

Mixed Signal Division

MB86065

January 2008
Version 1.0

14-bit 1+GSa/s DAC

FME/MS/DAC80S/FL/5352

The Fujitsu MB86065 is a 14-bit 1+GSa/s digital to analog converter (DAC), delivering exceptional dynamic performance and backwards compatibility with 'DAC A' of the MB86064. The high performance DAC core is capable of generating multi-standard, multi-carrier communication transmit signals, suitable for existing and future systems. DAC data is input via a high-speed LVDS port. This operates in a pseudo double data rate (DDR) mode, with data latched on both rising and falling edges. Alternatively, the device can be configured as a multiplexed dual-port DAC. To simplify system integration the DAC is clocked at half the DAC conversion rate.

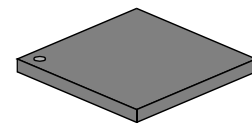
Features

- 14-bit, 1+GSa/s Digital to Analog conversion
- Exceptional dynamic performance
 - 74dBc ACLR for 4 UMTS carriers @ 276MHz direct-IF
 - 71dBc ACLR for 4 UMTS carriers @ 414MHz direct-IF
- 100MHz image-free generated bandwidth capability
 - supports UMTS plus digital pre-distortion bandwidth
- LVDS data interface
- Register selectable on-chip LVDS termination resistors
- Fujitsu 4-wire serial control interface
- Two 16k point programmable on-chip waveform memories
- Low power 3.3V analog and 1.8V digital operation
- 750mW per DAC power dissipation at 1GSa/s
- 0.18µm CMOS technology with Triple Well
- Performance enhanced EFBGA package
- Industrial temperature range (-40°C to +85°C)

Applications

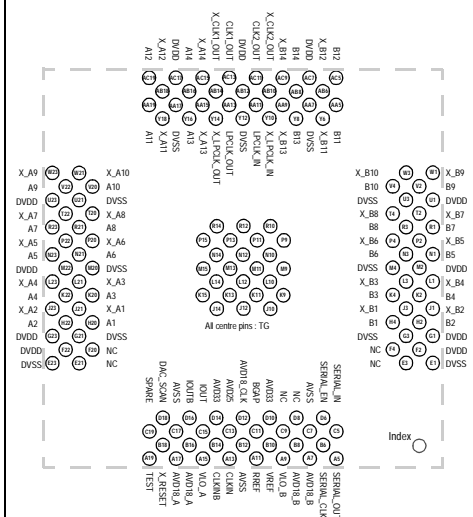
- Multi-carrier, Multi-standard cellular infrastructure
 - CDMA, UMTS, S3G, LTE, UMB, WiMAX 802.16
- Wideband communications systems
- High Direct-IF architectures
- Test equipment & Arbitrary waveform generation
- Radar, video & display systems
- Low latency digital control systems

PLASTIC PACKAGE EFBGA-120



Package Dimensions
12 mm x 12 mm

PIN ASSIGNMENT



Not to scale. Viewed from above.

Functional Overview

The MB86065 is a high performance 14-bit 1+GSa/s DAC. In addition to the DAC core the device features a host of features designed to help both system integration and operation. A functional block diagram is shown in Figure 1. Analog performance at high frequencies is enhanced by novel current switch and switch driver designs which provide constant data-independent switching delay, reducing jitter and distortion.

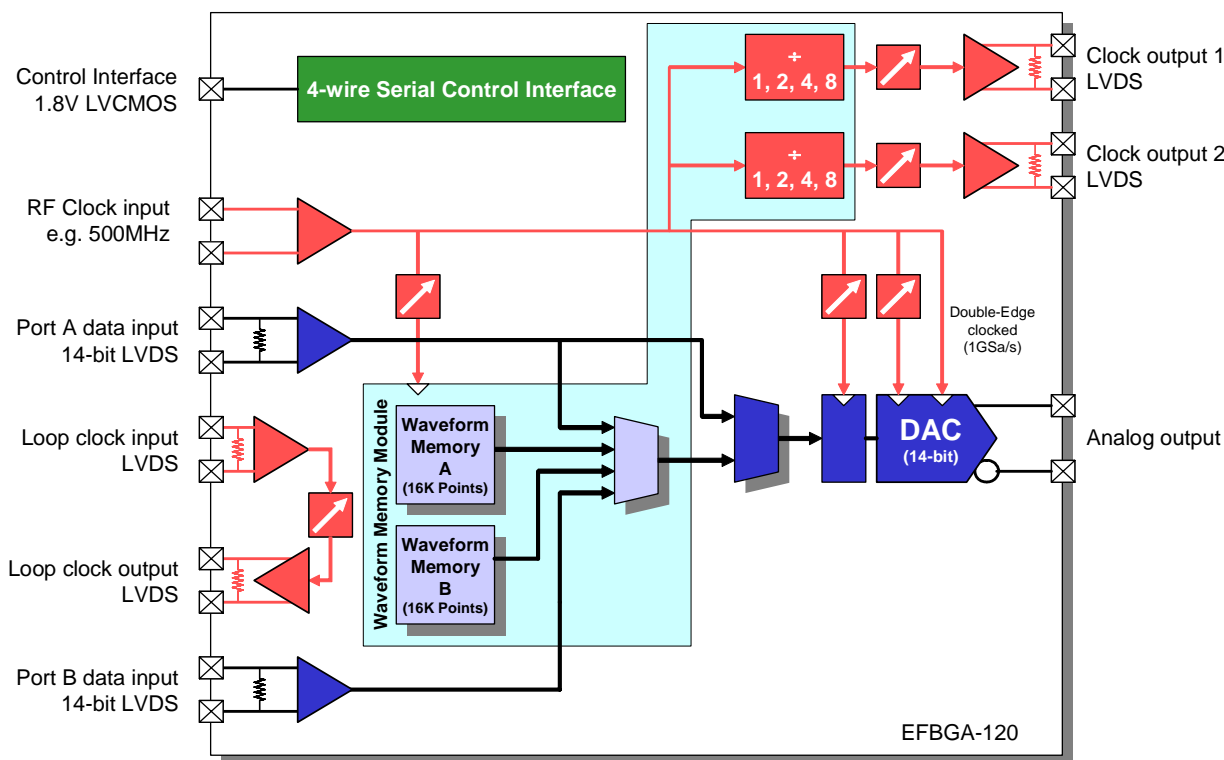


Figure 1 MB86065 Functional Block Diagram

The device requires an input clock at half the DAC conversion rate as the DAC core is clocked on both edges of the input clock. The DAC core can be regarded as two interleaved DACs, each running at half rate. The main reason for adopting this approach is that the switch driver inherently includes a multiplex function through its two input ports. Compared to a conventional switch driver this allows twice as long to acquire and convert, though because the two paths share current sources they match exactly at low frequencies. A characteristic of this architecture is a suppressed image appearing reflected about $F_s(\text{dac})/4$ defined by $F_{\text{clk}} - F_{\text{sig}}$. Duty cycle error in the input clock will exacerbate this image, but can be minimised by trimming the differential DC offset at the clock input pins.

The big advantage of this approach compared to a single DAC running at half the rate is much reduced $\sin x/x$ roll off, which gives increased output power and better in-band flatness when generating high output frequencies (e.g. 200MHz and above). This is illustrated in Figure 2 as line 1. An alternative approach using a return-to-zero output stage has the same $\sin x/x$ roll off (and switch driver speed) but 6dB lower output power and a large image at $F_{\text{clk}} - F_{\text{out}}$. See Line 2.

MB86065 14-bit 1+GSa/s DAC

Line 3 illustrates a conventional DAC running at half rate.

Input Data

Unsigned binary data is input via a parallel LVDS port. As with the DAC core, data is latched on every rising and falling edge of the clock in a pseudo DDR mode. For synchronisation with the data generator two LVDS clock outputs and a Loop-Clock facility are provided.

Loop-Clock

Maintaining valid clock-to-data timing becomes increasingly difficult at higher clock rates, particularly taking into account device-to-device variations. The MB86065 minimises potential problems through its DDR data interface and by providing a loop-clock facility. The on-chip 'loop' consists of an LVDS input connected to an LVDS output, through a programmable delay stage. This loop-through, and the associated tracking from the data generating device, should be incorporated in the feedback loop of a Delay-Locked Loop (DLL) or Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) clock generator, within the data generating device. This enables the system to compensate for variations in input/output delays in both the data generating device and the DAC.

Performance Enhancement Features

The DAC core integrates a number of performance enhancing features. Performance levels now reach the level sought after for next generation systems and high direct-IF architectures.

Serial Control Interface

A Fujitsu 4-wire serial interface is provided for configuration and control of the DAC. Programmed data is stored in a number of read/writable registers.

Waveform Memory Module

The MB86065 incorporates a Waveform Memory Module featuring two 16k point on-chip waveform memories. These allow the DAC core to be driven with user programmed waveforms without the need for external high speed, pattern generators.

Development Kit

A Development Kit (DK), DK86065-2, is available which comprises an evaluation board and a PC programming cable with associated software.

For further details, please refer to the associated documentation.

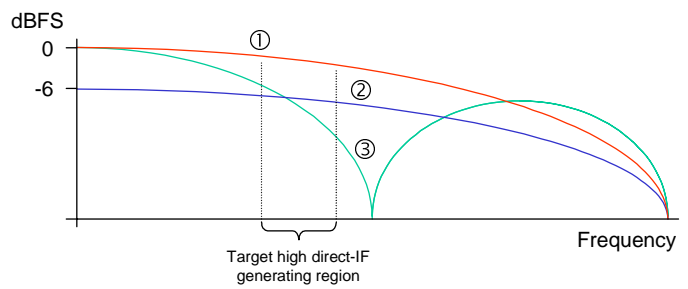
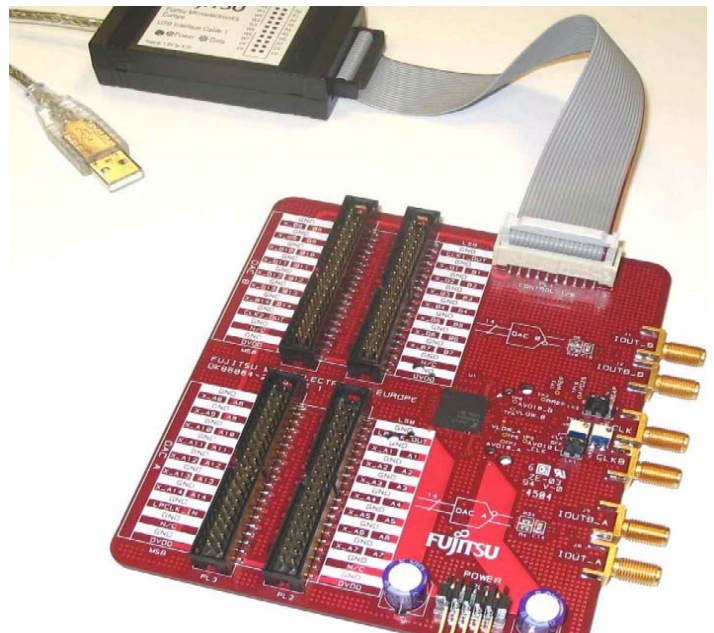


Figure 2 Benefits of DAC core architecture to Sinx/x response



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