PLL Frequency Synthesizer

ADF4106-EP

FEATURES

- 6.0 GHz bandwidth
- 2.7 V to 3.3 V power supply
- Separate charge pump supply (V_P) allows extended tuning voltage in 3 V systems
- Programmable dual-modulus prescaler
  - 8/9, 16/17, 32/33, 64/65
- Programmable charge pump currents
- Programmable antibacklash pulse width
- 3-wire serial interface
- Analog and digital lock detect
- Hardware and software power-down mode
- Support defense and aerospace applications (AQEC)
- Military temperature range (−55°C to +125°C)
- Controlled manufacturing baseline
- One assembly/test site
- One fabrication site
- Enhanced product change notification
- Qualification data available upon request

APPLICATIONS

- Broadband wireless access
- Satellite systems
- Instrumentation
- Wireless LANS
- Base stations for wireless radios

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADF4106-EP frequency synthesizer can be used to implement local oscillators in the up-conversion and down-conversion sections of wireless receivers and transmitters. It consists of a low noise, digital phase frequency detector (PFD), a precision charge pump, a programmable reference divider, programmable A counter and B counter, and a dual-modulus prescaler (P/P + 1). The A (6-bit) counter and B (13-bit) counter, in conjunction with the dual-modulus prescaler (P/P + 1), implement an N divider (N = BP + A). In addition, the 14-bit reference counter (R counter) allows selectable REF_{IN} frequencies at the PFD input. A complete phase-locked loop (PLL) can be implemented if the synthesizer is used with an external loop filter and voltage controlled oscillator (VCO). Its very high bandwidth means that frequency doublers can be eliminated in many high frequency systems, simplifying system architecture and reducing cost.

Additional application and technical information can be found in the ADF4106 data sheet.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

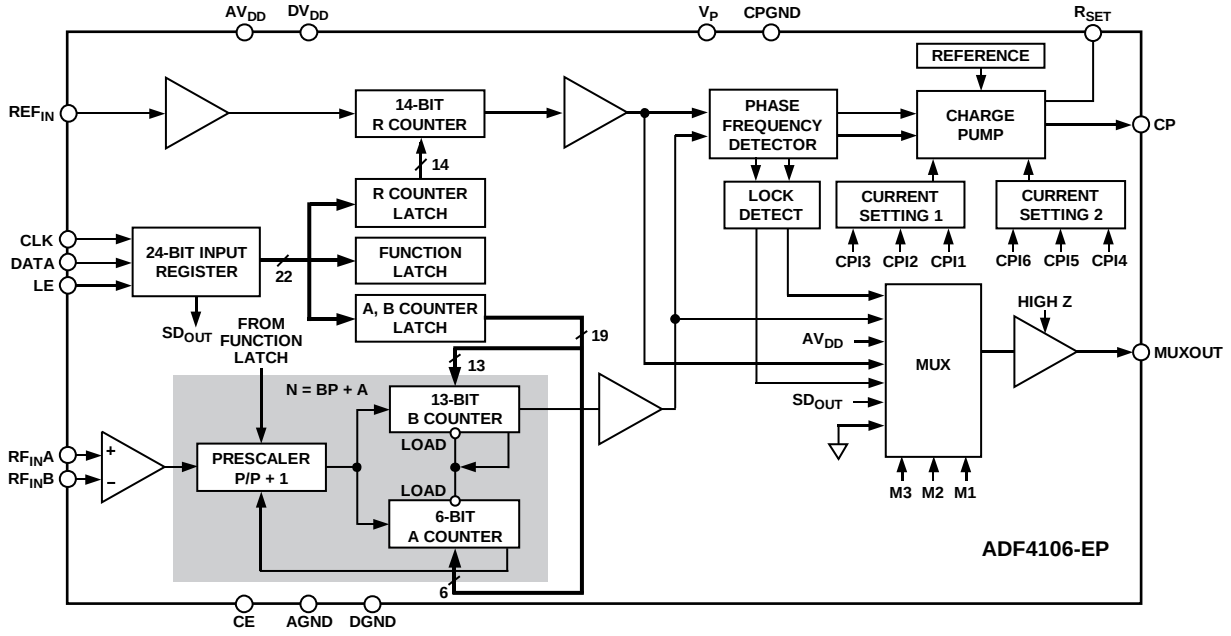

Figure 1.

Rev. A

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SPECIFICATIONS

AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3 V ± 10%, AV_{DD} ≤ V_P ≤ 5.5 V, AGND = DGND = CPGND = 0 V, R_{SET} = 5.1 kΩ, dBm referred to 50 Ω, T_A = T_{MAX} to T_{MIN}, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	B Version[1]	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
RF CHARACTERISTICS			
RF Input Frequency (RF_{IN})	0.5/6.0	GHz min/max	For lower frequencies, ensure slew rate (SR) > 320 V/µs
RF Input Sensitivity	−10/0	dBm min/max	
Maximum Allowable Prescaler Output Frequency[2]	300	MHz max	P = 8
	325	MHz	P = 16
REF_{IN} CHARACTERISTICS			
REF_{IN} Input Frequency	20/300	MHz min/max	For f < 20 MHz, ensure SR > 50 V/µs
REF_{IN} Input Sensitivity[3]	0.8/V_{DD}	V p-p min/max	Biased at $AV_{DD}/2$[4]
REF_{IN} Input Capacitance	10	pF max	
REF_{IN} Input Current	±100	µA max	
PHASE DETECTOR			
Phase Detector Frequency[5]	104	MHz max	ABP = 0, 0 (2.9 ns antibacklash pulse width)
CHARGE PUMP			
I_{CP} Sink/Source			
High Value	5	mA typ	With R_{SET} = 5.1 kΩ
Low Value	625	µA typ	
Absolute Accuracy	2.5	% typ	With R_{SET} = 5.1 kΩ
R_{SET} Range	3.0/11	kΩ typ	
I_{CP} Three-State Leakage	2	nA max	1 nA typical; T_A = 25°C
Sink and Source Current Matching	2	% typ	0.5 V ≤ V_{CP} ≤ V_P − 0.5 V
I_{CP} vs. V_{CP}	1.5	% typ	0.5 V ≤ V_{CP} ≤ V_P − 0.5 V
I_{CP} vs. Temperature	2	% typ	V_{CP} = V_P/2
LOGIC INPUTS			
V_{IH}, Input High Voltage	1.4	V min	
V_{IL}, Input Low Voltage	0.6	V max	
I_{INH}, I_{INL}, Input Current	±1	µA max	
C_{IN}, Input Capacitance	10	pF max	
LOGIC OUTPUTS			
V_{OH}, Output High Voltage	1.4	V min	Open-drain output chosen, 1 kΩ pull-up resistor to 1.8 V
	V_{DD} − 0.4	V min	CMOS output chosen
I_{OH}	100	µA max	
V_{OL}, Output Low Voltage	0.4	V max	I_{OL} = 500 µA
POWER SUPPLIES			
AV_{DD}	2.7/3.3	V min/V max	
DV_{DD}	AV_{DD}		
V_P	AV_{DD}/5.5	V min/V max	AV_{DD} ≤ V_P ≤ 5.5 V
I_{DD}[6] (AI_{DD} + DI_{DD})	11	mA max	9.0 mA typical
I_{DD}[7] (AI_{DD} + DI_{DD})	11.5	mA max	9.5 mA typical
I_{DD}[8] (AI_{DD} + DI_{DD})	13	mA max	10.5 mA typical
I_P	0.4	mA max	T_A = 25°C
Power-Down Mode[9] (AI_{DD} + DI_{DD})	10	µA typ	

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Parameter	B Version[1]	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
NOISE CHARACTERISTICS			
Normalized Phase Noise Floor (PN_{SYNTH})[10]	−223	dBc/Hz typ	PLL loop BW = 500 kHz
Normalized 1/f Noise (PN_{1_f})[11]	−122	dBc/Hz typ	Measured at 10 kHz offset; normalized to 1 GHz
Phase Noise Performance[12]			VCO output
900 MHz[13]	−92.5	dBc/Hz typ	1 kHz offset and 200 kHz PFD frequency
5800 MHz[14]	−76.5	dBc/Hz typ	1 kHz offset and 200 kHz PFD frequency
5800 MHz[15]	−83.5	dBc/Hz typ	1 kHz offset and 1 MHz PFD frequency
Spurious Signals			
900 MHz[13]	−90/−92	dBc typ	200 kHz/400 kHz and 200 kHz PFD frequency
5800 MHz[14]	−65/−70	dBc typ	200 kHz/400 kHz and 200 kHz PFD frequency
5800 MHz[15]	−70/−75	dBc typ	1 MHz/2 MHz and 1 MHz PFD frequency

[1] Operating temperature range is −55°C to +125°C.
[2] This is the maximum operating frequency of the CMOS counters. The prescaler value should be chosen to ensure that the RF input is divided down to a frequency that is less than this value.
[3] $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3$ V.
[4] AC coupling ensures $AV_{DD}/2$ bias.
[5] Guaranteed by design. Sample tested to ensure compliance.
[6] $T_A = 25°C$; $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3$ V; P = 16; $RF_{IN} = 900$ MHz.
[7] $T_A = 25°C$; $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3$ V; P = 16; $RF_{IN} = 2.0$ GHz.
[8] $T_A = 25°C$; $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3$ V; P = 32; $RF_{IN} = 6.0$ GHz.
[9] $T_A = 25°C$; $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3.3$ V; R = 16383; A = 63; B = 891; P = 32; $RF_{IN} = 6.0$ GHz.
[10] The synthesizer phase noise floor is estimated by measuring the in-band phase noise at the output of the VCO and subtracting 20 log N (where N is the N divider value) and 10 log F_{PFD}. $PN_{SYNTH} = PN_{TOT} - 10 \log F_{PFD} - 20 \log N$.
[11] The PLL phase noise is composed of 1/f (flicker) noise plus the normalized PLL noise floor. The formula for calculating the 1/f noise contribution at an RF frequency, f_{RF}, and at a frequency offset, f, is given by $PN = P_{1\_f} + 10\log(10 \text{ kHz}/f) + 20\log(f_{RF}/1 \text{ GHz})$. Both the normalized phase noise floor and flicker noise are modeled in ADIsimPLL.
[12] The phase noise is measured with the EVAL-ADF4106-EB1 evaluation board and the Agilent E4440A spectrum analyzer. The spectrum analyzer provides the REF_{IN} for the synthesizer (f_{REFOUT} = 10 MHz @ 0 dBm).
[13] $f_{REFIN} = 10$ MHz; $f_{PFD} = 200$ kHz; offset frequency = 1 kHz; $f_{RF} = 900$ MHz; N = 4500; loop B/W = 20 kHz.
[14] $f_{REFIN} = 10$ MHz; $f_{PFD} = 200$ kHz; offset frequency = 1 kHz; $f_{RF} = 5800$ MHz; N = 29,000; loop B/W = 20 kHz.
[15] $f_{REFIN} = 10$ MHz; $f_{PFD} = 1$ MHz; offset frequency = 1 kHz; $f_{RF} = 5800$ MHz; N = 5800; loop B/W = 100 kHz.

TIMING CHARACTERISITICS

$AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3$ V ± 10%, $AV_{DD} \le V_P \le 5.5$ V, AGND = DGND = CPGND = 0 V, $R_{SET} = 5.1$ kΩ, dBm referred to 50 Ω, $T_A = T_{MAX}$ to T_{MIN}, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Limit[1] (B Version)	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
t_1	10	ns min	DATA to CLOCK Setup Time
t_2	10	ns min	DATA to CLOCK Hold Time
t_3	25	ns min	CLOCK High Duration
t_4	25	ns min	CLOCK Low Duration
t_5	10	ns min	CLOCK to LE Setup Time
t_6	20	ns min	LE Pulse Width

[1] Operating temperature range (B Version) is –40°C to +85°C.

Timing Diagram

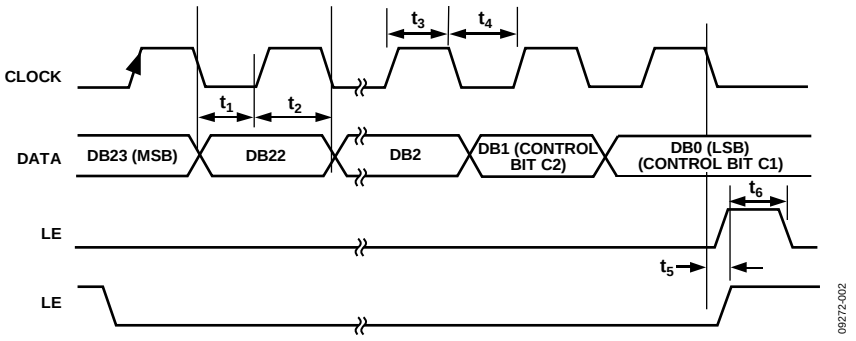

Figure 2. Timing Diagram

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
AV_{DD} to GND[1]	−0.3 V to + 3.6 V
AV_{DD} to DV_{DD}	−0.3 V to + 0.3 V
V_P to GND	−0.3 V to + 5.8 V
V_P to AV_{DD}	−0.3 V to + 5.8 V
Digital I/O Voltage to GND	−0.3 V to V_{DD} + 0.3 V
Analog I/O Voltage to GND	−0.3 V to V_P + 0.3 V
REF_{IN}, $RF_{IN}A$, $RF_{IN}B$ to GND	−0.3 V to V_{DD} + 0.3 V
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial (B Version)	−40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +125°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	150°C
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance	
16-Lead TSSOP	112°C/W
20-Lead LFCSP (Paddle Soldered)	30.4°C/W
Reflow Soldering	
Peak Temperature	260°C
Time at Peak Temperature	40 sec
Transistor Count	
CMOS	6425
Bipolar	303

[1]GND = AGND = DGND = 0 V.

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

This device is a high performance RF integrated circuit with an ESD rating of <2 kV, and it is ESD sensitive. Proper precautions should be taken for handling and assembly.

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.

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PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

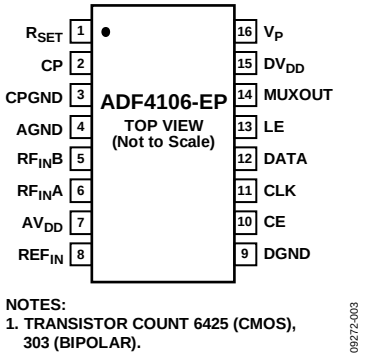

Figure 3. 16-Lead TSSOP Pin Configuration

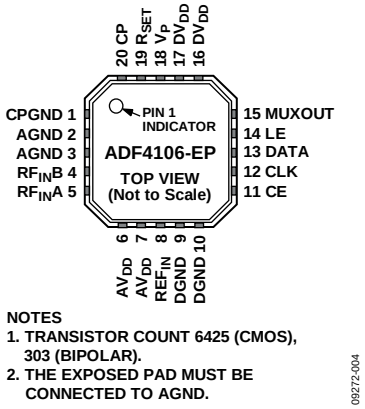

Figure 4. 20-Lead LFCSP Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No. TSSOP	Pin No. LFCSP	Mnemonic	Description
1	19	R_{SET}	Connecting a resistor between this pin and CPGND sets the maximum charge pump output current. The nominal voltage potential at the R_{SET} pin is 0.66 V. The relationship between I_{CP} and R_{SET} is $I_{CP\,MAX} = \frac{25.5}{R_{SET}}$ So, with R_{SET} = 5.1 kΩ, $I_{CP\,MAX}$ = 5 mA.
2	20	CP	Charge Pump Output. When enabled, this provides ±I_{CP} to the external loop filter, which in turn drives the external VCO.
3	1	CPGND	Charge Pump Ground. This is the ground return path for the charge pump.
4	2, 3	AGND	Analog Ground. This is the ground return path of the prescaler.
5	4	$RF_{IN}B$	Complementary Input to the RF Prescaler. This point must be decoupled to the ground plane with a small bypass capacitor, typically 100 pF.
6	5	$RF_{IN}A$	Input to the RF Prescaler. This small signal input is ac-coupled to the external VCO.
7	6, 7	AV_{DD}	Analog Power Supply. This can range from 2.7 V to 3.3 V. Decoupling capacitors to the analog ground plane should be placed as close as possible to this pin. AV_{DD} must be the same value as DV_{DD}.
8	8	REF_{IN}	Reference Input. This is a CMOS input with a nominal threshold of V_{DD}/2 and a dc equivalent input resistance of 100 kΩ. This input can be driven from a TTL or CMOS crystal oscillator or it can be ac-coupled.
9	9, 10	DGND	Digital Ground.
10	11	CE	Chip Enable. A logic low on this pin powers down the device and puts the charge pump output into three-state mode. Taking the pin high powers up the device, depending on the status of the power-down bit, F2.
11	12	CLK	Serial Clock Input. This serial clock is used to clock in the serial data to the registers. The data is latched into the 24-bit shift register on the CLK rising edge. This input is a high impedance CMOS input.
12	13	DATA	Serial Data Input. The serial data is loaded MSB first with the two LSBs being the control bits. This input is a high impedance CMOS input.
13	14	LE	Load Enable, CMOS Input. When LE goes high, the data stored in the shift registers is loaded into one of the four latches with the latch being selected using the control bits.
14	15	MUXOUT	This multiplexer output allows either the lock detect, the scaled RF, or the scaled reference frequency to be accessed externally.
15	16, 17	DV_{DD}	Digital Power Supply. This can range from 2.7 V to 3.3 V. Decoupling capacitors to the digital ground plane should be placed as close as possible to this pin. DV_{DD} must be the same value as AV_{DD}.
16	18	V_P	Charge Pump Power Supply. This should be greater than or equal to V_{DD}. In systems where V_{DD} is 3 V, it can be set to 5.5 V and used to drive a VCO with a tuning range of up to 5 V.
		EP	Exposed Pad. The exposed pad must be connected to AGND.

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

FREQ UNIT GHz KEYWORD R
PARAM TYPE S IMPEDANCE 50Ω
DATA FORMAT MA

FREQ	MAGS11	ANGS11	FREQ	MAGS11	ANGS11
0.500	0.89148	–17.2820	3.300	0.42777	–102.748
0.600	0.88133	– 20.6919	3.400	0.42859	–107.167
0.700	0.87152	– 24.5386	3.500	0.43365	–111.883
0.800	0.85855	–27.3228	3.600	0.43849	–117.548
0.900	0.84911	–31.0698	3.700	0.44475	–123.856
1.000	0.83512	– 34.8623	3.800	0.44800	–130.399
1.100	0.82374	–38.5574	3.900	0.45223	–136.744
1.200	0.80871	–41.9093	4.000	0.45555	–142.766
1.300	0.79176	– 45.6990	4.100	0.45313	–149.269
1.400	0.77205	–49.4185	4.200	0.45622	–154.884
1.500	0.75696	–52.8898	4.300	0.45555	–159.680
1.600	0.74234	–56.2923	4.400	0.46108	–164.916
1.700	0.72239	–60.2584	4.500	0.45325	–168.452
1.800	0.69419	–63.1446	4.600	0.45054	–173.462
1.900	0.67288	–65.6464	4.700	0.45200	–176.697
2.000	0.66227	–68.0742	4.800	0.45043	178.824
2.100	0.64758	–71.3530	4.900	0.45282	174.947
2.200	0.62454	–75.5658	5.000	0.44287	170.237
2.300	0.59466	–79.6404	5.100	0.44909	166.617
2.400	0.55932	–82.8246	5.200	0.44294	162.786
2.500	0.52256	–85.2795	5.300	0.44558	158.766
2.600	0.48754	–85.6298	5.400	0.45417	153.195
2.700	0.46411	–86.1854	5.500	0.46038	147.721
2.800	0.45776	–86.4997	5.600	0.47128	139.760
2.900	0.44859	–88.8080	5.700	0.47439	132.657
3.000	0.44588	–91.9737	5.800	0.48604	125.782
3.100	0.43810	–95.4087	5.900	0.50637	121.110
3.200	0.43269	–99.1282	6.000	0.52172	115.400

09272-005

Figure 5. S-Parameter Data for the RF Input

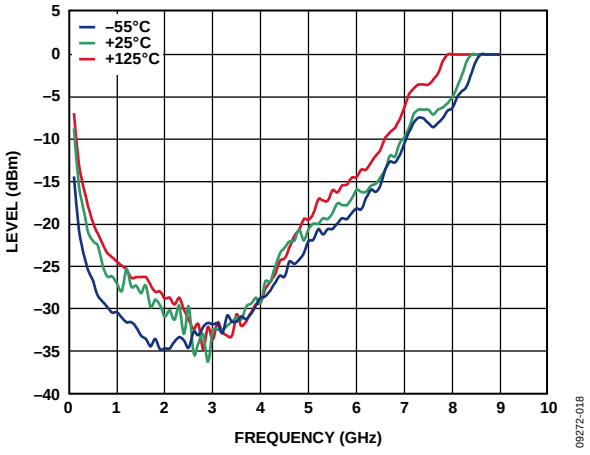

Figure 6. Input Sensitivity

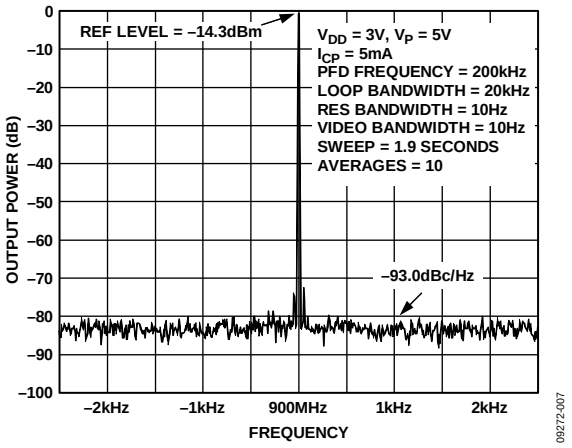

Figure 7. Phase Noise (900 MHz, 200 kHz, and 20 kHz)

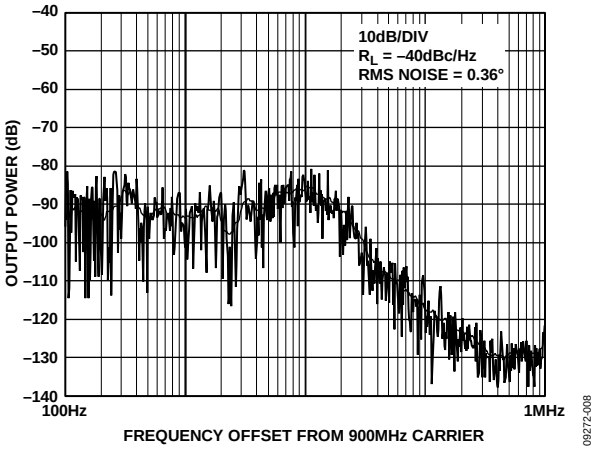

Figure 8. Integrated Phase Noise (900 MHz, 200 kHz, and 20 kHz)

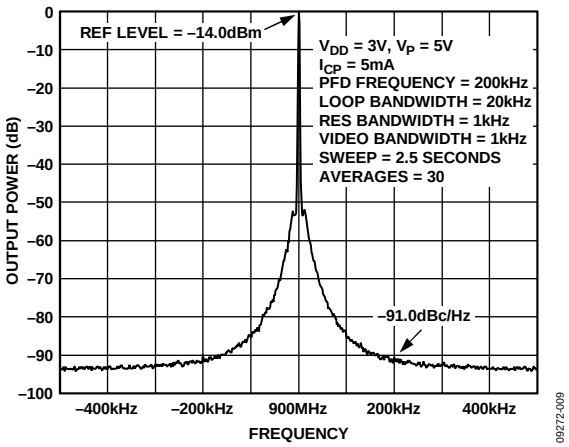

Figure 9. Reference Spurs (900 MHz, 200 kHz, and 20 kHz)

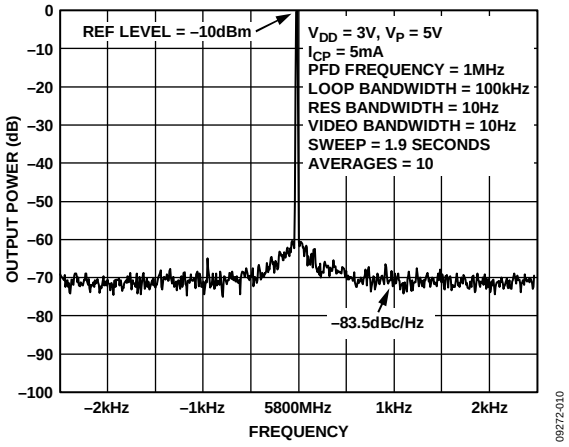

Figure 10. Phase Noise (5.8 GHz,1 MHz, and 100 kHz)

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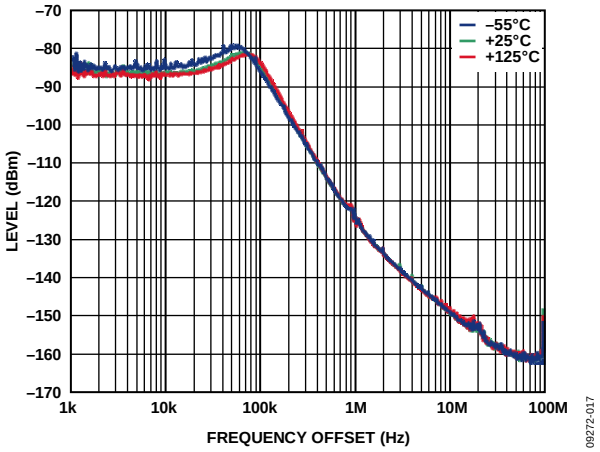

Figure 11. Integrated Phase Noise (5.8 GHz,1 MHz, and 100 kHz)

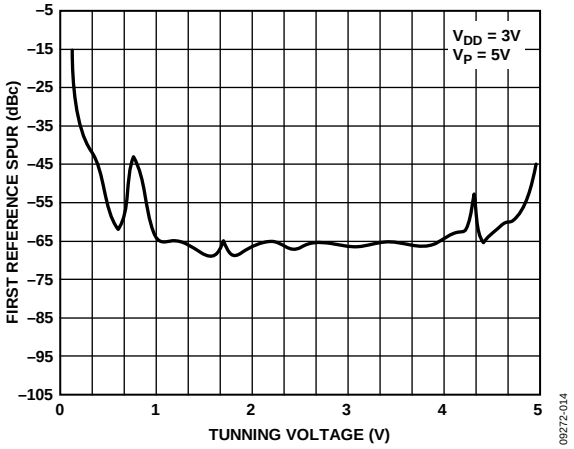

Figure 14. Reference Spurs vs. V_{TUNE} (5.8 GHz,1 MHz, and 100 kHz)

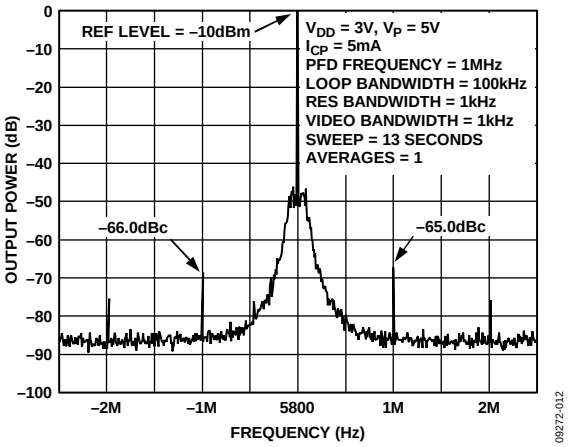

Figure 12. Reference Spurs (5.8 GHz,1 MHz, and 100 kHz)

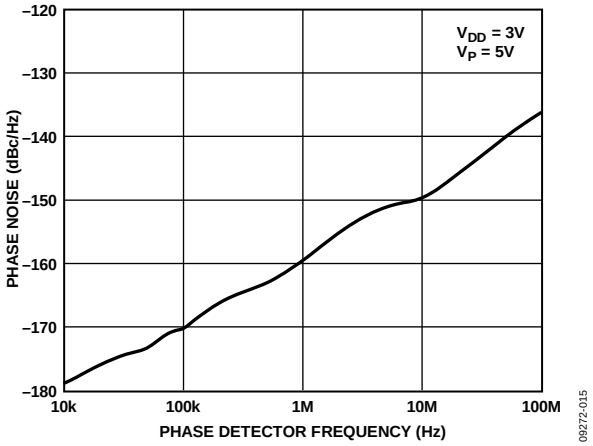

Figure 15. Phase Noise (Referred to CP Output) vs. PFD Frequency

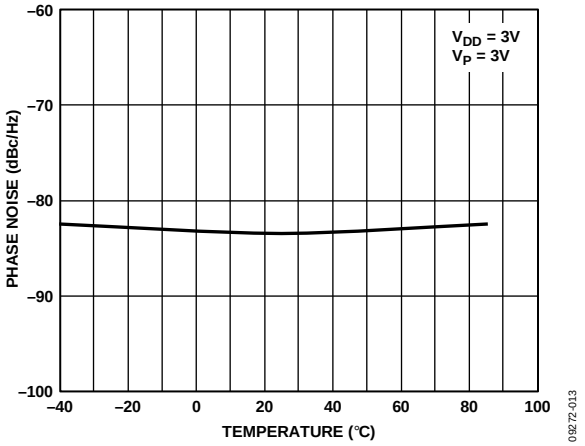

Figure 13. Phase Noise (5.8 GHz,1 MHz, and 100 kHz) vs. Temperature

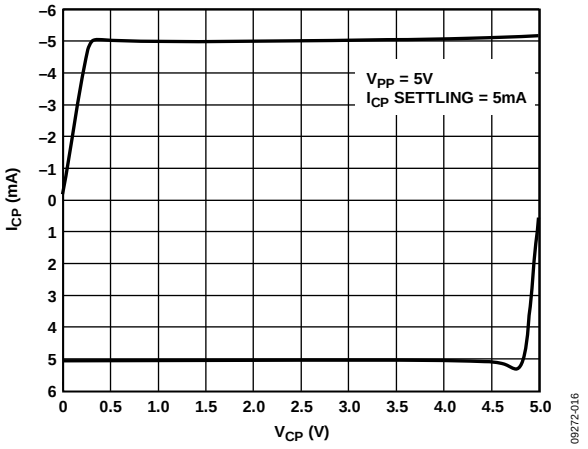

Figure 16. Charge Pump Output Characteristics

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PCB DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR CHIP SCALE PACKAGE

The lands on the 20-lead LFCSP (CP-20) are rectangular. The printed circuit board (PCB) pad for these should be 0.1 mm longer than the package land length and 0.05 mm wider than the package land width. The land should be centered on the pad. This ensures that the solder joint size is maximized. The bottom of the LFCSP has a central thermal pad.

The thermal pad on the PCB should be at least as large as this exposed pad. On the PCB, there should be a clearance of at least 0.25 mm between the thermal pad and the inner edges of the pad pattern. This ensures that shorting is avoided.

Thermal vias may be used on the PCB thermal pad to improve thermal performance of the package. If vias are used, they should be incorporated in the thermal pad at 1.2 mm pitch grid. The via diameter should be between 0.3 mm and 0.33 mm, and the via barrel should be plated with 1 oz. copper to plug the via.

The user should connect the PCB thermal pad to AGND.

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OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

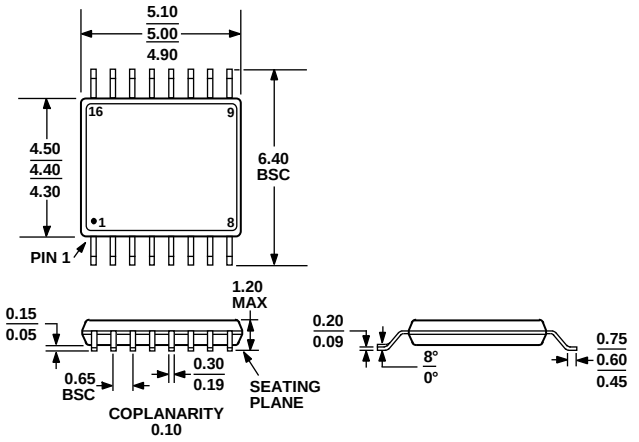

Figure 17. 16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]
(RU-16)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

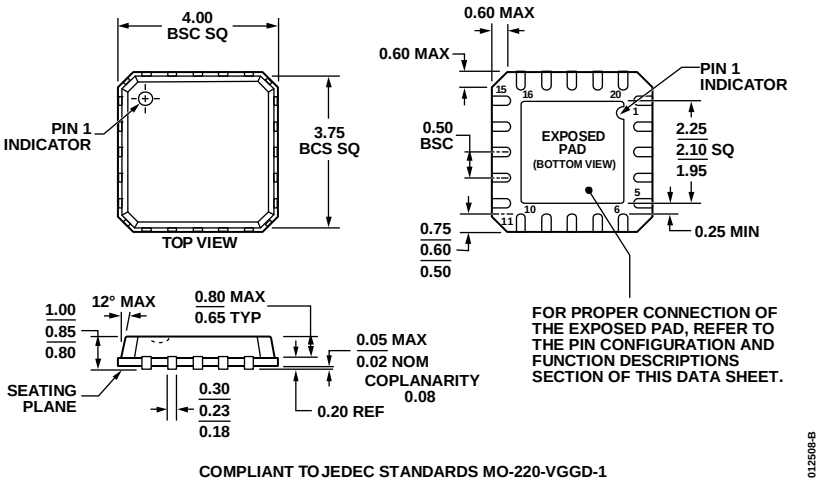

Figure 18. 20-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_VQ]
4 mm × 4 mm Body, Very Thin Quad
(CP-20-1)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADF4106-SRU-EP	−55°C to + 125°C	16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]	RU-16
ADF4106-SRU-EP-R7	−55°C to + 125°C	16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]	RU-16
ADF4106-SCPZ-EP	−55°C to + 125°C	20-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_VQ]	CP-20-1
ADF4106-SCPZ-EP-R7	−55°C to + 125°C	20-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_VQ]	CP-20-1

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

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