



Satellite Zero IF QPSK Tuner IC

Preliminary Information

DS4955

Issue - 2.0

March 1999

Features

- Single chip system for direct quadrature down conversion from L-band
- High signal handling capability for minimum external component count application, requires external RF AGC of 30dB
- Compatible with DSS and DVB system requirements
- Excellent gain and phase match up to 30MHz baseband
- High output referred linearity for low distortion and multi channel application
- Fully balanced low radiation design
- Integral RF AGC amplifier
- Two selectable varactor tuned local oscillators with buffered output for driving external synthesiser loop
- ESD protection (Normal ESD handling procedures should be observed)

Applications

- Satellite receiver systems
- Data communications systems

Ordering Information

SL1925/KG/NP2S (Tubes) SL1925/KG/NP2T (Tape and Reel)

Description

The SL1925 is a wideband quadrature converter operating from 950 to 2150 MHz, intended primarily for application in satellite tuners.

The device contains all elements necessary, with the exception of local oscillator sustaining network, to fabricate a high performance I(n-phase) & Q(uadrature) phase splitter and downconverter optimised for systems containing RF AGC gain control. The device allows for systems containing higher power analog interferers. For most applications RF tunable filtering is not essential.

The SL1925 is optimised for use with a low phase noise synthesiser, a range of which are available from Mitel Semiconductor. This will form a complete front end tuner function for digital satellite receiver systems utilising DSP derotation recovery.

The device includes a very high signal handling front end with AGC, this provides for gain control, reference local oscillator with output buffer, phase splitter with I and Q mixers and baseband buffer amplifiers with external interstage filtering.

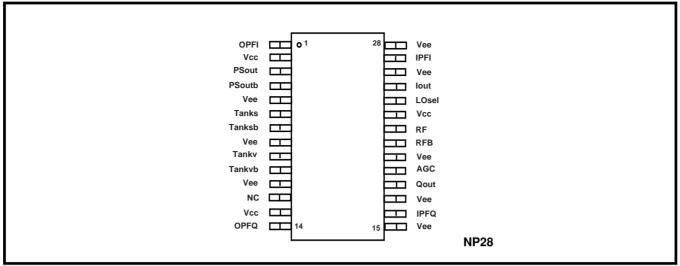


Figure 1 Pin connections

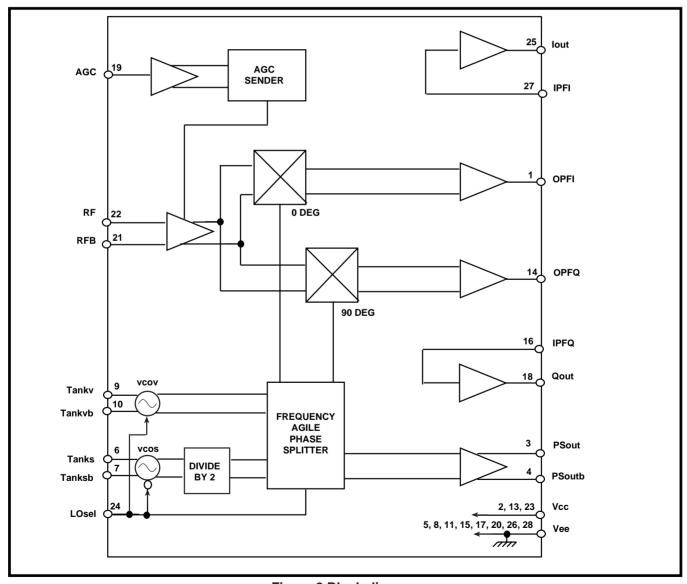


Figure 2 Block diagram

Quick Reference Data

Characteristic		Units
Operating range	950-2150	MHz
Input noise figure, DSB, maximum gain, 1500MHz	19	dB
Maximum conversion gain (assuming 6dB filter loss)	>55	dB
Minimum conversion gain (assuming 6dB filter loss)	<20	dB
IP3 _{2T} input referred	113	dBuV
Converter input referred IM3, two tones at 97dBμV	30	dBc
IP2 _{2T} input referred	140	dBuV
P1dB input referred	103	dBuV
Baseband amplifier Output limit voltage	2.0	V
Gain match up to 22 MHz	0.2	dB
Phase match up to 22 MHz	0.7	deg
Gain flatness up to 22 MHz	0.5	dB
Local oscillator phase noise across entire 950MHz to 2150MHz band:		
SSB @ 10 kHz offset	80	dBc/Hz

Table 1

Functional Description

The SL1925 is a wideband direct conversion quadrature downconverter optimised for application in satellite receiver systems. A block diagram is given in Figure 2 and shows the device to include a broadband RF preamplifier with AGC control, two oscillator sustaining amplifiers, a frequency agile 90° phase splitter, I Q channel mixers and I Q channel baseband amplifiers. The only additional elements required are an external tank circuit for each oscillator, and baseband interstage filters. To fabricate a complete tuner an RF AGC stage offering +20dB to -10 dB of gain range and a 2.2 GHz PLL frequency synthesiser are also required. An example application is shown in Figure 16.

In normal application the first satellite IF frequency of typically 950 to 2150 MHz is fed via the tuner RF AGC stage to the RF preamplifier, which is optimised for impedance match and signal handling. The RF preamplifier is designed such that no tracking RF filter is required and also allows for analog interferers at up to 10 dB higher amplitude. The converter RF input impedance is shown in Figure 5. The amplifier signal is then fed to an AGC stage providing a minimum of 35dB AGC control, which together with the RF attenuator provides a possible overall tuner dynamic range of 65dB, to allow for normal operating dynamic range and MCPC systems. The signal is then split into two balanced channels to drive the I and Q mixers. The AGC characteristic, and gain variation of IIP3, IIP2, P1dB and NF are contained in Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

The required 950MHz to 2150MHz I and Q reference LO frequencies for quadrature direct conversion are generated by the on board oscillators named 'vcos' and 'vcov', and the phase splitter. Oscillator 'vcos' operates nominally from 1900MHz to 3000MHz and is then divided by two to provide 950MHz to 1500MHz. Oscillator 'vcov' operates nominally from 1400MHz to 2150MHz. Only one oscillator is active at any time and selection is made within the phase splitter under the control of the LOsel input. Each oscillator uses an external varactor tuned resonant network optimised for low phase noise with a single varactor line control. A recommended application circuit for the oscillators is shown in Figure 4. The LO from the phase splitter drives a buffer whose outputs 'PSout' and 'PSoutb' can be used for driving an external PLL control loop for the VCO's. The typical LO phase noise is shown in Figure 11.

The mixer outputs are coupled to baseband buffer outputs 'OPFI' and 'OPFQ' which drive external band limit filters. The output impedance of these buffers is contained in Figure 12. The outputs of the filters are then connected to the inputs 'IPFI' and 'IPFQ' of the baseband channel amplifiers. The outputs 'lout' and 'Qout' provide for a low impedance drive and can be used with a maximum load as in Figure 3. The output impedance of this section is contained in Figure 13. An example filter for application with 30MS/s systems is contained in Figure 14.

All port peripheral circuitry for the SL1925 is shown in Figure 15a and 15b.

The typical key performance data at 5V Vcc and 25°C ambient are shown in the 'QUICK REFERENCE DATA' of Table 1.

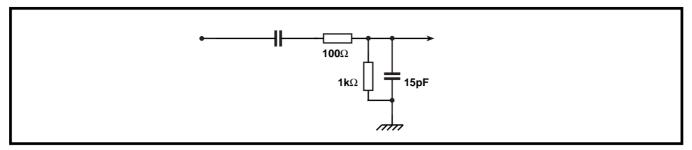


Figure 3 Baseband output load condition

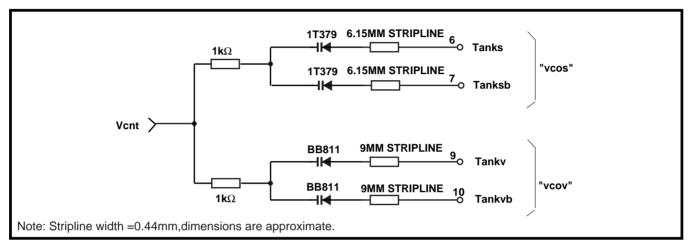


Figure 4 Local oscillator application circuit

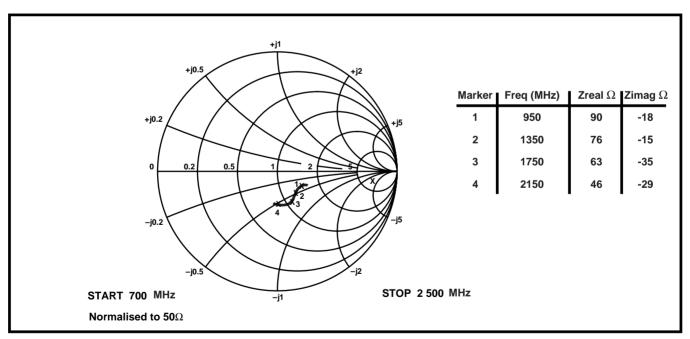


Figure 5 Converter RF input impedance (typical)

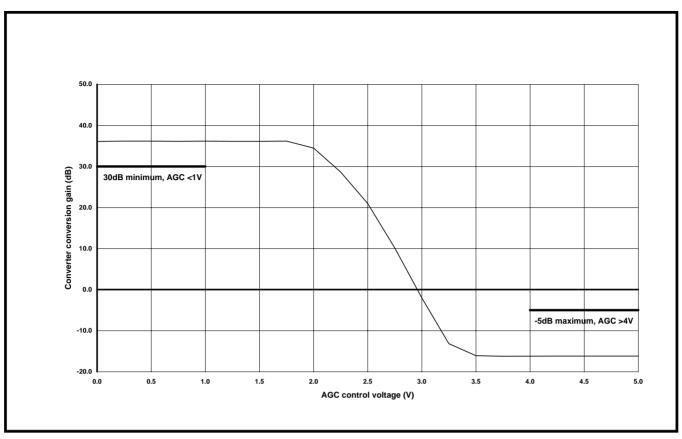


Figure 6 Converter gain variation with AGC voltage (typical)

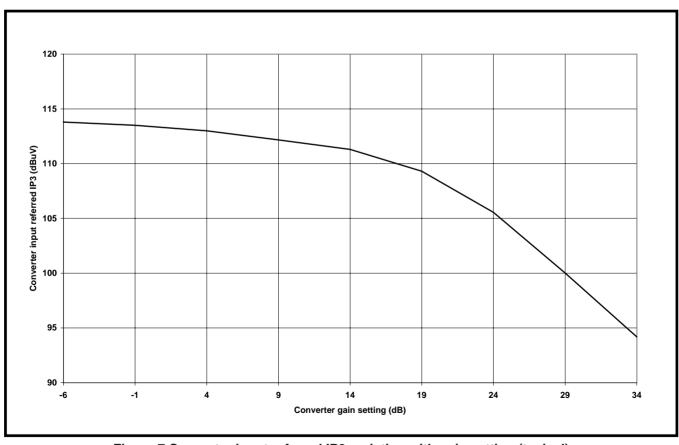


Figure 7 Converter input referred IP3 variation with gain setting (typical)

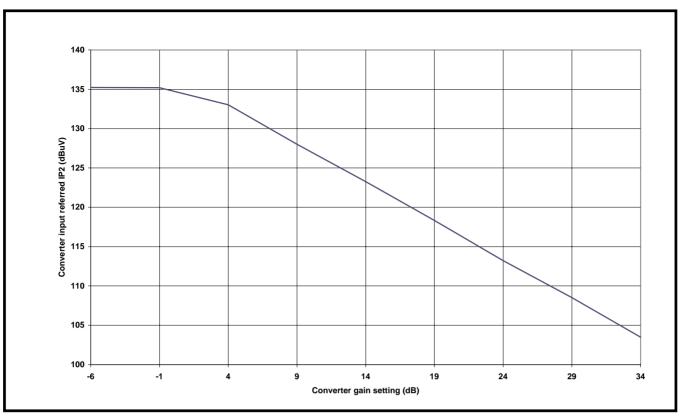


Figure 8 Converter input referred IP2 variation with gain setting (typical)

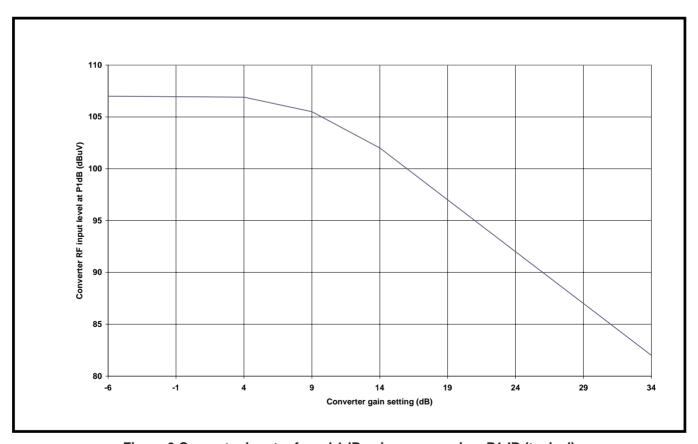


Figure 9 Converter input referred 1dB gain compression, P1dB (typical)

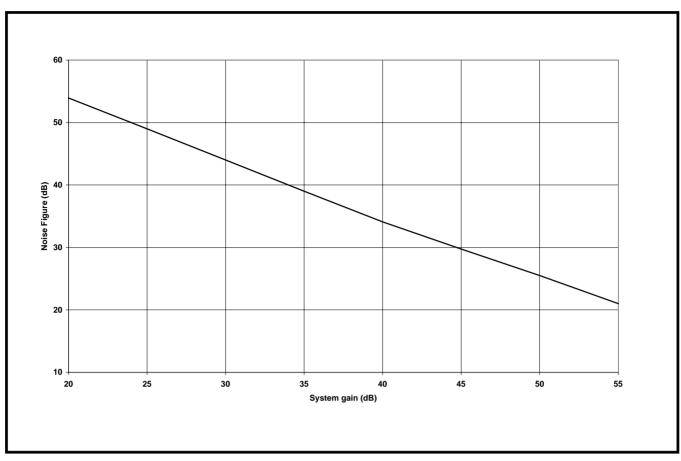


Figure 10 Noise figure variation with gain setting (typical)

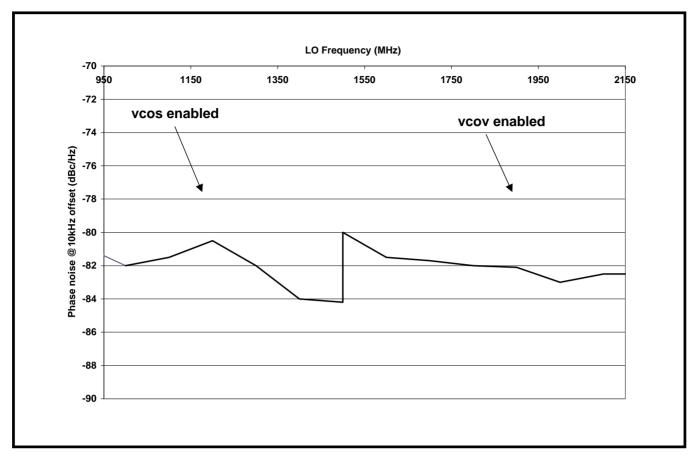


Figure 11 LO phase noise variation with frequency (typical)

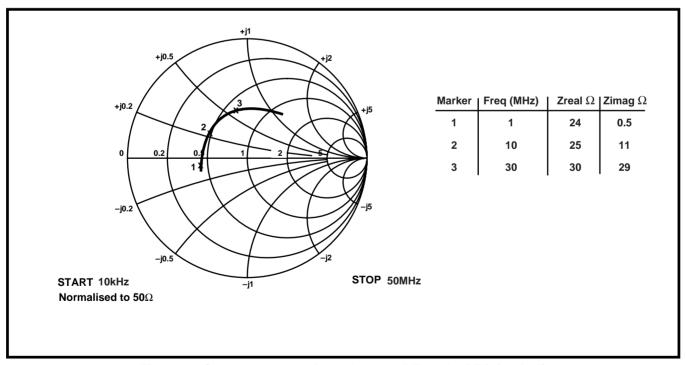


Figure 12 Converter output impedance, OPFI and OPFQ (typical)

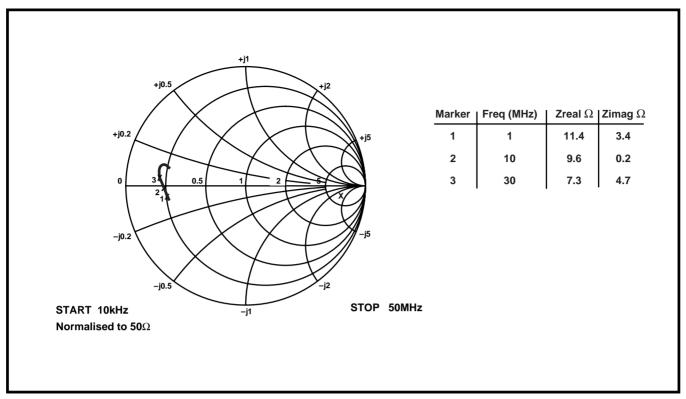


Figure 13 Baseband output impedance, lout and Qout (typical)

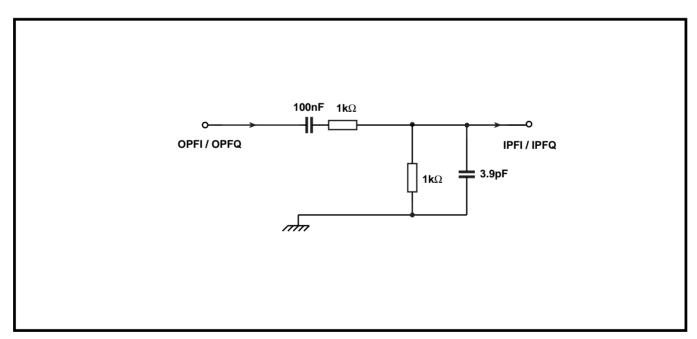


Figure 14 Example baseband interstage filter for 30MS/s application

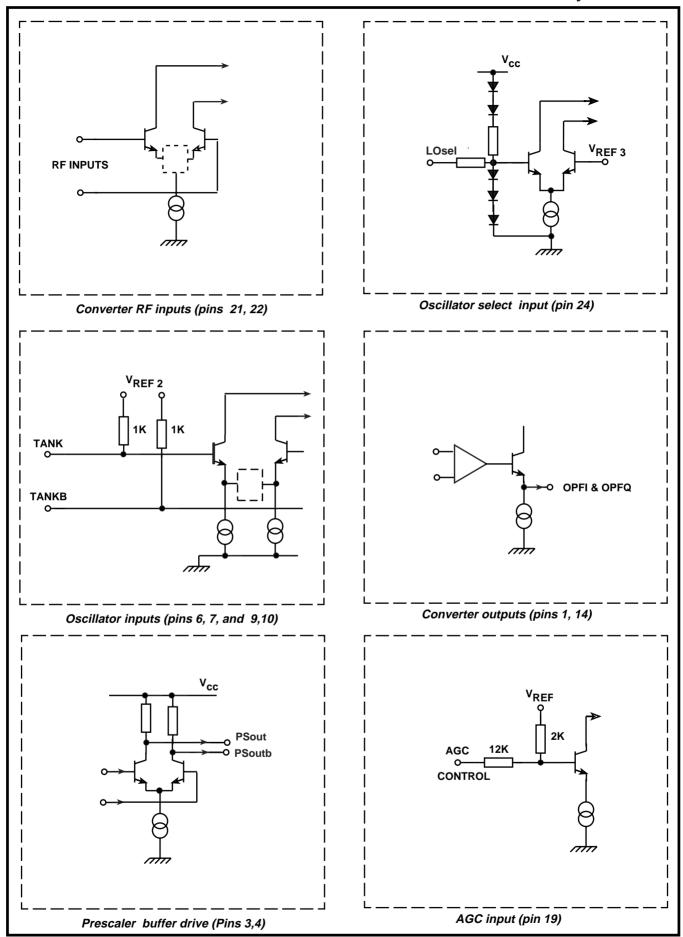


Figure15a Input/Output interface circuits

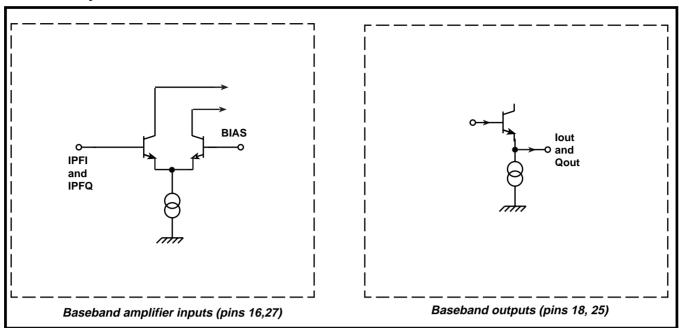


Figure 15b Input/Output interface circuits (continued)

Electrical Chargacterisitics

These characteristics are guaranteed by either production test or design. They apply within the specified ambient temperature and supply voltage unless otherwise stated.

 $T_{amb} = -20$ °C to + 70°C, $V_{ee} = 0$ V, $V_{cc} = 4.75$ V to 5.25V. Desired channel at fc MHz

a			Value			Conditions	
Characteristic	Pin	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions	
Supply current, Icc	2,13,23		130	175	mA		
RF input operating frequency	21,22	950		2150	MHz		
SYSTEM						All system specification items should be read in conjunction with Note 1.	
System noise figure, DSB Variation in system NF with gain adjust	21,22 21,22		19	-1	dB dB/dB	Maximum gain, AGC = 1V See Figure 10	
System input referred IP2 System input referred IP3 System conversion gain		135 110	140 113		dBμV dBμV	See Note 2. See Note 3. Terminated voltage conversion gain into load as in Figure 3. AGC monotonic from Vee to Vcc, see Figure 6	
Minimum AGC gain Maximum AGC gain Gain Roll off		59	5	20	dB dB dB	AGC = 4.0V, 950MHz AGC = 1.0V, 950MHz 950MHz to 2150MHz	
System I/Q gain match System I/Q phase balance System I & Q channel in band ripple	18,25 18,25 18,25	-1 -3		+1 3 1	dB deg dB	Excluding interstage filter stage Excluding interstage filter stage Excluding interstage filter stage	
LO 2nd harmonic interference level LNA 2nd harmonic interference level			-50 -35		dBc dBc	See Note 5 See Note 6	
All other spurii on I & Q outputs	18,25			78	dBμV	Within 0 →100MHz band, under all gain settings, RF input set to deliver 108dBμV at baseband outputs	
CONVERTER Converter input impedance	21,22		75		Ω	See Figure 5	
		10				See Figure 5	
Converter input return loss Converter input referred IP2 Converter input referred IM2 Converter input referred IM3 Converter input referred IM3 Converter input referred 1dB gain compression (P1dB)	21,22 21,22 21,22 21,22 21,22 21,22	10 121 110	12 130 112 -33 -30	-24 -26	dB dBμV dBμV dBc dBc	See Note 4 See Note 4 See Note 4 See Note 4 See Figure 9	
Converter conversion gain Minimum AGC gain Maximum AGC gain		30		-5	dB dB	Terminated voltage conversion gain in load as in Figure 3. AGC = 4.0V AGC = 1.0V	
AGC gain control slope variation AGC control input current	19	-250		250	μΑ	Monotonic from Vee to Vcc, see Figure 6 AGC bandwidth 100kHz	

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

These characteristics are guaranteed by either production test or design. They apply within the specified ambient temperature and supply voltage unless otherwise stated.

 $T_{amb} = -20$ °C to + 70°C, $V_{ee} = 0$ V, $V_{cc} = 4.75$ V to 5.25V. Desired channel at fc MHz

			Value			O and Hit area	
Characteristic	Pin	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions	
Converter output impedance Converter output limiting Converter bandwidth 1dB Converter output roll off	1,14 1,14 1,14	0.5 40 6	25 1.2	50	Ω Vp-p MHz dB/oct	0.1 to 30MHz. See Figure 12 No Load No Load	
Oscillator vcos operating range Tanks/Tanksb Oscillator vcov operating range,	6,7 9,10	1900 1450		3000 2150	MHz MHz	Giving LO = 950MHz to1500MHz Application as in Figure 4. Application as in Figure 4.	
Tankv/Tankvb Local oscillator SSB phase noise	6,7	1100	-80	-76	dBc/Hz	@ 10kHz offset PLL loop BW < 1kHz, application as Figure 4. Measured at	
LO leakage to converter input LOsel low voltage LOsel high voltage	21,22 24 24	Vcc-0.7	59	69 0.6	dBμV V V	baseband outputs of 10MHz Oscillator vcos enabled Oscillator vcov enabled	
LOsel low current LOsel high current Prescaler output drive	24 24 3,4	88		-50 200	μΑ μΑ dΒμV	Single ended into 50Ω . Synthesiser	
Prescaler output impedance Prescaler output return loss	3,4 3,4	8	50		Ω dB	should be driven differentially	
BASEBAND AMPLIFIERS Baseband amplifier input impedance	16,27					0.1 -30MHz bandwidth	
Resistance Capacitance Baseband amplifier input referred	16,27	10 94	97	5	kΩ pF dBμV	See Note 7	
IP3 Baseband amplifier input referred IP2	16,27	99	111		dBμV	See Note 7	
Baseband amplifier input referred IM3			-40	-34	dBc	See Note 7	
Baseband amplifier input referred IM2 Baseband amplifier input referred	16,27 16,27	84	-34	-22	dBc dBμV	See Note 7 Terminated voltage gain into load as in	
1dB compression (P1dB) Baseband amplifier gain	16,18 27,25	30			dΒ	Figure 3. Terminated voltage gain into load as in Figure 3	

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

These characteristics are guaranteed by either production test or design. They apply within the specified ambient temperature and supply voltage unless otherwise stated.

 $T_{amb} = -20$ °C to + 70°C, $V_{ee} = 0$ V, $V_{cc} = 4.75$ V to 5.25V. Desired channel at fc MHz

Characteristic	Pin	Value			11-24-	Conditions	
Characteristic	Pin	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions	
Baseband amplifier output impedance	18,25			20	Ω		
Baseband amplifier output limiting	18,25	2.0			Vp-p	pk-pk level at hard clipping. Load as in Figure 3.	
Baseband amplifier 1dB bandwidth	18,25	40			MHz	Load as in Figure 3.	
Baseband output roll off	18,25	6			dB/oct	Above 3dB point, no load	

Notes: 1. Systems specifications refer to total cascaded system of front end converter/AGC stage and baseband amplifier stage with nominal 6dB pad as interstage filter and load impedance as in Figure 3.

- 2. AGC set to deliver output amplitude of $108dB\mu V$ on desired channel, input frequency fc and amplitude of $79dB\mu V$, with two interferers of frequencies fc+146 and fc+155MHz at $97dB\mu V$ generating output intermodulation spur at 9MHz. 40MHz 3dB bandwidth interstage filter included.
- AGC set to deliver output amplitude of 108dBμV on desired channel, input frequency fc and amplitude 79 dBμV, with
 two interferers of frequencies fc+110 and fc+211MHz at 97 dBμV generating output intermodulation spur at 9MHz.
 40MHz 3dB bandwidth interstage filter included.
- 4. Two tones within RF operating frequency range at 97dBμV, conversion gain set at 4dB.
- 5. The level of 2.01GHz downconverted to baseband relative to 1.01 GHz with the oscillator tuned to 1 GHz, measured with no input filtering.
- 6. The level of second harmonic of 1.01 GHz input at -25 dBm downconverted to baseband relative to 2.01 GHz at -40 dBm with the oscillator tuned to 2 GHz, measured with no input filtering.
- 7. Two tones within operating frequency range $% \left(1\right) =1$ at $77dB\mu V.$

Absolute Maximum Ratings

All voltages are referred to Vee at 0V (pins 5,8,11,15,17,20,26,28)

Ob annotanistic	D:	Val	lue		O and Pitting a		
Characteristic	Pin	Min	Max	Units	Conditions		
Supply Voltage, Vcc	2,13,23	-0.3	7	V	Transient condition only		
PSout &PSoutb DC offset	3,4	Vcc-3.0	Vcc+0.3	Vp-p			
RF & RFB input voltage	21,22		2.5	Vp-p	AC coupled, transient conditions only		
All other I/O ports DC offset	1,6,7,9	-0.3	Vcc+0.3	V			
	10,12						
	14,16						
	18,19						
	24,25,27						
Storage Temperature		-55	+150	°C			
Junction Temperature			+150	°C			
NP28 package							
Thermal resistance							
Chip to ambient			85	°C/W			
Chip to case			20	°C/W			
Power consumption at 5.25V			893	mW			
ESD protection	All	4		kV	Mil Std-883 latest revision method 3015		
					class 1		

Preliminary Information

SL1925 Demo Board

The demo board contains an SL1925 direct conversion IC and SP5769 synthesiser. Reference to the specifications for each device may be required in conjunction with these notes.

The board contains all components necessary to demonstrate operation of the SL1925. The schematic and PCB layout of the board are shown in figures 16, 17 and 18. The SP5769 synthesiser is provided to control each of the oscillators of the SL1925.

Supplies

The board must be provided with the following supplies:

5V for the synthesiser, 30V for the varactor line and 5V for the SL1925.

The supply connector is a 5 pin 0.1" pitch pin header.

The order of connections is 5V - GND - 30V - GND - 5V

I²C Bus Connections

The board is provided with a RJ11 I²C bus connector which feeds directly to the SP5769 synthesiser. This connects to a standard 4 way cable which is supplied with the interface box.

Operating Instructions

1. Software

Use the Mitel Semiconductor synthesiser software. Pull down the I²C bus section menu then select the SP5769. It is suggested that the charge pump setting 130uA is used, and the reference divider is set to 32. These settings give a small loop bandwidth (i.e. 100's Hz), which allows detailed phase noise measurements of the oscillators to be taken, if desired.

2. VCO control

The two VCO's are selected by toggling port P1 on the synthesiser which in turn toggles the LOsel input of the SL1925.

VCOS is switched on (and hence VCOV off) by clicking P1 on - a tick will appear.

VCOS oscillates at twice the LO frequency (lower band) and is then divided by two to provide the required LO frequency in the range 950MHz to 1500MHz approximately.

VCOV is switched on (and hence VCOS off) by clicking P1 off - no tick.

VCOV oscillates at the LO frequency (upper band) in the range 1450MHz to 2150MHz approximately.

3. AGC control

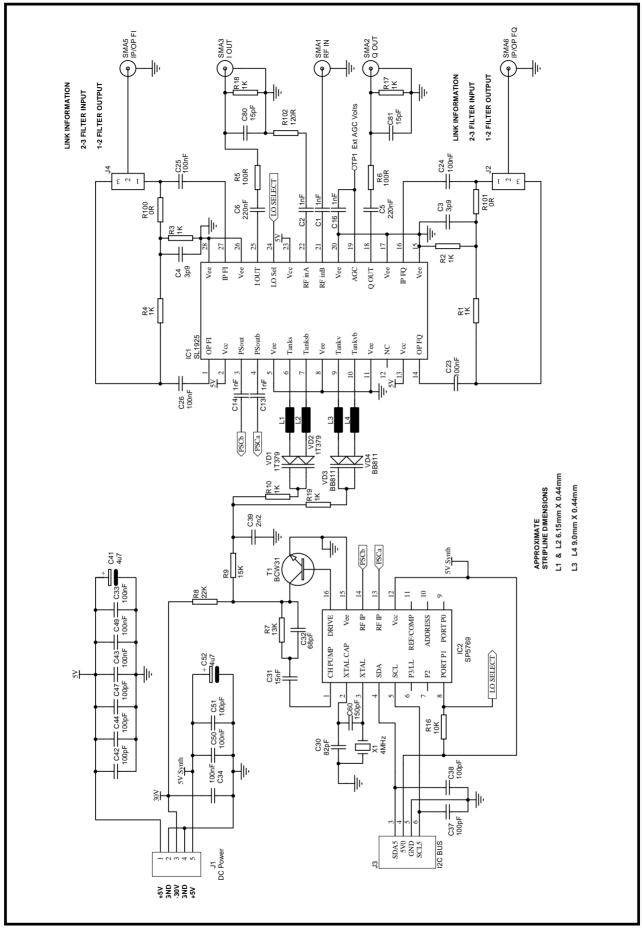
The AGC input of the SL1925 which determines the conversion gain should be controlled by application of an external voltage to the AGC pin, TP1.

Caution: Care should be taken to ensure the chip is powered ON when +ve voltages are applied to the AGC input so as to avoid powering the chip up via the ESD protection diode of the AGC input. It is recommended that a low current limit is set on the external source used.

4. Free running the VCO's

Select the required VCO using port P1 and then using the software choose an LO frequency which is above the maximum frequency capability of the oscillator. 3GHz is suggested for both oscillators. Under this condition the varactor control voltage is pumped to its maximum value, i.e. to the top of the band. The oscillator frequency may be manually tuned by varying the 30V supply.





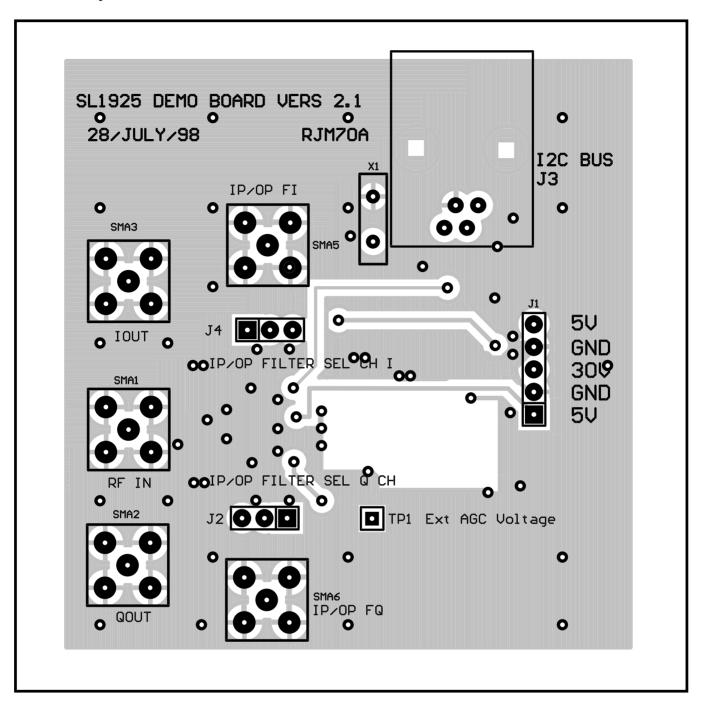


Figure 17 Top View

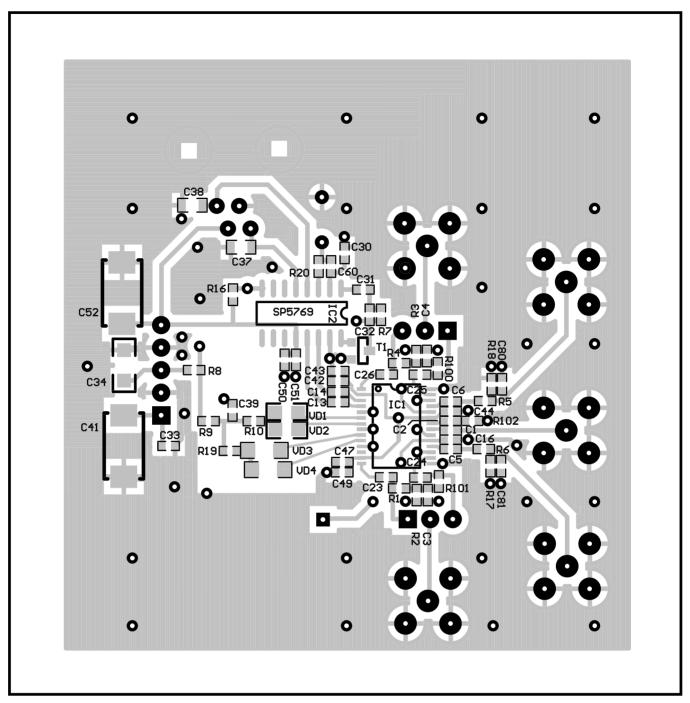
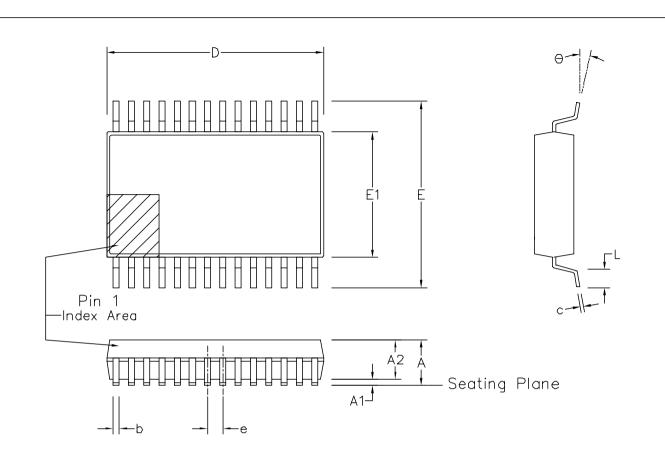


Figure 18 Bottom view



		ol Dimer			Altern. Dimensions				
Symbol	in	<u>millimet</u>	res		<u>in inches</u>				
	MIN	Nominal	MAX		MIN	Nominal	MAX		
Α	1.70		2.00		0.067		0.079		
A1	0.05		0.20		0.002		0.008		
A2	1.65		1.85		0.065		0.073		
D	9.90		10.50		0.390		0.413		
E	7.40		8.20		0.291		0.323		
E1	5.00		5.60		0.197		0.220		
L	0.55		0.95		0.022		0.037		
е	0	.65 BS0	· ·		0.026 BSC.				
Ь	0.22		0.38		0.009		0.015		
С	0.09		0.25		0.004		0.010		
θ	0,		8*		0,		8.		
	Pin features								
N	28								
	Conforms to JEDEC MO-150 AH Iss. B								

This drawing supersedes: -418/ED/51481/004 (Swindon/Roborough) TD/D 993 (Oldham)

Notes:

- A visual index feature, e.g. a dot, must be located within the cross—hatched area.
 Controlling dimension are in millimeters.

- 3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mould flash or protusion. Mould flash or protusion shall not exceed 0.20 mm per side. D and E1 are maximum plastic body size dimensions including mould mismatch.
 4. Dimension b does not include dambar protusion/intrusion. Allowable dambar protusion shall be 0.13 mm total in excess of b dimension. Dambar intrusion shall not reduce dimension b by more than 0.07 mm.

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ISSUE	1	2				Title: Package Outline Drawing for	
ACN	201935	205232			SEMICONDUCTOR	28 Ids SSOP-5.3 mm Body Width (NP)	
DATE	27FEB97	25SEP98] V L L	SLIVITOUNDUCTON	Drawing Number	
APPD.						GPD00296	



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