

# AZ12010 Multiply by 16, 32 Phase-Locked Loop Clock Generator

## **FEATURES**

#### PACKAGE AVAILABILITY

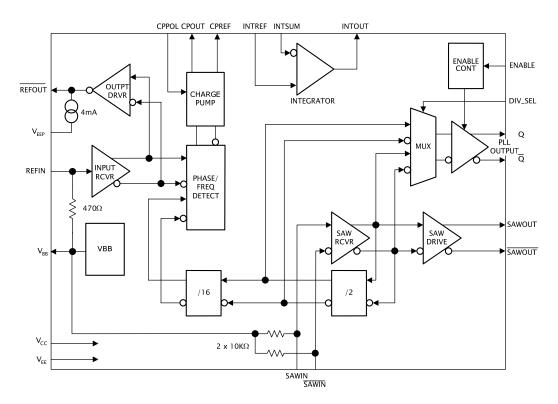
- Differential Inputs/Outputs for External Voltage Controlled SAW Oscillator
- Optional Internal Crystal Oscillator Driver
- Internal Edge-Matching Phase/Frequency Detector
- Internal Charge-Pump/Integrator Amplifier
- RF Bipolar Design for Low Phase Noise
- Available in a 3x3 mm MLP Package

PACKAGE	PART NO.	MARKING	NOTES
MLP 16 (3x3)	AZ12010AL	AZ12010A <date code=""></date>	1,2
MLP 16 (3x3) RoHS Compliant / Lead (Pb) Free	AZ12010AL+	AZ12010A+ <date code=""></date>	1,2
MLP 16 (3x3)	AZ12010BL	AZ12010B <date code=""></date>	1,2
MLP 16 (3x3) RoHS Compliant / Lead (Pb) Free	AZ12010BL+	AZ12010B+ <date code=""></date>	1,2
DIE	AZ12010XP	N/A	3

1 Add R1 at end of part number for 7 inch (1K parts), R2 for 13 inch (2.5K parts) Tape & Reel.

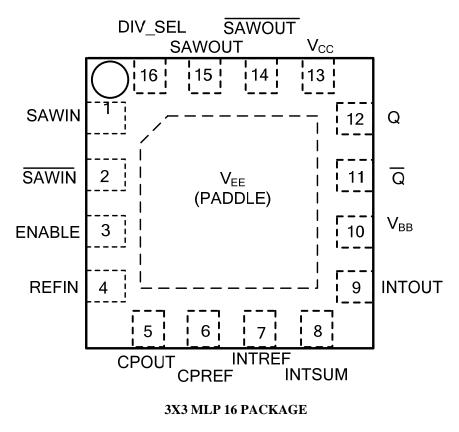
2 Date code format: "YY" for year followed by "WW" for week.

3 Waffle Pack

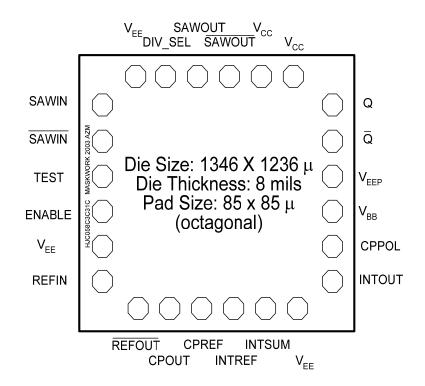


The AZ12010 contains all of the functional elements necessary to implement a Phase-Locked Loop for clock multiplication at frequencies up to 800 MHz. A fixed 32 times multiplication allows the use of low cost crystals or a low frequency reference signal. The output can be divided by two for 16 times net multiplication. The VCSO is differentially or single-ended driven using the chip CML SAW outputs. The dynamic properties of the PLL are under the control of the user through selection of the desired external components.

## DESCRIPTION



AZM12010A: CPPOL pulled High AZM12010B: CPPOL pulled Low



#### **DIE MAP**

#### **Pad Center Locations**

Signal Name	X coordinate (µ)	Y coordinate (µ)		
SAWIN	-522.0	372.3		
SAWIN	-522.0	220.3		
TEST	-522.0	68.3		
ENABLE	-522.0	-83.7		
V <sub>EE</sub>	-522.0	-235.7		
REFIN	-522.0	-387.7		
REFOUT	-365.0	-515.8		
CPOUT	-213.0	-515.8		
CPREF	-61.0	-515.8		
INTREF	91.0	-515.8		
INTSUM	243.0	-515.8		
V <sub>EE</sub>	395.0	-515.8		
INTOUT	552.0	-387.7		
CPPOL	552.0	-235.7		
V <sub>BB</sub>	552.0	-83.7		
$V_{EEP}$	552.0	68.3		
Q	552.0	220.3		
Q	552.0	372.3		
V <sub>CC</sub>	395.0	509.9		
V <sub>CC</sub>	243.0	509.9		
SAWOUT	91.0	509.9		
SAWOUT	-61.0	509.9		
DIV_SEL	-219.0	509.9		
V <sub>EE</sub>	-377.0	509.9		

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	AZ12010 FUNCTIONAL PIN/PAD DESCRIPTIONS							
Name	Functional Description	Logic Level						
REFIN	<b>Reference Frequency Input</b> This pin/pad includes an on-chip 470 $\Omega$ pull down resistor to V <sub>BB</sub> . The input from the reference circuit should be AC coupled.							
REFOUT	<b>Reference Frequency Output</b> This pin is an inverted and amplified version of the signal on the REFIN pin. The gain from REFIN to REFOUT is approximately 20. If $V_{EEP}$ is connected to $V_{EE}$ , a 4 ma on-chip current source is provided for the output.	PECL						
CPREF	REFOUT is not available on the packaged versions (AZ12010A, AZ12010B).         Charge Pump Reference Output The pin/pad voltage is nominally 1.2 volts below V <sub>CC</sub> .							
CPOUT	<b>Charge Pump Output</b> The charge pump output voltage is $V_{CPREF} \pm 0.3V$ during a phase correction pulse. When there is no correction pulse the output goes high impedance.							
CPPOL	<ul> <li>Charge Pump Polarity When this pin/pad is pulled high the PLL operates with a VCSO circuit exhibiting negative pulling slope (the VCSO frequency goes down when the control voltage goes up). When this pin/pad is pulled low (AZM12010B) the PLL operates with a VCSO circuit exhibiting positive pulling slope (the VCSO frequency goes up when the control voltage goes up).</li> <li>If the pin/pad is left open (AZM12010A), an internal pullup resistor selects negative pulling slope mode.</li> </ul>	LVCMOS LVTTL						
INTREF	<b>Integrator Reference Input</b> This pin/pad should be connected to CPREF through a bias current cancellation network							
INTSUM	<b>Integrator Summing Junction</b> This pin/pad is the summing junction for the integrator amplifier							
INTOUT	Integrator Output							
SAWIN	SAW Amplifier Inputs If only one input is used (Single-ended VCSO), the							
SAWIN	unused input should be bypassed with a capacitor to $V_{BB}$ .							
SAWOUT SAWOUT	<b>SAW Amplifier Outputs</b> These are open collector outputs for driving the VCSO device. Operating at nominally 9 ma, external pullup resistors must be connected between these pins/pads and $V_{CC}$ . If only one output is used, the other output should be connected to $V_{CC}$ through a 50 $\Omega$ resistor.	CML (Analog)						
ENABLE	<b>PLL Output Enable</b> The Q and $\overline{Q}$ outputs are enabled when this pin/pad is pulled high. When this pin/pad is low, the Q output is high, and the $\overline{Q}$ output is low. If the pin/pad is left open, an internal pullup resistor enables the outputs.	LVCMOS LVTTL						
DIV_SEL	<b>Divide Select</b> When this pin/pad is high, the Q and $\overline{Q}$ outputs are divided by one from the SAW device. When it is low, the Q and $\overline{Q}$ outputs are divided by two from the SAW device. If the pin/pad is left open, an internal pullup resistor selects the divide by one mode.	LVCMOS LVTTL						
Q Q	<b>Clock Output</b> These pin/pads are the main clock output. When ENABLE is low, the outputs are disabled with Q high and $\overline{Q}$ low.	PECL						
V <sub>BB</sub>	<b>Reference Voltage Output</b> This pin/pad is used to bias the REFIN signal. It must be bypassed externally to the $V_{EE}$ pins/pads with a 0.01 µF capacitor.							
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{EEP}}$	<b>REFOUT Current Source</b> If $V_{EEP}$ is connected to $V_{EE}$ , a 4 ma on-chip current source is provided for the REFOUT output.							
<b>X</b> 7	$V_{\text{EEP}}$ is not available on the packaged versions (AZ12010A, AZ12010B).							
V <sub>CC</sub>	Positive Supply +3.0 to +3.6 V							
$V_{\text{EE}}$	Negative Supply Ground							

### AZ12010 FUNCTIONAL PIN/PAD DESCRIPTIONS

Symbol	Characteristic	Rating	Unit		
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply $(V_{EE} = GND)$	0 to +6.0	Vdc		
VI	Input Voltage $(V_{EE} = GND)$	0 to +6.0	Vdc		
I <sub>OUT</sub>	PECL Output Current — Continuous — Surge	50 100	mA		
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C		
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C		

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which device life may be impaired.

#### AZ12010 DC CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC} = +3.0$ to +3.6 V, $V_{EE} = GND$ )

Symbol	Characteristic	-40°C		0°C		25°C			85°C		Unit
Symbol		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max	Omt
$V_{BB}$	Reference Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.38	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.26	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.38	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.26	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.38	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.31	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.26	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.38	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.26	V
R <sub>REF</sub>	REFIN Pull-Down resistor to $V_{BB}$						470				Ω
R <sub>SAW</sub>	SAWIN, $\overline{\text{SAWIN}}$ Pull- Down resistor to V <sub>BB</sub>						10K				Ω
V <sub>HCTL</sub>	High level integrator output	V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0		V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0		V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0			V <sub>CC</sub> -1.0		V
$V_{\text{LCTL}}$	Low level integrator output		0.5		0.5			0.5		0.5	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage <sup>1</sup> Q, $\overline{Q}$	V <sub>CC</sub> -1085	V <sub>CC</sub> -880	V <sub>CC</sub> -1025	V <sub>CC</sub> -880	V <sub>CC</sub> -1025	V <sub>CC</sub> -955	V <sub>CC</sub> -880	V <sub>CC</sub> -1025	V <sub>CC</sub> -880	mV
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output HIGH Voltage <sup>2</sup> SAWOUT, SAWOUT	V <sub>CC</sub> -10	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> -10	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> -10		V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> -10	V <sub>CC</sub>	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage <sup>1</sup> Q, $\overline{Q}$	V <sub>CC</sub> -1830	V <sub>CC</sub> -1555	V <sub>CC</sub> -1810	V <sub>CC</sub> -1620	V <sub>CC</sub> -1810	V <sub>CC</sub> -1705	V <sub>CC</sub> -1620	V <sub>CC</sub> -1810	V <sub>CC</sub> -1620	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output LOW Voltage <sup>2</sup> SAWOUT, SAWOUT	V <sub>CC</sub> -349	V <sub>CC</sub> -481	V <sub>CC</sub> -365	V <sub>CC</sub> -516	V <sub>CC</sub> -392	V <sub>CC</sub> -449	V <sub>CC</sub> -557	V <sub>CC</sub> -465	V <sub>CC</sub> -661	mV
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input HIGH Voltage, LVCMOS/LVTTL EN, DIV_SEL	2.2	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.2	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.2		V <sub>CC</sub>	2.2	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input LOW Voltage, LVCMOS/LVTTL EN, DIV_SEL	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0		0.8	0.0	0.8	V
$I_{CC}(I_{EE})$	Power Supply Current		65		65	45	54	65		65	mA

1. Load is  $50\Omega$  to V<sub>CC</sub>-2V

2. Load is  $50\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}$ 

#### AZ 12010 AC CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC} = +3.0$ to +3.6 V, $V_{EE} = GND$ )

Symbol	Characteristic	-40°C		25°C			85°C			Unit	
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Oint
A <sub>PD</sub>	Phase Detector Gain					20.3					radians/V
f <sub>VCO</sub>	External VSCO frequency			800			800			800	MHz
$t_r / t_f$	Output Rise & Fall Times (20% - 80%) $Q,\overline{Q}$					120					ps
$a_{\rm V}$	SAW Amplifier and Driver Gain at 622.08 MHz <sup>1</sup>	18	24.5	28	15.5	21	24.5	13.5	19	22.5	dB

1. Single Ended Input and Output, Driven from  $50\Omega$  backmatched source, Load  $50\Omega$  to V<sub>CC</sub>.

#### **Loop Filter Design**

The combination of the phase detector, amplifier, VCO and divider form a second-order phase-locked loop. Proper selection of the loop components is important to obtain stable, low jitter operation.

The loop bandwidth (or natural frequency,  $\omega_n$ ) and damping factor ( $\zeta$ ) are the two major driving forces that define the loop's response to a disturbance. The value of  $\zeta$  is typically 0.7 to ensure the fastest step response consistent with no ringing. However in many oscillator application  $\zeta$  may be 3 or higher to provide further phase noise reduction.  $\omega_n$  is chosen as a compromise between settling time, VCO jitter and reference feedthrough. These values can be computed by the following equations:

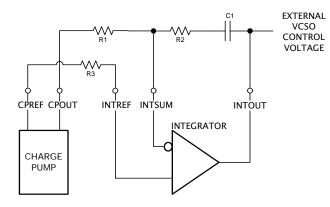
$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{\frac{K_{\phi} K_{VCO}}{\tau_1}}$$
$$\zeta = \frac{\tau_2 \omega_n}{2}$$
$$\tau_1 = R_1 C_1$$
$$\tau_2 = R_2 C_1$$

 $K_{\phi}$  = Phase Detector Gain (20.3 radians/V)

 $K_{VCO}$  = VCO Gain (radians/sec/volt)

N = Frequency Divisor value (32)

The component definitions are shown in the figure below. R3 should be equal to R1 to minimize integrator offsets.



**Figure 1 Charge Pump and Integrator** 

### **Application Circuit**

A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 2.

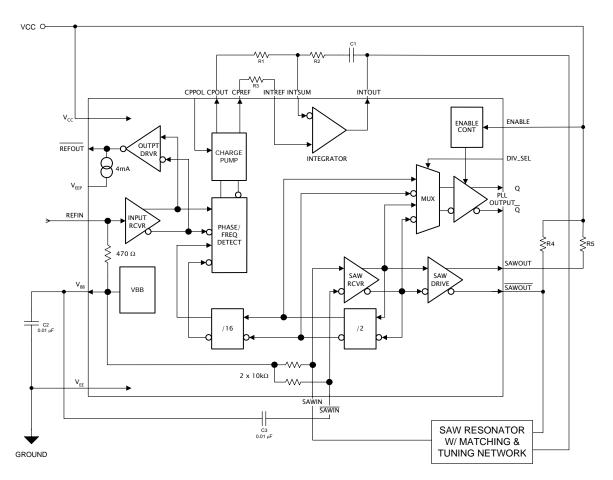
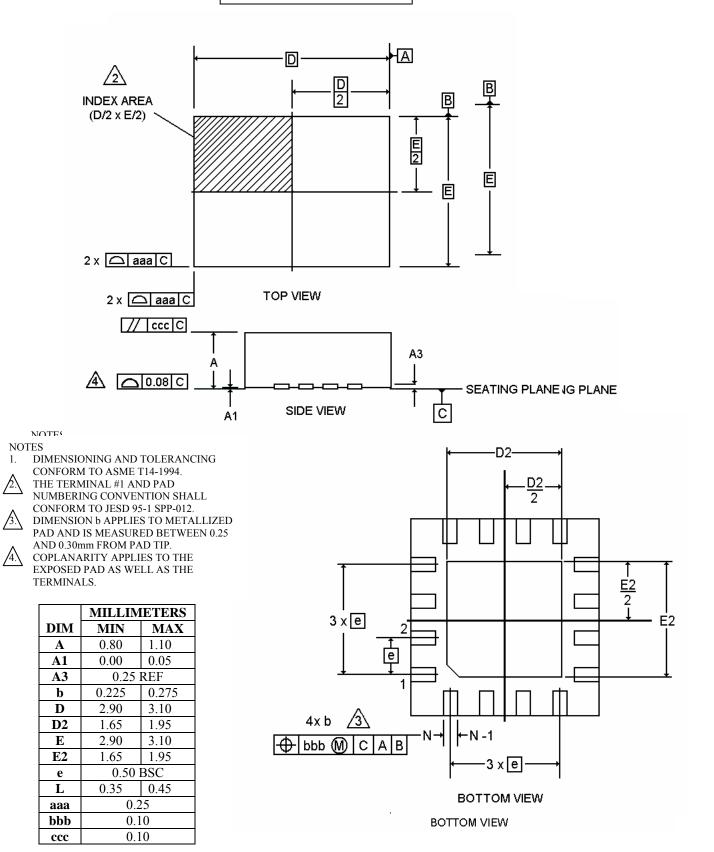


Figure 2. Typical Application, Always Enabled and Divide by One for Output





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