or Windows 7 (32-bit or 64-bit)
- A 12 V dc wall wart (included with EVAL-SDP-CH1Z board)
- USB interface Cable (1) and SMA cable (1)

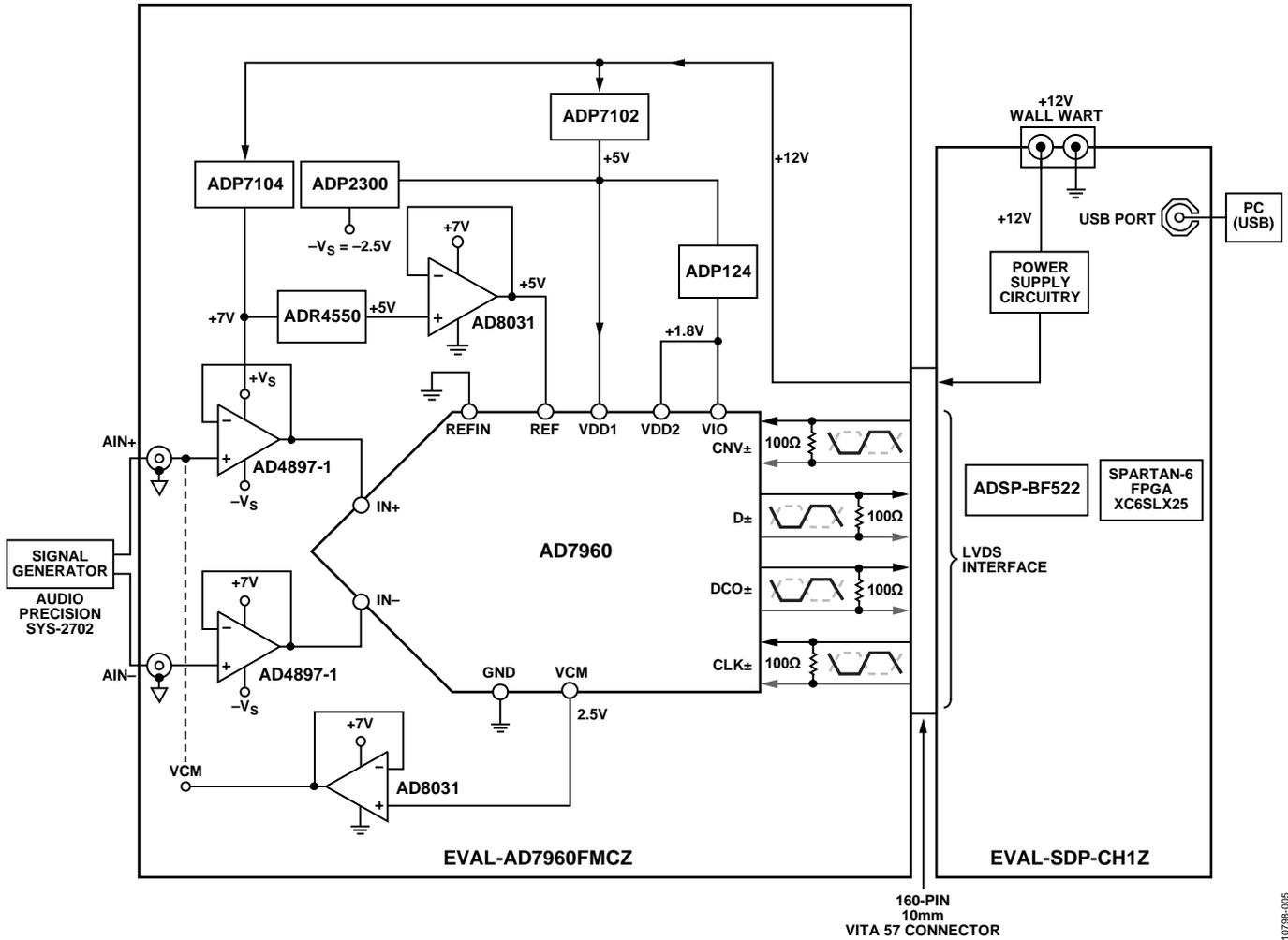


Figure 5. Functional Diagram of Test Setup



Figure 6. EVAL-AD7960FMCZ Board Connected to EVAL-SDP-CH1Z Board

LEARN MORE

CN-0277 Design Support Package:
www.analog.com/CN0277-DesignSupport

CN-0307 Circuit Note, *CN-0307 Circuit Note, A 16-Bit, 6 MSPS SAR ADC System with Low Power Input Drivers and Reference Optimized for Multiplexed Applications*

CN-0237 Circuit Note, *Ultralow Power, 18-Bit, Differential PulSAR® ADC Driver*.

MT-031 Tutorial, *Grounding Data Converters and Solving the Mystery of AGND and DGND*. Analog Devices.

MT-035 Tutorial, *Op Amp Inputs, Outputs, Single-Supply, and Rail-to-Rail Issues*. Analog Devices.

MT-101 Tutorial, *Decoupling Techniques*. Analog Devices.

Voltage Reference Wizard Design Tool.

UG-490 User Guide, *Evaluating the AD7960 18-Bit, 5 MSPS PulSAR Differential ADC*, Analog Devices.

UG-502 User Guide, *SDP-H1 Controller Board*, Analog Devices.

Data Sheets and Evaluation Boards

AD7960 Data Sheet and Evaluation Board

ADA4897-1 Data Sheet

ADA4897-2 Data Sheet

ADR4550 Data Sheet

AD8031 Data Sheet

AD8032 Data Sheet

REVISION HISTORY

2/14—Rev. B to Rev. C

Changes to Common Variations Section..... 3

Changes to Learn More Section 5

12/13—Rev. A to Rev. B

Changes to Title..... 1

9/13—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

Changes to Figure 3 2

8/13—Revision 0: Initial Version

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