

## 8-Channel, $\pm 70\text{V}$ , 3A Programmable High-Voltage Ultrasound-Transmit Beamformer

### Features

- Eight Channels with Return-to-Zero (RTZ)
- Up to  $\pm 70\text{V}$  Output Voltage
- $\pm 3.0\text{A}$  Output Current
- Stores up to Four Different Patterns
- Independent Programmable Delays
- 80-lead Single 11 x 11 mm VQFN Package

### Applications

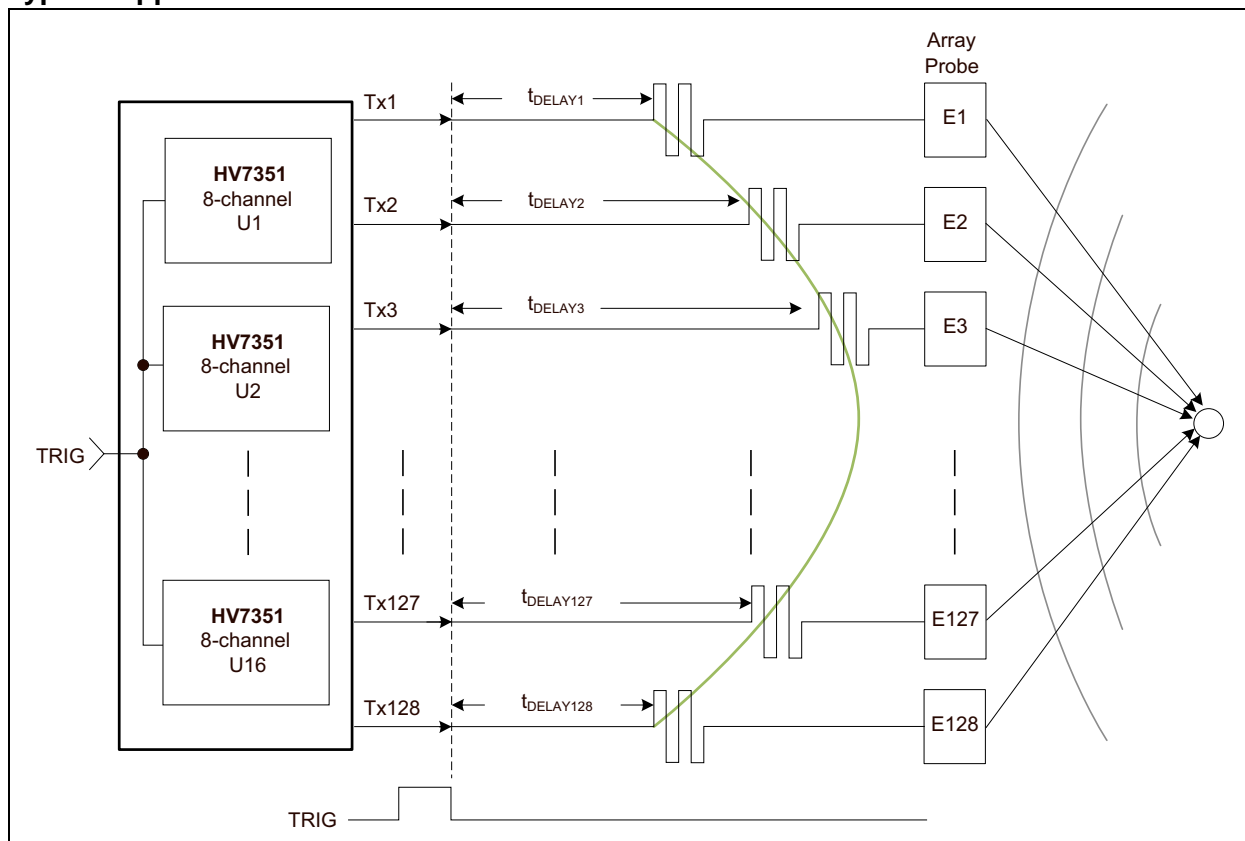
- Medical Ultrasound Imaging
- NDT, Non-Destructive Testing
- Arbitrary Pattern Generator
- High-Speed PIN Diode Driver

### General Description

The HV7351 device is an 8-channel programmable high-voltage ultrasound-transmit beamformer. Each channel is capable of swinging up to  $\pm 70\text{V}$  with an active discharge back to  $0\text{V}$ . The outputs can source and sink up to  $3.0\text{A}$  to achieve fast output rise and fall times. The active discharge is also capable of sourcing and sinking  $3.0\text{A}$  for a fast return to ground. The topology of the HV7351 will significantly reduce the number of I/O logic control lines needed.

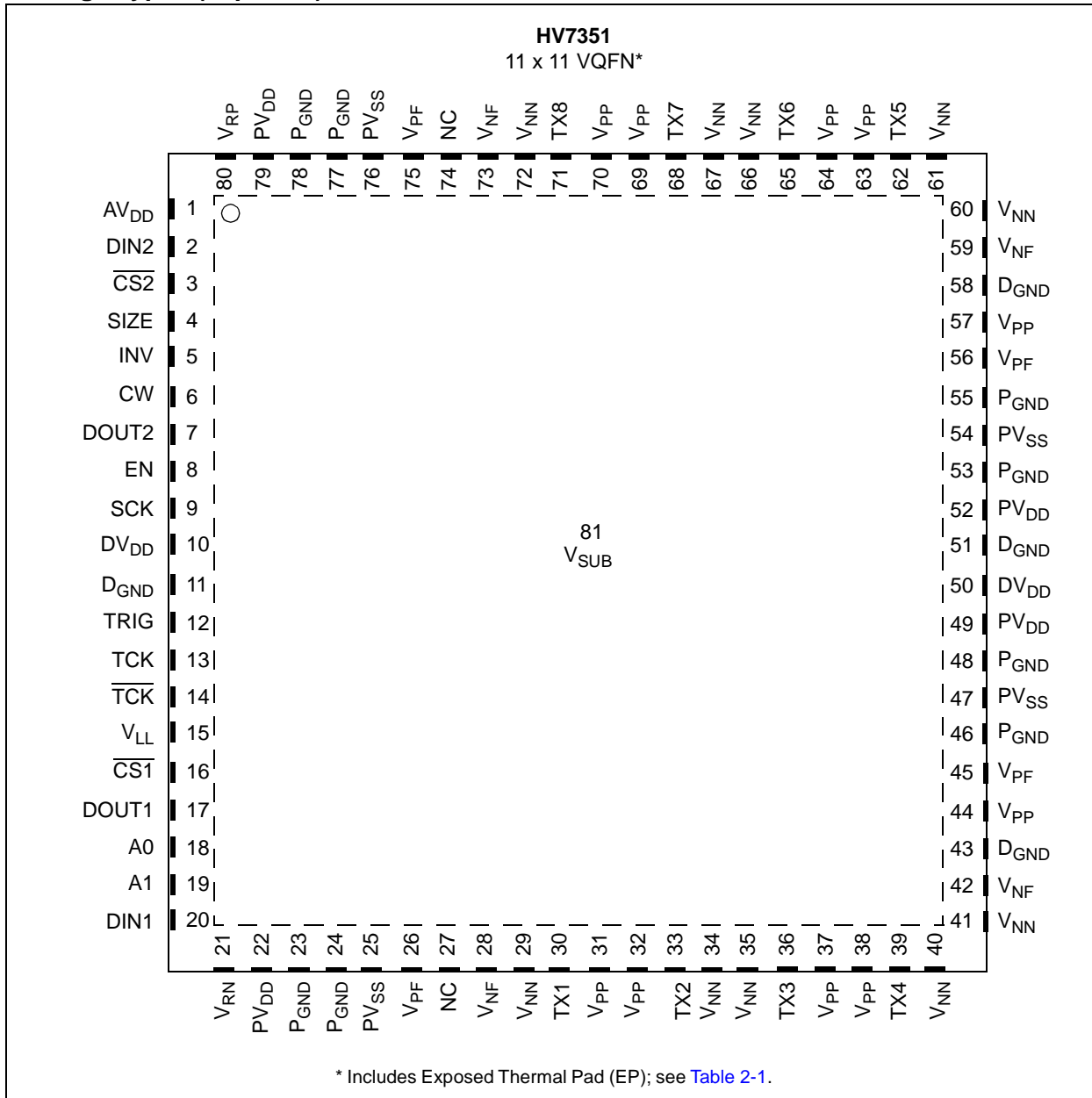
Each pulser has four associated 64-bit shift registers for storing predetermined transmit patterns and a 10-bit delay counter for controlling the transmit time. One of four arbitrary patterns can be transmitted with adjustable delay, depending on the data loaded into these shift registers and the delay counter. The delay counter can be clocked up to  $200\text{MHz}$ , allowing incremental delays down to  $5\text{ns}$ .

### Typical Application Circuit

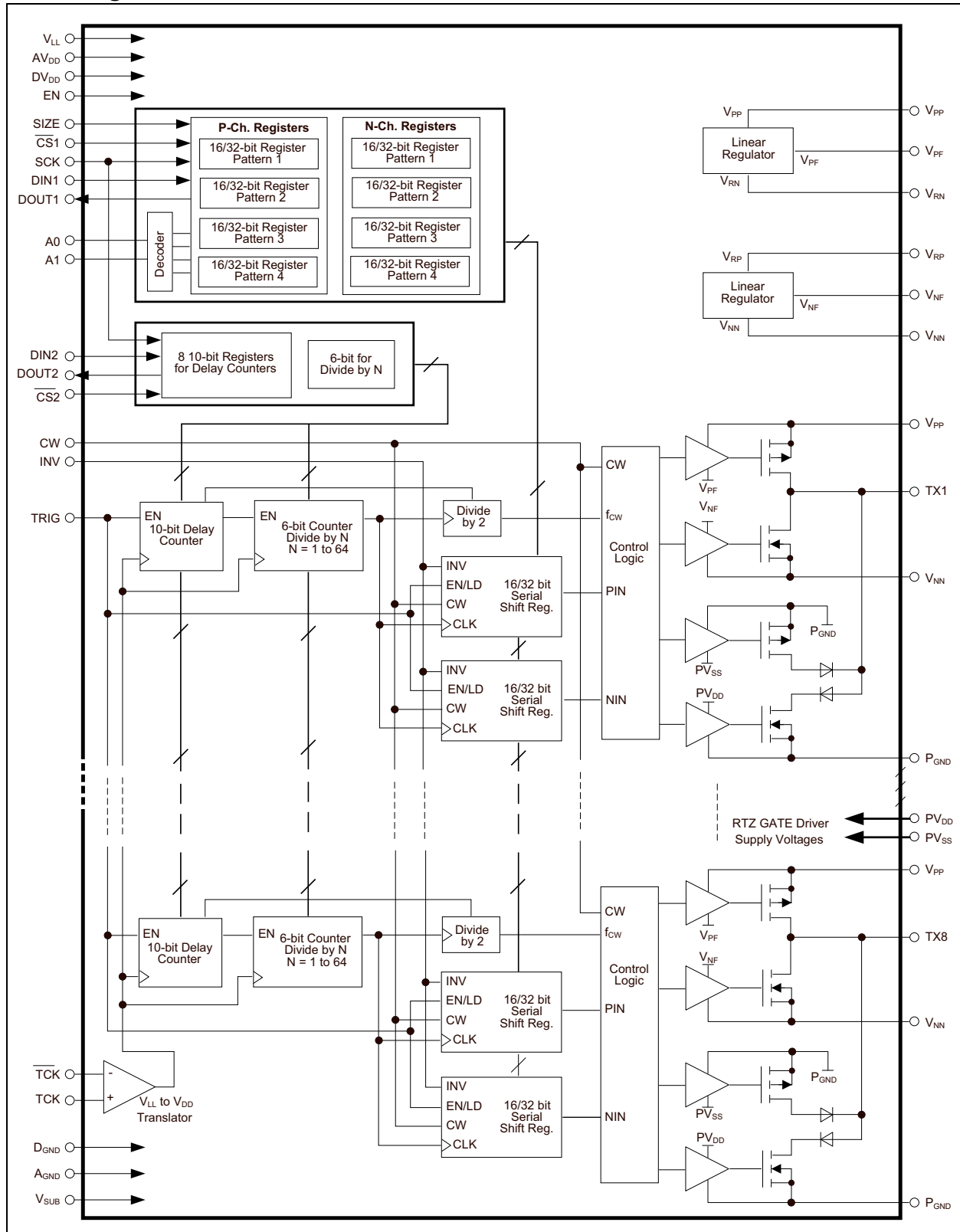


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## Package Types (Top View)



## Block Diagram



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NOTES:

## 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Positive logic supply ( $V_{LL}$ ).....	-0.5V to 5.5V
Positive logic supply voltage ( $DV_{DD}$ ).....	-0.5V to 5.5V
Positive gate drive supply voltage ( $PV_{DD}$ ) .....	-0.5V to 5.5V
Positive analog supply voltage ( $AV_{DD}$ ).....	-0.5V to 5.5V
Negative gate drive supply voltage ( $PV_{SS}$ ) .....	+0.5V to -5.5V
High-voltage positive supply voltage ( $V_{PP}$ ) .....	-0.5V to +80V
High-voltage negative supply voltage ( $V_{NN}$ ) .....	+0.5V to -80V
Differential high voltage supply ( $V_{PP} - V_{NN}$ ).....	+160V
Positive floating supply voltage ( $V_{PF}$ ) .....	$V_{PP} - 6.0V$ to $V_{PP}$
Negative floating supply voltage ( $V_{NF}$ ).....	$V_{NN}$ to $V_{NN} + 6.0V$
Positive supply for $V_{NF}$ regulator ( $V_{RP}$ ).....	0V to 15V
Negative supply for $V_{PF}$ regulator ( $V_{RN}$ ) .....	0V to -15V
Operating temperature .....	-40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature .....	-65°C to +150°C
ESD Rating All Pins .....	0.75 kV

† **Notice:** Stresses above those listed under “Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not intended. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**TABLE 1-1: OPERATING SUPPLY VOLTAGES**

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise specified: $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ . <b>Boldface</b> specifications apply over the $T_A$ range of -20 to +85°C.						
Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Positive High Voltage Supply	$V_{PP}$	<b>3.0</b>	—	<b>70</b>	V	<b>Note 1</b>
Negative High Voltage Supply	$V_{NN}$	<b>-70</b>	—	<b>-3.0</b>	V	
Logic Interface Voltage	$V_{LL}$	<b>2.85</b>	3.30	<b>3.6</b>	V	
Low-Voltage Positive Analog Supply Voltage	$AV_{DD}$	<b>4.75</b>	5.00	<b>5.25</b>	V	
Low-Voltage Positive Digital Supply Voltage	$DV_{DD}$	<b>4.75</b>	5.00	<b>5.25</b>	V	
Low-Voltage Positive Gate Drive Supply Voltage	$PV_{DD}$	<b>4.75</b>	5.00	<b>5.25</b>	V	
Low-Voltage Negative Gate Drive Supply Voltage	$PV_{SS}$	<b>-5.25</b>	-5.00	<b>-4.75</b>	V	
Low-Voltage Positive Supply for $V_{NF}$ Regulator	$V_{RP}$	<b>4.75</b>	—	<b>12</b>	V	
Low-Voltage Negative Supply for $V_{PF}$ Regulator	$V_{RN}$	<b>-12</b>	—	<b>-4.75</b>	V	
Reference Voltage Logic Trip Point for $\overline{TCK}$ Pin	$\overline{TCK}$	<b>0.4</b> $V_{LL}$	0.5 $V_{LL}$	<b>0.6</b> $V_{LL}$	V	
$\overline{TCK}/\overline{TCK}$ Input Current	$I_{TCK}/I_{\overline{TCK}}$	—	—	$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{A}$	$I_{\overline{TCK}} = 0$ to $V_{LL}$ , $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ <b>(Note 1)</b>

**Note 1:** Specification is obtained by characterization and is not 100% tested.

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**TABLE 1-2: REGULATOR OUTPUTS**

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Positive Floating Gate Drive Voltage	$V_{PF}$	$V_{PP} - 5.25$	$V_{PP} - 5.00$	$V_{PP} - 4.00$	V	4x1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors across $V_{PF}$ and $V_{PP}$
Negative Floating Gate Drive Voltage	$V_{NF}$	$V_{NN} + 4.00$	$V_{NN} + 5.00$	$V_{NN} + 5.25$	V	4x1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors across $V_{NF}$ and $V_{NN}$

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Electrical Specifications:** unless otherwise specified,  $V_{LL} = 3.3V$ ,  $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = PV_{DD} = V_{RP} = 5.0V$ ,  $PV_{SS} = V_{RN} = -5.0V$ ,  $V_{PP} = +70V$ ,  $V_{NN} = -70V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{LL}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{VLLQ}$	—	384	500	$\mu$ A	EN = Low, all inputs are static
$AV_{DD}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{AVDDQ}$	—	12	30	$\mu$ A	EN = Low, all inputs are static
$DV_{DD}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{DVDDQ}$	—	12	30		
$PV_{DD}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{PVDDQ}$	—	70	100		
$V_{RP}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{VRPQ}$	—	0.3	6	$\mu$ A	EN = Low, all inputs are static
$V_{RN}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{VRNQ}$	—	-0.01	6		
$PV_{SS}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{PVSSQ}$	-85	-45	—	$\mu$ A	EN = Low, all inputs are static
$V_{PP}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{VPPQ}$	—	2.6	6	$\mu$ A	EN = Low, all inputs are static
$V_{NN}$ Quiescent Current	$I_{VNNQ}$	—	-1.6	6		
$V_{LL}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{VLLEN}$	—	390	500	$\mu$ A	EN = High, all inputs are static
$AV_{DD}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{AVDDEN}$	—	600	800	$\mu$ A	EN = High, all inputs are static
$DV_{DD}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{DVDDEN}$	—	22	55		
$PV_{DD}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{PVDDEN}$	—	44	100	$\mu$ A	EN = High, all inputs are static
$V_{RP}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{VRPEN}$	—	450	650	$\mu$ A	EN = High, all inputs are static
$V_{RN}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{VRNEN}$	-650	-350	—		
$PV_{SS}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{PVSSEN}$	-100	-44	—	$\mu$ A	EN = High, all inputs are static
$V_{PP}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{VPPEN}$	—	370	620	$\mu$ A	EN = High, all inputs are static
$V_{NN}$ Enabled Quiescent Current	$I_{VNNEN}$	-620	-420	—		
$V_{LL}$ current at 80 MHz Clock	$I_{VLLCW}$	—	500	—	$\mu$ A	$V_{PP} = +5.0V$ , $V_{NN} = -5.0V$ , EN = High, CW = High, 80 MHz on $\overline{TCK}$ , 0.5 $V_{LL}$ on $\overline{TCK}$ , all 8 channels active at 5.0 MHz, no load (Note 1)
$DV_{DD}$ current at CW = 5 MHz	$I_{DVDDCW}$	—	25	—	mA	
$V_{PP}$ current at CW = 5 MHz	$I_{VPPCW}$	—	141	—	mA	
$V_{NN}$ current at CW = 5 MHz	$I_{VNNCW}$	—	98	—	mA	

**Note 1:** Specification is obtained by characterization and is not 100% tested.

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> unless otherwise specified, $V_{LL} = 3.3V$ , $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = PV_{DD} = V_{RP} = 5.0V$ , $PV_{SS} = V_{RN} = -5.0V$ , $V_{PP} = +70V$ , $V_{NN} = -70V$ , $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .						
Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Transmit Clock Frequency	$f_{TCK}$	0	—	200	MHz	
Serial Clock Frequency	$f_{SCK}$	0	—	80	MHz	No daisy chain
		0	—	70		Daisy chained ( <b>Note 2</b> )
Set-up Time Data into SCK	$t_{SU-DIN}$	2	—	—	ns	<b>Note 1</b>
Hold Time SCK to Data In	$t_{H-DIN}$	2	—	—	ns	<b>Note 1</b>
Set-up Time $\overline{CS1}$ Low to SCK	$t_{SU-CS1}$	2	—	—	ns	<b>Note 2</b>
Set-up Time $\overline{CS2}$ Low to SCK	$t_{SU-CS2}$	2	—	—	ns	<b>Note 2</b>
Set-up Time from TRIG Fall to TCK Rise Edge	$t_{SU-TRIG}$	2	—	—	ns	<b>Note 2</b>
TRIG Pulse Width	$t_{W-TRIG}$	2 x TCK	—	—	Cycle	<b>Note 2</b>
SCK to Data Out Low to High Delay Time	$t_{LHDO}$	3	9	12	ns	For DOUT1 ( <b>Note 1</b> )
		3	9	10		For DOUT2 ( <b>Note 1</b> )
SCK to Data Out High to Low Delay Time	$t_{HLDO}$	3	9	12	ns	For DOUT1 ( <b>Note 1</b> )
		3	9	10		For DOUT2 ( <b>Note 1</b> )
A1A0 Pulse Width	$t_{WA1A0}$	$t_{W-TRIG} + 40$	—	—	ns	<b>Note 2</b>
Set-up Time A1A0 to TRIG Rising Edge	$t_{SUA1A0}$	—	20	—	ns	<b>Note 1</b>
Hold Time A1A0 to TRIG Falling Edge	$t_{HA1A0}$	—	20	—	ns	
Device Enable Time	$t_{EN-ON}$	—	1	—	ms	1.0 $\mu F$ capacitor on every $V_{PF}$ and $V_{NF}$ pin ( <b>Note 1</b> )
Device Disable Time	$t_{EN-OFF}$	—	—	100	ns	<b>Note 1</b>
Output Rise Time from 0V to +HV	$t_{r1}$	—	9	13	ns	Load = 330 pF  2.5 k $\Omega$
Output Fall Time from 0V to -HV	$t_{f1}$	—	9	13	ns	
Damping Output Rise Time from -HV to 0V	$t_{r2}$	—	9	13	ns	
Damping Output Fall Time from +HV to 0V	$t_{f2}$	—	9	13	ns	
Output Rise Time from -HV to +HV	$t_{r3}$	—	17	23	ns	
Output Fall Time from +HV to -HV	$t_{f3}$	—	17	23	ns	
CW Output Rise Time	$t_{rcw}$	—	9	16	ns	
CW Output Fall Time	$t_{fcw}$	—	9	16	ns	

**Note 1:** Specification is obtained by characterization and is not 100% tested.

**Note 2:** Specification is for design guidance only.

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## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> unless otherwise specified, $V_{LL} = 3.3V$ , $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = PV_{DD} = V_{RP} = 5.0V$ , $PV_{SS} = V_{RN} = -5.0V$ , $V_{PP} = +70V$ , $V_{NN} = -70V$ , $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .						
Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Output Propagation Delay Rise Time 1	$t_{dr1}$	11	14	18	ns	No Load
Output Propagation Delay Fall Time 1	$t_{df1}$	11	14	18	ns	
Output Propagation Delay Rise Time 2	$t_{dr2}$	12	15	19	ns	
Output Propagation Delay Fall Time 2	$t_{df2}$	11	15	18	ns	
Output Propagation Delay Rise Time 3	$t_{dr3}$	12	15	19	ns	
Output Propagation Delay Fall Time 3	$t_{df3}$	11	15	18	ns	
CW Output Propagation Delay Time from Low to High	$t_{dcwh}$	10	13	17	ns	$V_{PP} = +5.0V$ , $V_{NN} = -5.0V$ No Load
CW Output Propagation Delay Time from High to Low	$t_{dcwl}$	10	14	17	ns	
Delay Time Matching	$\Delta t_{dcwhl}$	—	$\pm 0.7$	—	ns	P to N, channel-to-channel matching
Delay Jitter On Rise or Fall	$t_{JCW}$	—	13	—	ps	$V_{PP} = +5.0V$ , $V_{NN} = -5.0V$ , Load = 50 $\Omega$ ( <b>Note 2</b> )
Latency	LAT	3.5			TCK	<b>Note 2</b>
<b>Output P-Channel MOSFET to <math>V_{PP}</math>, CW = 0</b>						
Output Saturation Current	$I_{OUT}$	2.2	3.2	—	A	
Output ON-Resistance	$R_{ON}$	—	4.2	—	$\Omega$	$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$	—	62	—	pF	$V_{PP} - V_{OUT} = 25V$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ ( <b>Note 2</b> )
<b>Output N-Channel MOSFET to <math>V_{NN}</math>, CW = 0</b>						
Output Saturation Current	$I_{OUT}$	2.2	3.2	—	A	
Output ON-Resistance	$R_{ON}$	—	2.4	—	$\Omega$	$I_{OUT} = -100\text{ mA}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$	—	50	—	pF	$V_{NN} - V_{OUT} = -25V$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ ( <b>Note 2</b> )
<b>Output P-Channel MOSFET to <math>V_{PP}</math>, CW = 1</b>						
Output Saturation Current	$I_{OUT}$	1.2	1.5	—	A	
Output ON-Resistance	$R_{ON}$	—	8	—	$\Omega$	$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$	—	62	—	pF	$V_{PP} - V_{OUT} = 25V$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ ( <b>Note 2</b> )

**Note 1:** Specification is obtained by characterization and is not 100% tested.

**2:** Specification is for design guidance only.



## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

**Electrical Specifications:** unless otherwise specified,  $V_{LL} = 3.3V$ ,  $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = PV_{DD} = V_{RP} = 5.0V$ ,  $PV_{SS} = V_{RN} = -5.0V$ ,  $V_{PP} = +70V$ ,  $V_{NN} = -70V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
<b>Output N-Channel MOSFET to <math>V_{NN}</math>, <math>CW = 1</math></b>						
Output Saturation Current	$I_{OUT}$	1.2	1.5	—	A	
Output ON-Resistance	$R_{ON}$	—	6.6	—	$\Omega$	$I_{OUT} = -100\text{ mA}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$	—	50	—	pF	$V_{NN} - V_{OUT} = -25V$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ (Note 2)
<b>Damping P-Channel MOSFET to <math>P_{GND}</math></b>						
Output Saturation Current	$I_{OUT}$	2.2	3.2	—	A	
Output ON-Resistance	$R_{ON}$	—	4	—	$\Omega$	$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$
Output capacitance	$C_{OSS}$	—	62	—	pF	$V_{PP} - V_{OUT} = 25V$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ (Note 2)
<b>Damping N-Channel MOSFET to <math>P_{GND}</math></b>						
Output Saturation Current	$I_{OUT}$	2.2	3.2	—	A	
Output ON-Resistance	$R_{ON}$	—	2.3	—	$\Omega$	$I_{OUT} = -100\text{ mA}$
Output Capacitance	$C_{OSS}$	—	50	—	pF	$V_{NN} - V_{OUT} = -25V$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ (Note 2)
<b>Logic Inputs</b>						
Clock Input Current	$I_{TCK}$	—	$\pm 1.0$	—	$\mu A$	Voltage 0 to $V_{LL}$
Clock Input High Voltage	$V_{IH\_TCK}$	$V_{TCK} + 0.15$	—	$V_{LL}$	V	$TCK = 0.5V_{LL}$ (Note 2)
Clock Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL\_TCK}$	0	—	$V_{TCK} - 0.15$	V	
Logic Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$0.8V_{LL}$	—	$V_{LL}$	V	For all logic inputs except clock inputs
Logic Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	0	—	$0.2V_{LL}$	V	
Input Logic High Current	$I_{IH}$	—	—	1	$\mu A$	
Input Logic Low Current	$I_{IL}$	-1	—	—	$\mu A$	
Output Logic Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	0	—	0.7	V	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ to }-10\text{ mA}$
Output Logic High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{LL} - 0.7$	—	$V_{LL}$	V	$I_{OUT} = 0\text{ to }10\text{ mA}$
Input Logic Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	—	5.0	pF	Note 2

**Note 1:** Specification is obtained by characterization and is not 100% tested.

**Note 2:** Specification is for design guidance only.

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## TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

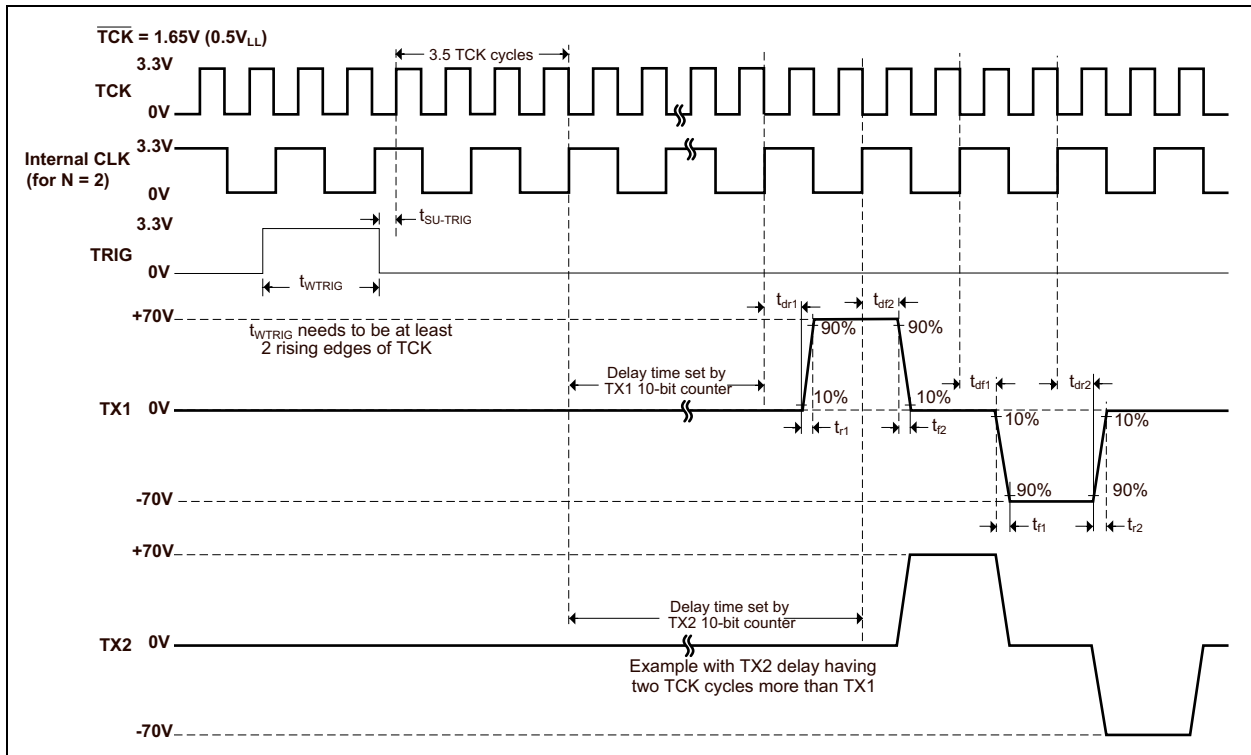
<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> unless otherwise specified, $V_{LL} = 3.3V$ , $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = PV_{DD} = V_{RP} = 5.0V$ , $PV_{SS} = V_{RN} = -5.0V$ , $V_{PP} = +70V$ , $V_{NN} = -70V$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .						
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
<b>Temperature Ranges</b>						
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	$T_A$	-40	—	+125	$^{\circ}C$	
Storage Temperature Range	$T_A$	-65	—	+150	$^{\circ}C$	
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_J$	-40	—	+150	$^{\circ}C$	
<b>Package Thermal Resistances</b>						
Thermal Resistance, 80L-11x11 VQFN	$\theta_{JA}$	—	14	—	$^{\circ}C/W$	

**TABLE 1-3: LOGIC TRUTH TABLE**

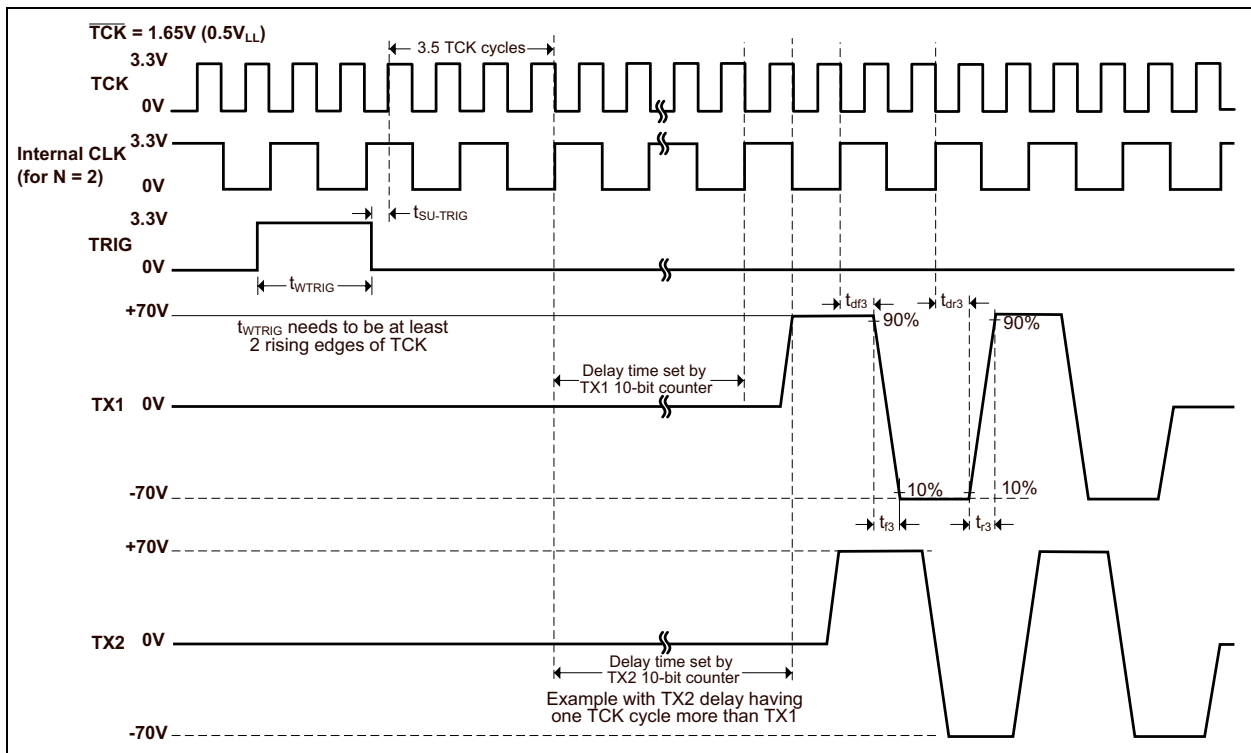
Mode	Inputs						Outputs			Comments
	EN	CW	10-bit Counter	INV	NIN	PIN	N-Ch.	P-Ch.	RTZ	
Non-CW mode. Outputs not inverted. Outputs are controlled by data in the shift registers	1	0	X	X	0	0	OFF	OFF	ON	Return-to-Zero (RTZ) is activated when NIN and PIN are both low. Output is pulled to ground through a series diode.
	1	0	X	0	0	1	OFF	ON	OFF	Not inverted. Logic 1 in the P-Channel register turns on the output P-Channel MOSFET.
	1	0	X	0	1	0	ON	OFF	OFF	Not inverted. Logic 1 in the N-Channel register turns on the output N-Channel MOSFET.
	1	0	X	X	1	1	OFF	OFF	OFF	Avoids cross overcurrent. A logic 1 in both P- and N-Channel registers will put the output in a High Z state.
Non-CW mode. Outputs are inverted. Outputs are controlled by data in the shift registers	1	0	X	1	0	1	ON	OFF	OFF	Transmit pattern is inverted
	1	0	X	1	1	0	OFF	ON	OFF	
CW mode. Output follows $f_{CW}$	1	X	All 1	X	X	X	OFF	OFF	OFF	If 10-bit counter reach all 1, then the channel will be turned OFF.
	1	1	Not all 1	X	X	X	OFF/ON	ON/OFF	OFF	The channel's output follows the $f_{CW}$ signal. The shift registers for PIN and NIN remain static to save power.
Device Disabled	0	X	X	X	X	X	OFF	OFF	OFF	High Z state

**Legend:** X = Don't care.

## 1.1 Timing Diagrams



**FIGURE 1-1:** Timing Diagram of 3-Level, 1-Cycle Bipolar RTZ TX Pulse.



**FIGURE 1-2:** Timing Diagram of 2-Level 2-Cycle Bipolar, non-RTZ TX Pulses with Damping.

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NOTES:

## 2.0 PIN DESCRIPTION

The descriptions of the pins are listed in [Table 2-1](#).

**TABLE 2-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE**

Pin	Symbol	Description
1	AV <sub>DD</sub>	Positive analog supply voltage (+5.0V)
2	DIN2	Serial data in for delay counters and frequency divider
3	CS <sub>2</sub>	Activates DIN2. Input logic high = off, input logic low = on.
4	SIZE	Sets pattern width to either 16-bits or 32-bits. Logic low = 16-bits, logic high = 32-bits.
5	INV	Inverts the TX output waveform. See <a href="#">Table 1-3</a> for details.
6	CW	Activates CW mode. Logic low = non-CW mode, logic high = CW mode. See <a href="#">Table 1-3</a> for details.
7	DOUT2	Data out for delay counters and frequency divider
8	EN	Enables and disables device. Logic low = off, logic high = on.
9	SCK	Serial clock input for serial shift registers
10, 50	DV <sub>DD</sub>	Positive digital supply voltage (+5.0V)
11, 43, 51, 58	D <sub>GND</sub>	Digital ground
12	TRIG	Toggles all TX outputs to transmit. Needs to be high for two rising edges of TCK. Delay counters will start on the rising edge of the TCK pin right after the falling edge of the TRIG signal. See <a href="#">Section 1.1 “Timing Diagrams”</a> for details.
13	TCK	The TCK and TCK pins can be driven by LVDS or SSTL types of output in a differential manner. The TCK pin can be driven by LVCMOS single-ended output, while setting the TCK to GND (or DC value of 0.4V to 0.6V). The logic trip point is on the TCK rising edge and on the TCK falling edge, crossing in the differential manner. In the single-ended case, the trip point is on the TCK rising edge.
14	TCK	
15	V <sub>LL</sub>	Logic interface supply voltage (3.3V)
16	CS <sub>1</sub>	Activates DIN1. Input logic high = off, input logic low = on
17	DOUT1	Data out for P-Channel and N-Channel pattern registers
18	A0	Decoded to select 1 of 4 patterns to be loaded
19	A1	
20	DIN1	Serial data in for P-Channel and N-Channel pattern registers
21	V <sub>RN</sub>	Negative supply for V <sub>PF</sub> regulator (-5.0V)
22, 49, 52, 79	PV <sub>DD</sub>	Positive gate drive supply voltage for RTZ output transistors (+5.0V)
23, 24, 46, 48, 53, 55, 77, 78	P <sub>GND</sub>	Power ground path for RTZ output transistors
25, 47, 54, 76	PV <sub>SS</sub>	Negative gate drive supply voltage for RTZ output transistors (-5.0V)
26, 45, 56, 75	V <sub>PF</sub>	Linear regulator output gate drive voltage for the P-Channel output transistors. A low voltage 1.0 μF ceramic capacitor needs to be connected across every V <sub>PF</sub> and V <sub>PP</sub> pins. There are four capacitors required in total.
27	NC	No connection
28, 42, 59, 73	V <sub>NF</sub>	Linear regulator output gate drive voltage for the N-Channel output transistors. A low voltage 1.0 μF ceramic capacitor needs to be connected across every V <sub>NF</sub> to V <sub>NN</sub> pins. There are four capacitors required in total.
29, 34, 35, 40, 41, 60, 61, 66, 67, 72	V <sub>NN</sub>	Negative high voltage supply (-3.0V to -70V)
30	TX1	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 1
31, 32, 37, 38, 44, 57, 63, 64, 69, 70	V <sub>PP</sub>	Positive high voltage supply (+3.0V to +70V)

# HV7351

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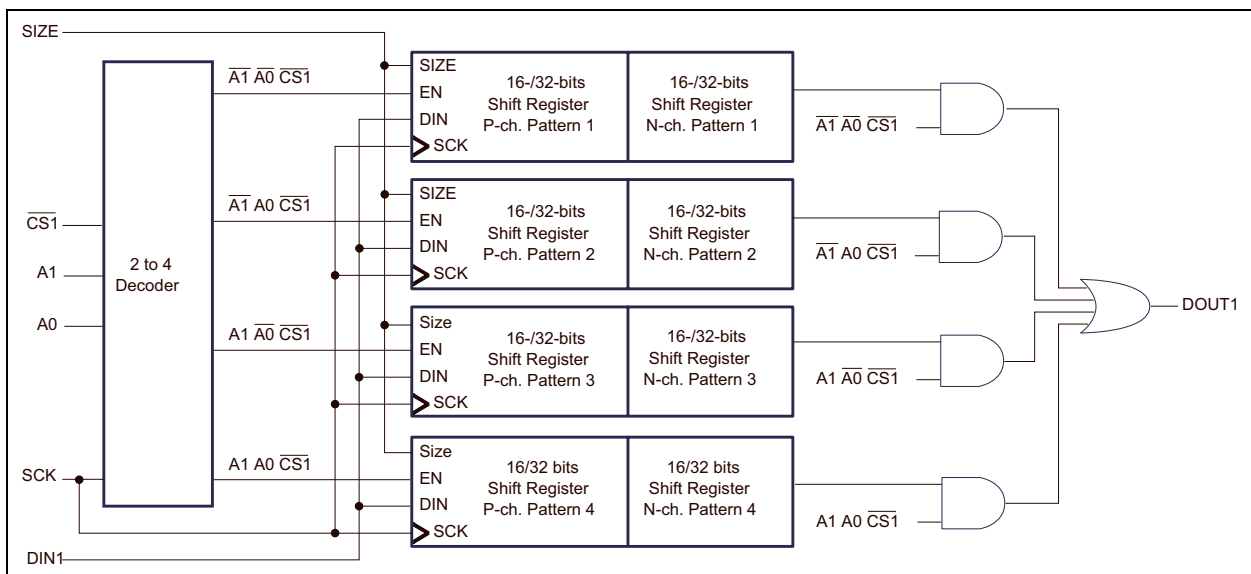
**TABLE 2-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE (CONTINUED)**

<b>Pin</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Description</b>
33	TX2	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 2
36	TX3	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 3
39	TX4	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 4
62	TX5	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 5
65	TX6	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 6
68	TX7	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 7
71	TX8	Transmit pulser outputs for channel 8
74	NC	No connection
80	V <sub>RP</sub>	Positive supply for V <sub>NF</sub> regulator (+5.0V)
81	V <sub>SUB</sub>	Exposed center pad must be externally connected to the ground (GND, 0V) on PCB. (D <sub>GND</sub> ).

## 3.0 DEVICE DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 Loading Data into the Four 16/32 bit Pattern Registers

A detailed circuit diagram of the pattern registers is shown in [Figure 3-1](#). There are four programmable patterns that can be stored. One of four patterns can be selected via the two input logic decoder pins, A1 and A0. Data can be loaded on the selected pattern. Each pattern can be either 16- or 32-bits wide. The SIZE pin determines whether they are 16- or 32-bits wide. SIZE = H will set the pattern to be 32-bits wide while SIZE = L will set it to 16-bits wide. DIN1 is the input data for the register. When CS1 is high, data will not be shifted in. Data is shifted in only when CS1 is low.



**FIGURE 3-1:** Pattern Register Circuit Diagram.

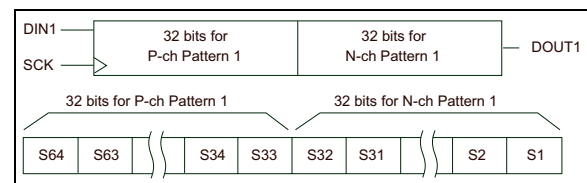
With SIZE = H, the circuit is effectively a 64-bit serial shift register. The data first enters into the P-Channel register and continues to be shifted through to the N-Channel register. Data is clocked in during the rising edge of the clock. There is no activity during the falling edge of the clock. The DIN1 data enters into the S64 of P-Channel register and exits the S1 of N-Channel register from DOUT1. The SPI writing operation of the waveform pattern registers are LSB first.

Data is shifted in during the rising edge of the clock. S1 is the first bit shifted in, entering the P-Channel register. After 64 clock cycles, S1 will be located in the N-Channel register, as shown in [Figure 3-2](#). It will also be clocked out to DOUT1.

#### EXAMPLE 3-1:

For: SIZE = High, 32-bits wide  
 (SIZE = Low, 16-bits wide)  
 A1 = A0 = Low, Pattern 1 selected  
 CS1 = Low, data can be shifted in

64-bit Serial Shift Register:  
 32 bits for the P-Channel  
 and  
 32 bits for the N-Channel



**FIGURE 3-2:** Waveform Pattern Register.

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A 2-to-4 decoder is provided to select which of the four patterns is to be used for all of the outputs. Logic inputs A1 and A0 determine which patterns are selected, following Table 3-1. Once A1 and A0 are set, a rising edge on the trigger logic input pin will automatically load the selected pattern to all of the outputs.

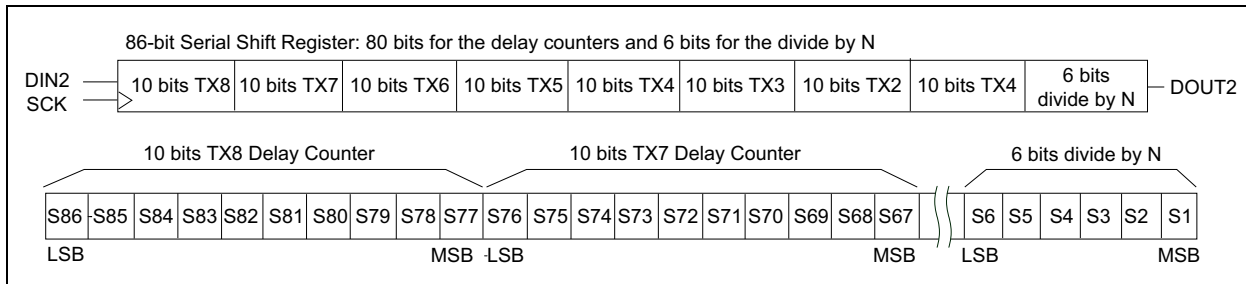
**TABLE 3-1: DECODER TRUTH TABLE**

Logic Decoder Input		Pattern Selected
A1	A2	
0	0	1
0	1	2
1	0	3
1	1	4

## 3.2 Loading Data into the Delay Counters and the Divide-by-N Counter

Each output channel (TX) has its own programmable 10-bit delay counter. For 8 channels, 80 bits are needed. A 6-bit divide-by-N counter is also provided to program the desired TX frequency. To program all the individual delay counters and the divide-by-N counter, an 86-bit serial shift register is provided. It uses the same clock input that the pattern registers uses. DIN2 is the input data for this register. When CS2 is high, data will not be shifted in. Data is shifted in only when CS2 is low.

As shown in Figure 3-3, the data first enters into the 10-bit register for the TX8 delay counter and continues to be shifted through to the 6-bit register for the divide-by-N counter. Data is clocked in during the rising edge of the clock. There is no activity during the falling edge of the clock. The MSB bit in the 6-bit divide-by-N register is clocked out into DOUT2 for cascading multiple devices, if desired.



**FIGURE 3-3:** Delay and Divide-by-N Registers.

## 3.3 10-Bit Delay Counter

The TCK and  $\overline{\text{TCK}}$  pins are the input clock for the 10-bit delay counter. The maximum capable clock frequency is up to 200 MHz. The counter counts upward.

**TABLE 3-2: DELAY COUNTER**

MSB									LSB	Delay Time
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1023 TCK cycles
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1022 TCK cycles
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1021 TCK cycles
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1020 TCK cycles
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3 TCK cycles
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2 TCK cycles
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1 TCK cycle
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No trigger



## 3.4 6-Bit Divide-by-N Counter

The TCK and  $\overline{\text{TCK}}$  pins are the input clock for the 6-bit divide-by-N counter. It generates the clock frequency for the 16-/32-bit serial shift register for the output P- and N-Channel patterns. Each clock cycle will set the TX output to be either at  $V_{PP}$ ,  $V_{NN}$ , ground or high-impedance, depending on what was preprogrammed in their corresponding registers.

**TABLE 3-3: 6-BIT DIVIDE-BY-N COUNTER REGISTER**

MSB					LSB	Output Shift Register Clock Frequency
0	0	0	0	0	0	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 64$
0	0	0	0	0	1	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 63$
0	0	0	0	1	0	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 62$
0	0	0	0	1	1	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 61$
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1	1	1	1	0	0	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 4$
1	1	1	1	0	1	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 3$
1	1	1	1	1	0	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 2$
1	1	1	1	1	1	$f_{\text{TCK}} \div 1$

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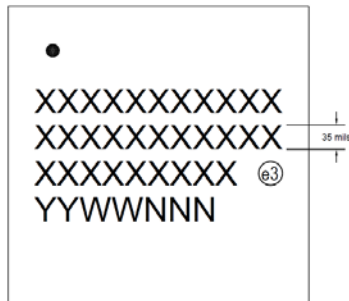
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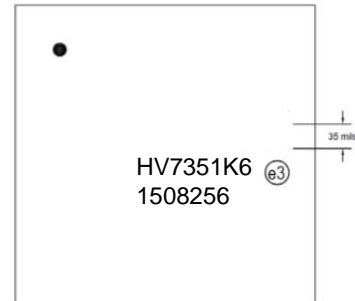
## 4.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 4.1 Package Marking Information

80-Lead VQFN (11x11x1.0 mm)



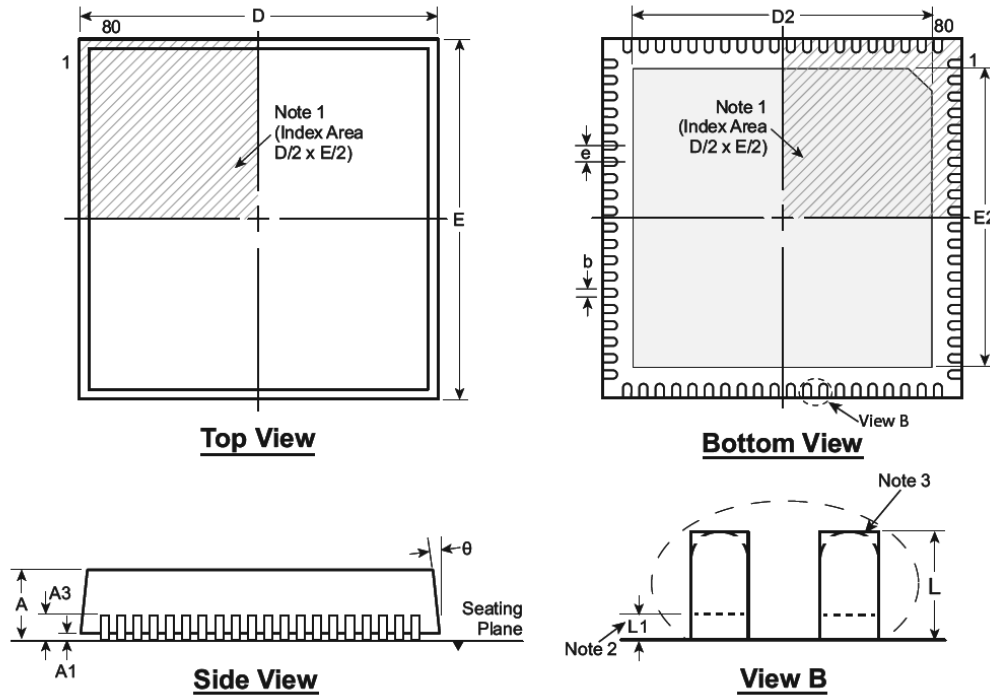
Example



<b>Legend:</b>	XX...X	Product Code or Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.
<b>Note:</b>	In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information. Package may or may not include the corporate logo.	

## 80-Lead QFN Package Outline (K6)

11.00x11.00mm body, 1.00mm height (max), 0.50mm pitch



Note: For the most current package drawings, see the Microchip Packaging Specification at [www.microchip.com/packaging](http://www.microchip.com/packaging).

**Notes:**

1. A Pin 1 identifier must be located in the index area indicated. The Pin 1 identifier can be: a molded mark/identifier; an embedded metal marker; or a printed indicator.
2. Depending on the method of manufacturing, a maximum of 0.15mm pullback (L1) may be present.
3. The inner tip of the lead may be either rounded or square.

Symbol	A	A1	A3	b	D	D2	E	E2	e	L	L1	θ	
Dimension (mm)	MIN	0.80	0.00	0.20 REF	0.18	10.90	9.50	10.90	9.50	0.50 BSC	0.30	0.00	0°
	NOM	0.90	0.02		0.25	11.00	9.65	11.00	9.65		0.40	-	-
	MAX	1.00	0.05		0.30	11.10	9.75	11.10	9.75		0.50	0.15	14°

Drawings are not to scale.

## APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

### Revision A (June 2015)

- Original Release of this Document.

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NOTES:

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>XX</u>	<u>-X</u>
Device	Package	Environmental
<b>Device:</b>	HV7351: Programmable High-Voltage, Ultrasound-Transmit Beamformer	
<b>Package:</b>	K6 = Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat Pack, No Lead Package – 11.00x11.00x1.0 mm Body, 0.50 mm Pitch, 80-Lead (VQFN)	
<b>Environmental:</b>	G = Lead (Pb)-free/ROHS-compliant package	

**Examples:**

a) HV7351K6-G: Programmable High-Voltage Ultrasound-Transmit Beamformer, 80LD 11x11 mm VQFN package

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NOTES:



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