

Typical Applications

Point-to-Point Radios

Military Applications

Sonet Clock Generation

The HMC440QS16G(E) is ideal for:

Satellite Communication Systems

HMC440QS16G / 440QS16GE

v03.0808



2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)

Features

Ultra Low SSB Phase Noise Floor: -153 dBc/Hz @ 10 kHz offset @ 100 MHz Reference Frequency.

Programmable Divider (N = 2 - 32) Operating up to 2.8 GHz

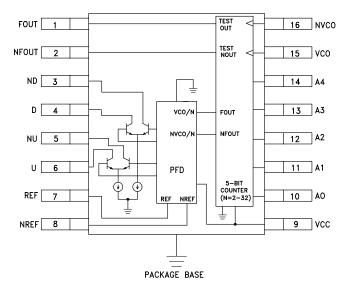
Open Collector Output Buffer Amplifiers for Interfacing w/ Op-Amp Based Loop Filter

QSOP16G SMT Package: 29.4 mm²

General Description

The HMC440QS16G(E) is an Integer-n synthesizer that incorporates a 10 to 1300 MHz digital Phase-Frequency Detector with 10 to 2800 MHz 5-Bit Frequency Counter (continuous division from 2 to 32) in miniature 16 lead QSOP plastic packages. It is intended for use in low phase noise offsetsynthesizer applications. The HMC440QS16G(E)'s combination of high frequency operation along with ultra low phase noise floor make possible synthesizers with wide loop bandwidth and low N resulting in fast settling and very low phase noise. When used in conjunction with a differential loop amplifier, the HMC440QS16G(E) generates an output voltage that can be used to phase lock a VCO to a reference oscillator.

Functional Diagram



Electrical Specifications, $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, Vcc= 5V

Parameter	Conditions Min.		Тур.	Max.	Units
Maximum Ref. Input Frequency	Sine or Square Wave Input				MHz
Minimum Ref. Input Frequency	Square Wave Input			10	MHz
Reference Input Power Range	100 MHz Frequency	-10		+10	dBm
Maximum VCO Input Frequency	Sine or Square Wave Input	2800			MHz
Minimum VCO Input Frequency	Square Wave Input			10	MHz
VCO Input Power Range	100 MHz Input Frequency	-15		+10	dBm
Output Voltage	200 Ohm Pull Up to Vcc		2000		mV, Pk - Pk
SSB Phase Noise	@ 10 kHz Offset @ 100 MHz Ref. Input, Pin= 0 dBm		-153		dBc/Hz
Supply Current			250		mA

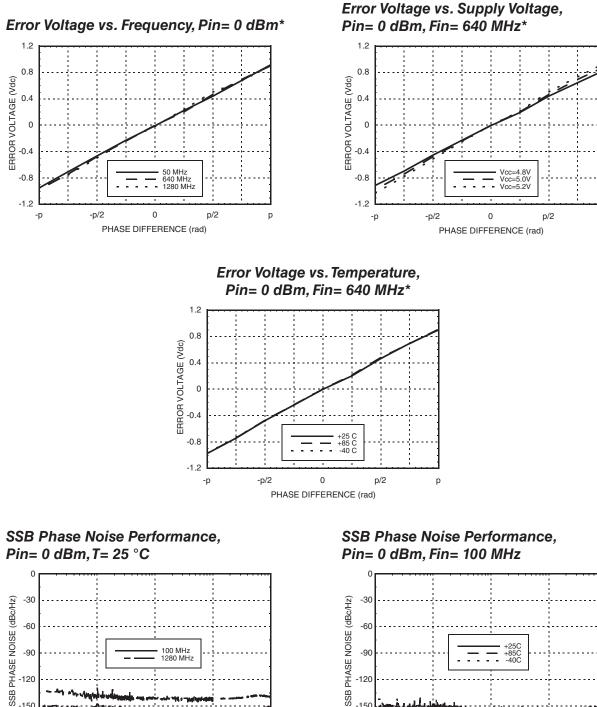
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RoHS

2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)



-90

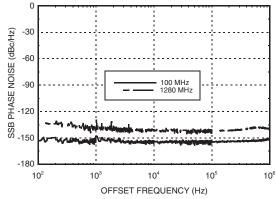
-120 150

-180

10²

8

p



* See Gain & Error Voltage Test Circuit herein.

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+25C +85C -40C

10⁵

10⁶

-.....

10⁴

OFFSET FREQUENCY (Hz)

10³



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2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)

HMC440QS16G / 440QS16GE

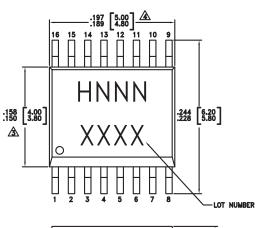
Absolute Maximum Ratings

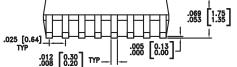
RF Input (Vcc= +5V)	+13 dBm
Supply Voltage (Vcc)	+5.5V
Counter Logic Input (Ao - A4)	-0.5V to (0.5V + Vcc)
Channel Temperature (Tc)	135 °C
Continuous Pdiss (T = 85 °C) (derate 56.8 mW/° C above 85 °C)	2.84 W
Thermal Resistance (Junction to ground paddle)	17.6 °C/W
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150 °C
Operating Temperature	-40 to +85 °C

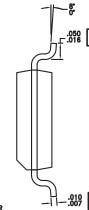


ELECTROSTATIC SENSITIVE DEVICE OBSERVE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Outline Drawing







NOTES:

1. LEADFRAME MATERIAL: COPPER ALLOY

2. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES [MILLIMETERS]

A DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLDFLASH OF 0.15mm PER SIDE.

A DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLDFLASH OF 0.25mm PER SIDE.

5. ALL GROUND LEADS AND GROUND PADDLE MUST BE SOLDERED TO PCB RF GROUND.

Package Information

Part Number	Package Body Material	Lead Finish	MSL Rating	Package Marking [3]
HMC440QS16G	Low Stress Injection Molded Plastic	Sn/Pb Solder	MSL1 [1]	H440 XXXX
HMC440QS16GE	RoHS-compliant Low Stress Injection Molded Plastic	100% matte Sn	MSL1 ^[2]	H440 XXXX

[1] Max peak reflow temperature of 235 °C

[2] Max peak reflow temperature of 260 °C

[3] 4-Digit lot number XXXX

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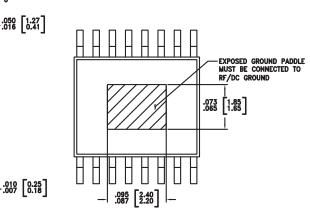
Typical Supply Current vs. Vcc

Vcc (Vdc)	Icc (mA)
4.8	229
5.0	250
5.2	266

Note: HMC440QS16G will work over full voltage range above.

Typical DC Characteristics @ Vcc = +5V

51					
Cumbol	Characteristics	+25C			Units
Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
lcc	Power Supply Current	229	250	266	mA
Voh	Output High Voltage	5.0	5.0	5.0	V
Vol	Output Low Voltage	2.9	3	3.1	V





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2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)



Pin Description

Pin Number	Function	Description	Interface Schematic
1	FOUT	(These pins are DC coupled and must be DC blocked externally). Both outputs are test ports only and are intended for use with	
2	NFOUT	hi-impedance scope probes.	
3	ND	Down Output Compliment	ND D
4	D	Down Output	() 10 mA
5	NU	Up Output Compliment	NU U
6	U	Up Output	() 10 mA
		(These pins are AC coupled and must be DC blocked externally.)	Vcc o
7	REF	Reference Input	
8	NREF	Reference Input Compliment	
9	Vcc	Supply voltage 5V ± 0.2V	
10 - 14	A0 - A4	CMOS compatible control input bit 0 (LSB) - 4.	
		(These pins are AC coupled and must be DC blocked externally.)	
15	vco	VCO Input	
16	NVCO	VCO Input Compliment	



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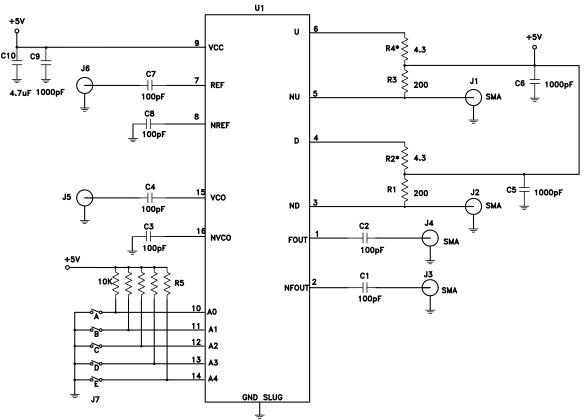
ROHS V

2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)

HMC440QS16G Programming Truth Table

Function	(LSB) A0	A1	A2	A3	A4			
Output Low	0	0	0	0	0			
/ 2	1	0	0	0	0			
/ 3	0	1	0	0	0			
/ 4	1	1	0	0	0			
-								
/ 32	1	1	1	1	1			
Note: A0 through A4 are CMOS compatible logic control inputs.								

Evaluation PCB Circuit



* Choose values of R2 & R4 between 4.3 and 20 Ohms for best noise performance.

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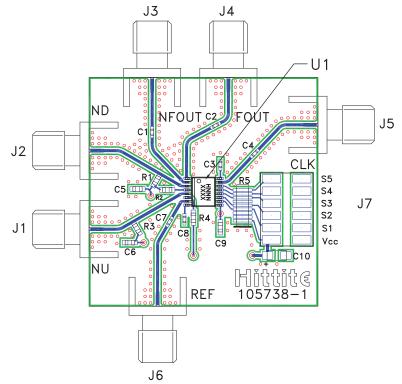


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2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)

Evaluation PCB



The circuit board used in the final application should use RF circuit design techniques. Signal lines should have 50 ohm impedance while the package ground leads and backside ground slug should be connected directly to the ground plane similar to that shown. A sufficient number of via holes should be used to connect the top and bottom ground planes. The evaluation circuit board shown is available from Hittite upon request.

List of Materials for Evaluation PCB 105811 ^[1]

Item	Description		
J1 - J6	PC Mount SMA RF Connector		
J7	2 mm DC Header		
C1-C4, C7, C8	100 pF Capacitor, 0402 Pkg.		
C5, C6, C9	1000 pF Capacitor, 0603 Pkg.		
C10	4.7 µF Capacitor		
R1, R3	200 Ohm Resistor, 0603 Pkg.		
R2 ^[3] , R4 ^[3]	4.3 Ohm Resistor, 0603 Pkg.		
R5	Resistor Network, 10k Ohm		
U1	HMC440QS16G / HMC440QS16GE		
PCB [2]	105738 Eval Board		

[1] Reference this number when ordering complete evaluation PCB

[2] Circuit Board Material: Rogers 4350

[3] Choose values of R2 & R4 between 4.3 and 20 Ohms for best noise performance

Evaluation PCB Truth Table

Function	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5		
Output Low	0	0	0	0	0		
/2	1	0	0	0	0		
/ 3	0	1	0	0	0		
/ 4	1	1	0	0	0		
/32 1 1 1 1 1							
Note: 0 = Jumper Installed. 1 = Jumper Not Installed.							

Note: The evaluation PCB for the HMC440QS16G contains 10K Ohm pull up resistors for each of the five control inputs A0 through A4. Programming the 31 distinct division ratios consists of installing or removing jumpers S1 through S5, as shown below.

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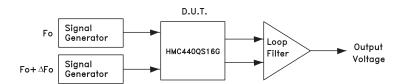




2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)

Gain & Error Voltage Test Circuit:

Gain & Error Voltage data taken using test circuit below. Loop filter gain has been subtracted from the result.

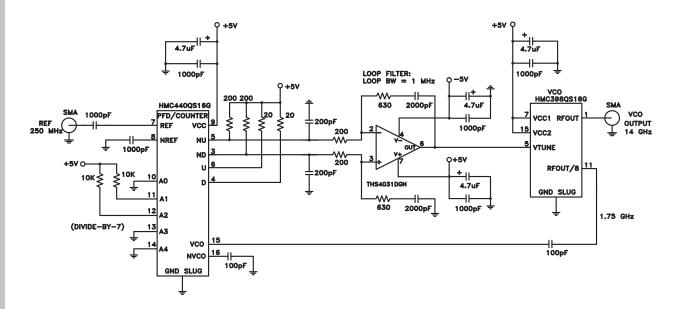


 \triangle Fo= The beat frequency of the sawtooth waveform.

Typical PLL Application Circuit using HMC440QS16G

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PLL application shown for a 14.0 GHz Fout. Contact HMC to discuss your specific application.



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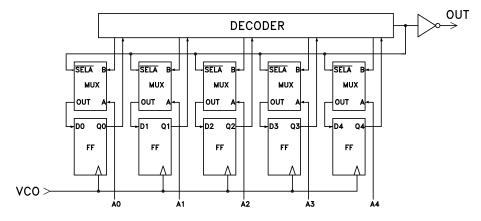
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2.8 GHz INTEGER-N SYNTHESIZER (N = 2 - 32)

Applications Information

Simplified Block Diagram of 5-Bit Counter



Asynchronous Programming

The 5-Bit programmable counter counts-down from the programmed value of the data bits to zero and issues an output pulse at the end of each cycle. Settling time of the programmable 5-Bit counter is defined as the maximum time required for the counter to change the division ratio N to a new value after the data bits have settled. The worst case settling time occurs if the data bits A0 thru A4 are changing during the load cycle. Under this condition, the data bits may potentially be erroneous when they are clocked in and in the worst case could be all 1's, requiring 32 clock cycles until the correct data is re-loaded into the flip flops. The worst case asynchronous settling time can be calculated as follows:

 $T_{SETTLING MAX} = 32/f_{IN}$ (For Asynchronous Programming)

As an example, if the input frequency is 1 GHz, the maximum settling time is 32 nS

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Synchronous Programming

For applications which can not tolerate a momentary undefined division ratio, which normally occurs while changing the data bits (A0-A4) at random, synchronous programming can be used. Data is loaded into the counter on every rising edge of the clock which occurs while the output (OUT) is "HIGH". The typical minimum setup and hold times are shown in the table below as a function of frequency. For precision applications, the rising edge of the complementary output may be used to latch the new data bits (A0-A4), so that all bits are settled before the next load cycle.

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 $T_{SETTLING MAX} = N/f_{IN}$ (For Synchronous Programming)

Where N is the desired division ratio, and f_{IN} = Input Frequency (Hz)

Parameter	0.5 GHz	1 GHz	2 GHz
t _{setup}	200 ps	200 ps	200 ps
t _{HOLD}	700 ps	300 ps	120 ps

Programmable Divider Timing Requirements for Synchronous Programming

