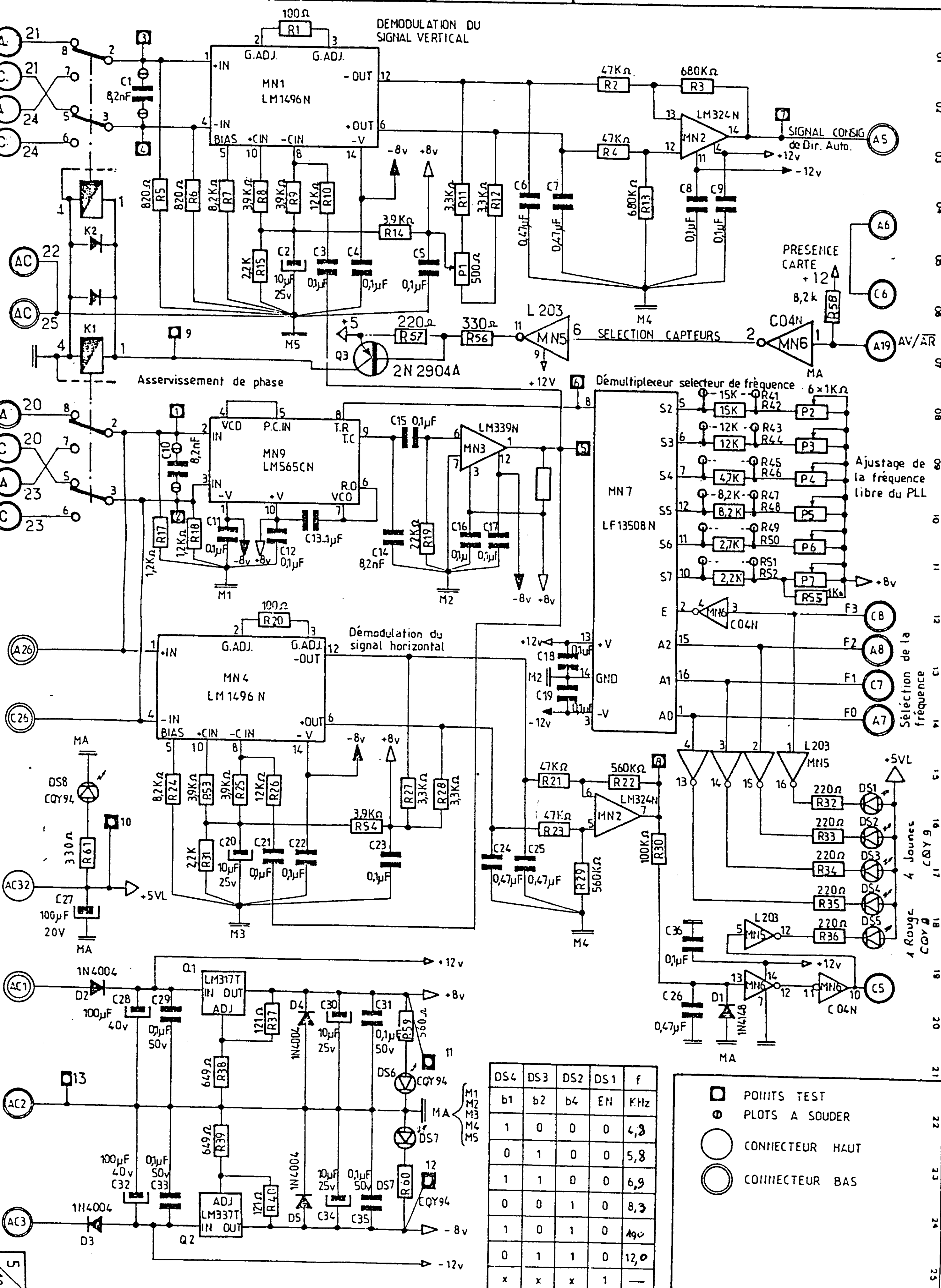
ANNEXES

Tournez la page S.V.P.

Seiv Automation | AFFAIRE | REF 901D0103 | SCHEMA CARTE GUIDAGE



DS4	DS3	DS2	DS1	f
b1	b2	b4	EN	KHz
1	0	0	0	4,8
0	1	0	0	5,8
1	1	0	0	6,9
0	0	1	0	8,3
1	0	1	0	10,0
0	1	1	0	12,0
x	x	x	1	—

- ▢ POINTS TEST
- ⊕ PLOTS A SOUDER
- ◯ CONNECTEUR HAUT
- ◎ CONNECTEUR BAS

National Semiconductor

February 1995

LM565/LM565C Phase Locked Loop

General Description

The LM565 and LM565C are general purpose phase locked loops containing a stable, highly linear voltage controlled oscillator for low distortion FM demodulation, and a double balanced phase detector with good carrier suppression. The VCO frequency is set with an external resistor and capacitor, and a tuning range of 10:1 can be obtained with the same capacitor. The characteristics of the closed loop system—bandwidth, response speed, capture and pull in range—may be adjusted over a wide range with an external resistor and capacitor. The loop may be broken between the VCO and the phase detector for insertion of a digital frequency divider to obtain frequency multiplication.

The LM565H is specified for operation over the −55°C to +125°C military temperature range. The LM565CN is specified for operation over the 0°C to +70°C temperature range.

Features

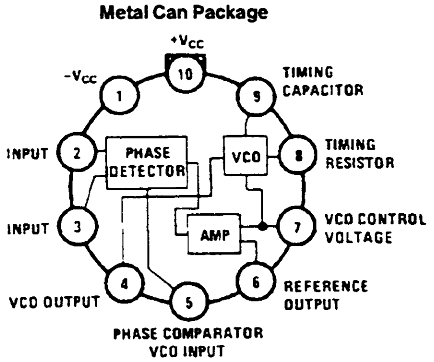
- 200 ppm/°C frequency stability of the VCO
- Power supply range of ±5 to ±12 volts with 100 ppm/% typical
- 0.2% linearity of demodulated output
- Linear triangle wave with in phase zero crossings available
- TTL and DTL compatible phase detector input and square wave output
- Adjustable hold in range from ±1% to > ±60%

Applications

- Data and tape synchronization
- Modems
- FSK demodulation
- FM demodulation
- Frequency synthesizer
- Tone decoding
- Frequency multiplication and division
- SCA demodulators
- Telemetry receivers
- Signal regeneration
- Coherent demodulators

Connection Diagrams

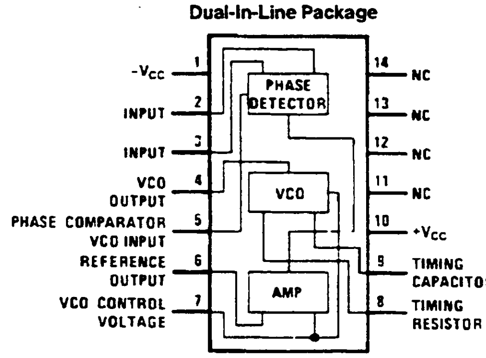
Metal Can Package



TL/H/7853–2

Order Number LM565H
See NS Package Number H10C

Dual-In-Line Package



TL/H/7853–3

Order Number LM565CN
See NS Package Number N14A

RRD-B30M115/Printed in U. S. A.

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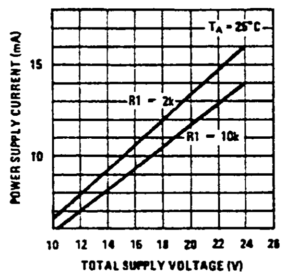
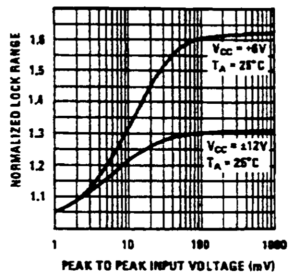
Typical Performance Characteristics

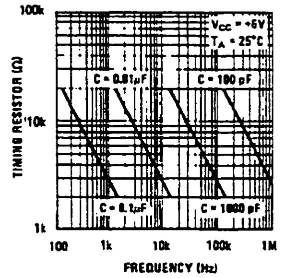
Power Supply Current as a Function of Supply Voltage



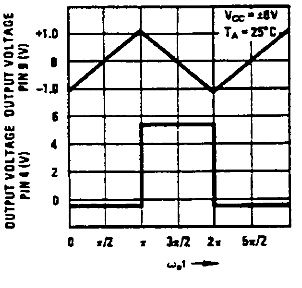
Lock Range as a Function of Input Voltage



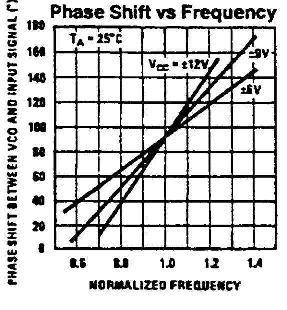
VCO Frequency



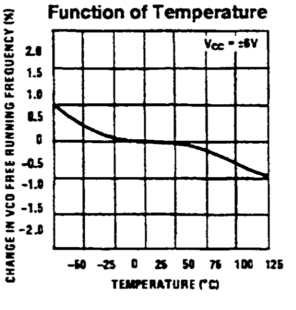
Oscillator Output Waveforms



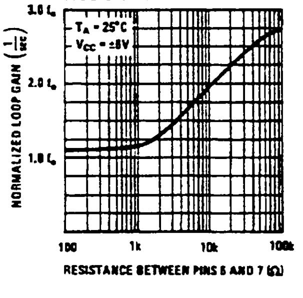
Phase Shift vs Frequency



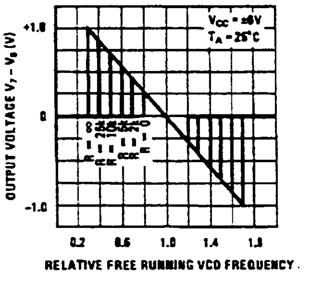
VCO Frequency as a Function of Temperature



Loop Gain vs Load Resistance

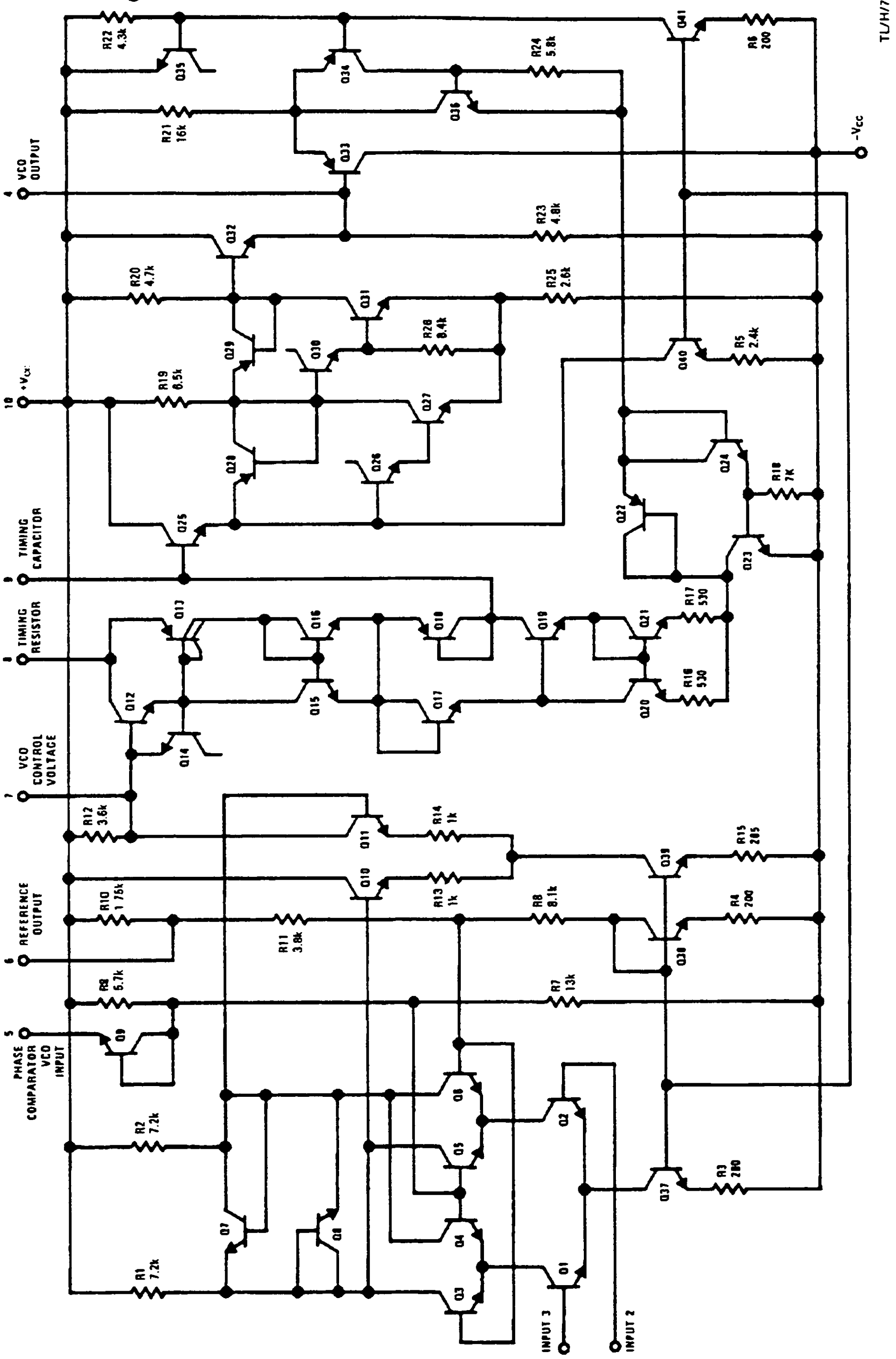


Hold in Range as a Function of R_{6-7}



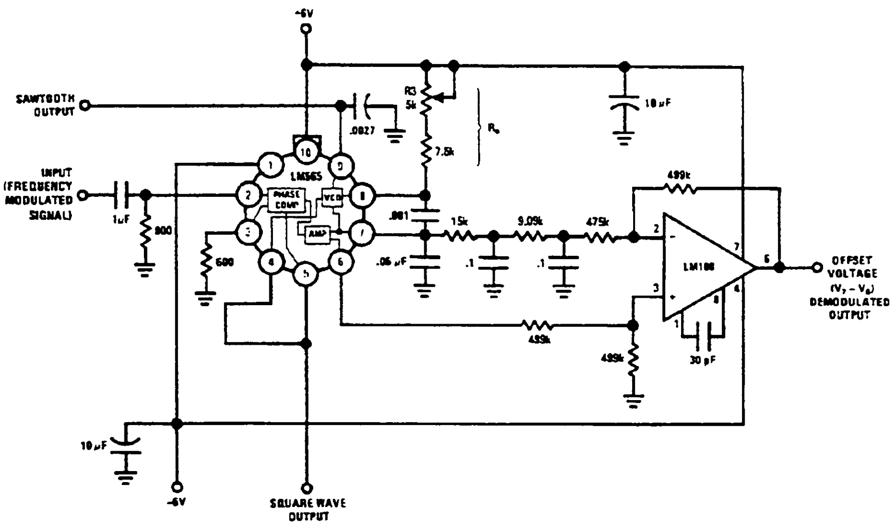
TL/H/7853–4

Schematic Diagram



Tournez la page S.V.P.

AC Test Circuit

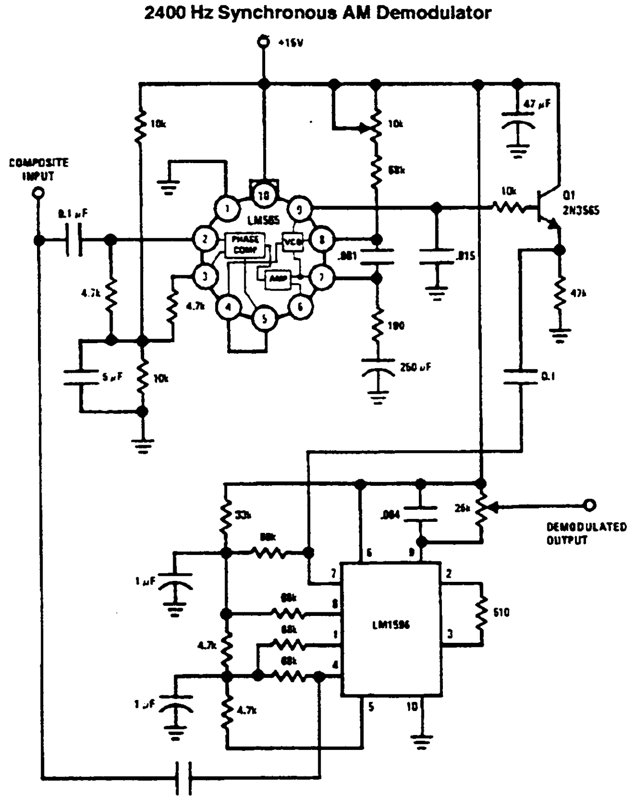


TL/H/7853–5

Note: S_1 open for output offset voltage ($V_7 - V_6$) measurement.

Typical Applications

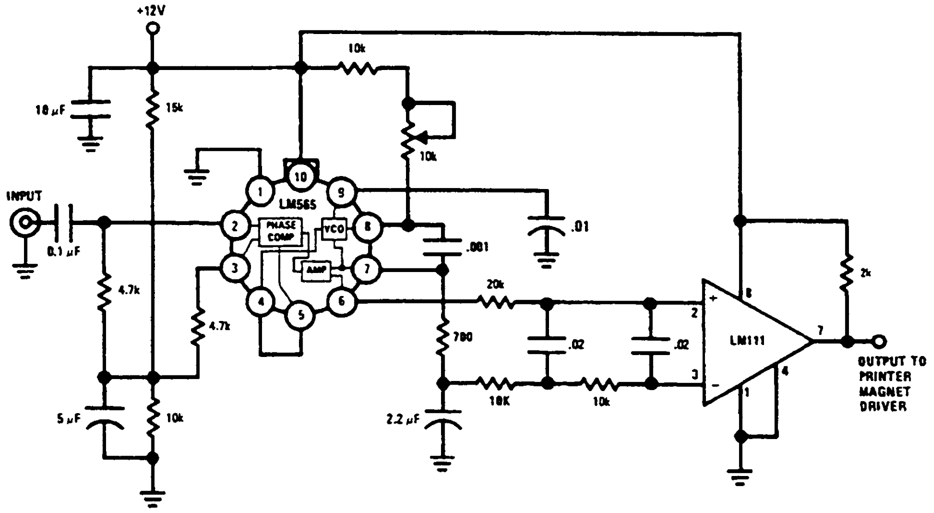
2400 Hz Synchronous AM Demodulator



TL/H/7853–6

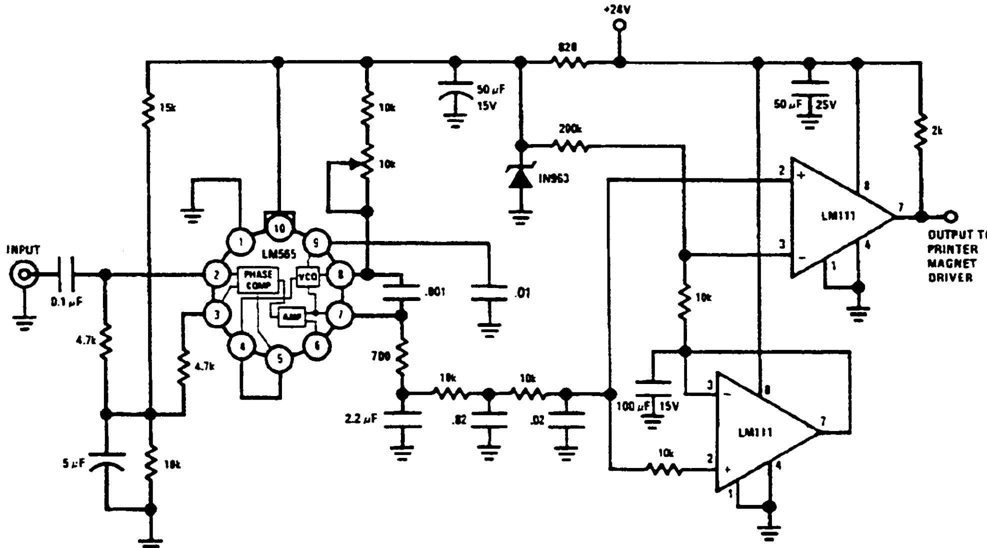
Typical Applications (Continued)

FSK Demodulator (2025–2225 cps)



TL/H/7853–7

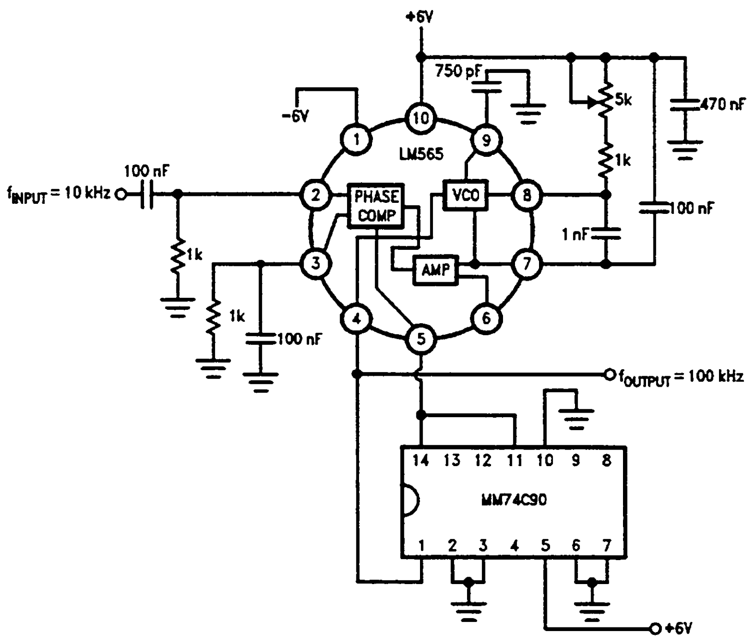
FSK Demodulator with DC Restoration



TL/H/7853–8

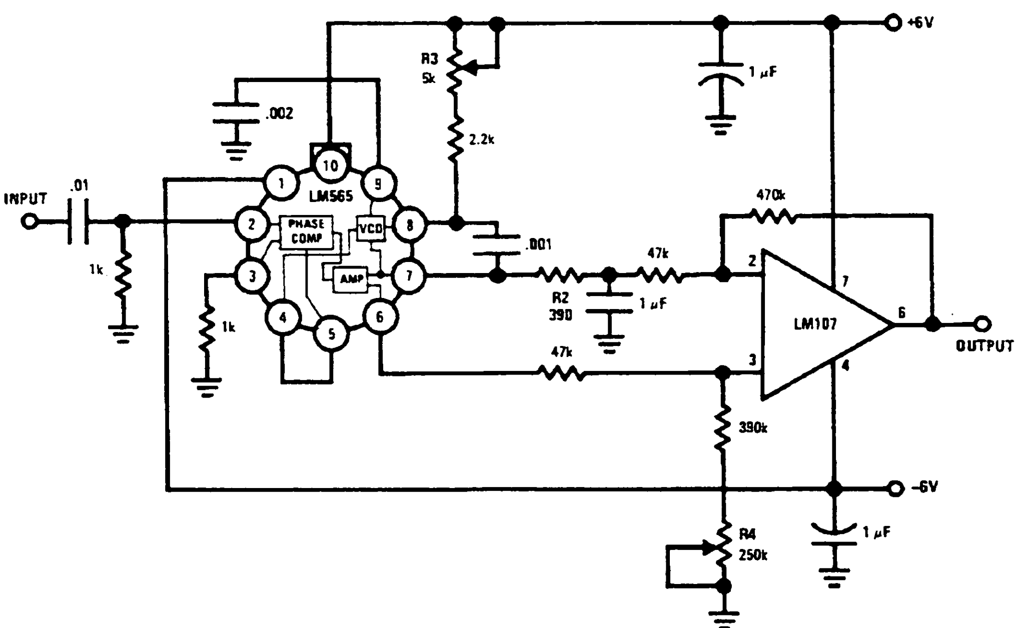
Typical Applications (Continued)

Frequency Multiplier (×10)



TL/H/7853–9

IRIG Channel 13 Demodulator



TL/H/7853–10

Applications Information

In designing with phase locked loops such as the LM565, the important parameters of interest are:

FREE RUNNING FREQUENCY

$$f_o \cong \frac{0.3}{R_o C_o}$$

LOOP GAIN: relates the amount of phase change between the input signal and the VCO signal for a shift in input signal frequency (assuming the loop remains in lock). In servo theory, this is called the "velocity error coefficient."

$$\text{Loop gain} = K_o K_D \left(\frac{1}{\text{sec}}\right)$$

$$K_o = \text{oscillator sensitivity} \left(\frac{\text{radians/sec}}{\text{volt}}\right)$$

$$K_D = \text{phase detector sensitivity} \left(\frac{\text{volts}}{\text{radian}}\right)$$

The loop gain of the LM565 is dependent on supply voltage, and may be found from:

$$K_o K_D = \frac{33.6 f_o}{V_c}$$

f_o = VCO frequency in Hz

V_c = total supply voltage to circuit

Loop gain may be reduced by connecting a resistor between pins 6 and 7; this reduces the load impedance on the output amplifier and hence the loop gain.

HOLD IN RANGE: the range of frequencies that the loop will remain in lock after initially being locked.

$$f_H = \pm \frac{8 f_o}{V_c}$$

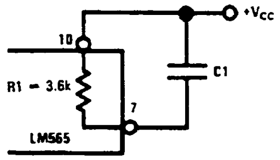
f_o = free running frequency of VCO

V_c = total supply voltage to the circuit

THE LOOP FILTER

In almost all applications, it will be desirable to filter the signal at the output of the phase detector (pin 7); this filter may take one of two forms:

Simple Lag Filter



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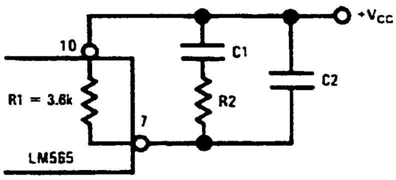
Lag-Lead Filter



TL/H/7853–12

A simple lag filter may be used for wide closed loop bandwidth applications such as modulation following where the frequency deviation of the carrier is fairly high (greater than 10%), or where wideband modulating signals must be followed.

The natural bandwidth of the closed loop response may be found from:

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{K_o K_D}{R_1 C_1}}$$

Associated with this is a damping factor:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1 C_1 K_o K_D}}$$

For narrow band applications where a narrow noise bandwidth is desired, such as applications involving tracking a slowly varying carrier, a lead lag filter should be used. In general, if $1/R_1C_1 < K_o K_D$, the damping factor for the loop becomes quite small resulting in large overshoot and possible instability in the transient response of the loop. In this case, the natural frequency of the loop may be found from

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{K_o K_D}{\tau_1 + \tau_2}}$$

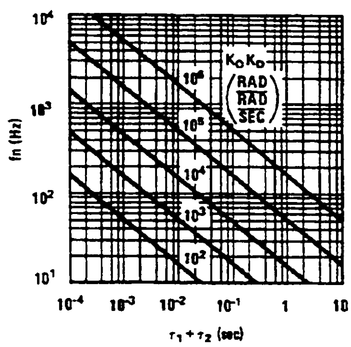
$$\tau_1 + \tau_2 = (R_1 + R_2) C_1$$

R_2 is selected to produce a desired damping factor δ, usually between 0.5 and 1.0. The damping factor is found from the approximation:

$$\delta \approx \pi \tau_2 f_n$$

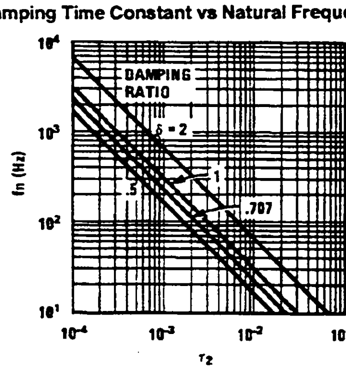
These two equations are plotted for convenience.

Filter Time Constant vs Natural Frequency



TL/H/7853–13

Damping Time Constant vs Natural Frequency



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Capacitor C_2 should be much smaller than C_1 since its function is to provide filtering of carrier. In general $C_2 \leq 0.1\ C_1$.

National Semiconductor

February 1995

LM1596/LM1496 Balanced Modulator-Demodulato

General Description

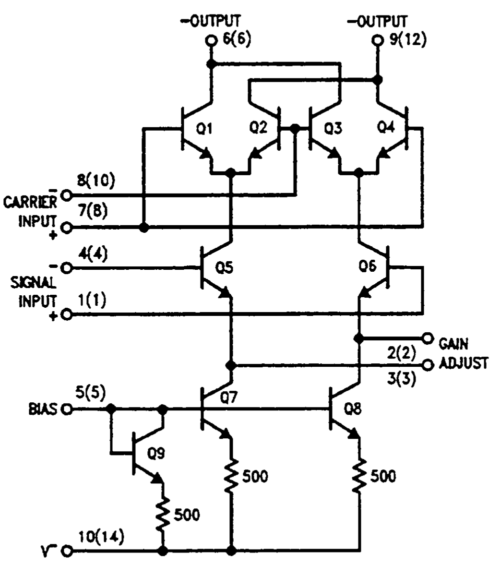
The LM1596/LM1496 are doubled balanced modulator-demodulators which produce an output voltage proportional to the product of an input (signal) voltage and a switching (carrier) signal. Typical applications include suppressed carrier modulation, amplitude modulation, synchronous detection, FM or PM detection, broadband frequency doubling and chopping.

The LM1596 is specified for operation over the −55°C to +125°C military temperature range. The LM1496 is specified for operation over the 0°C to +70°C temperature range.

Features

- Excellent carrier suppression
  65 dB typical at 0.5 MHz
  50 dB typical at 10 MHz
- Adjustable gain and signal handling
- Fully balanced inputs and outputs
- Low offset and drift
- Wide frequency response up to 100 MHz

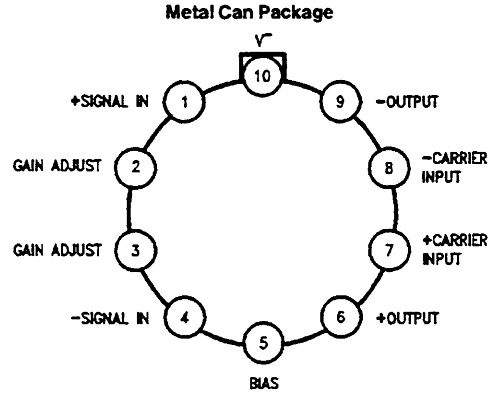
Schematic and Connection Diagrams



TL/H/7887–1

Numbers in parentheses show DIP connections.

Metal Can Package



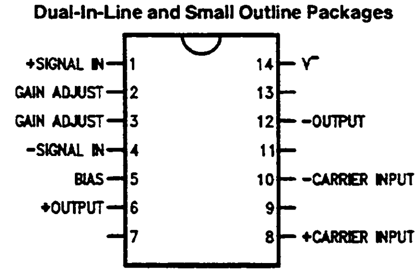
TL/H/7887–2

Top View

Note: Pin 10 is connected electrically to the case through the device substrate.

Order Number LM1496H or LM1596H
See NS Package Number H08C

Dual-In-Line and Small Outline Packages



TL/H/7887–3

Order Number LM1496M or LM1496N
See NS Package Number M14A or N14A

RRD-B30M115/Printed in U. S. A.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Internal Power Dissipation (Note 1)	500 mW
Applied Voltage (Note 2)	30V
Differential Input Signal ($V_7 - V_8$)	±5.0V
Differential Input Signal ($V_4 - V_1$)	$\pm(5 + I_5 R_0)$V
Input Signal ($V_2 - V_1$, $V_3 - V_4$)	5.0V
Bias Current (I_5)	12 mA
Operating Temperature Range LM1596	−55°C to +125°C
LM1496	0°C to +70°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C

Soldering Information

- Dual-In-Line Package
  Soldering (10 seconds) 260°C
- Small Outline Package
  Vapor Phase (60 seconds) 215°C
  Infrared (15 seconds) 220°C

See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and their effects on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified, see test circuit)

Parameter	Conditions	LM1596			LM1496			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Carrier Feedthrough	V_C = 60 mVrms sine wave f_C = 1.0 kHz, offset adjusted		40			40		μVrms
	V_C = 60 mVrms sine wave f_C = 10 kHz, offset adjusted		140			140		μVrms
	V_C = 300 mV_{pp} square wave f_C = 1.0 kHz, offset adjusted		0.04	0.2		0.04	0.2	mVrms
	V_C = 300 mV_{pp} square wave f_C = 1.0 kHz, not offset adjusted		20	100		20	150	mVrms
Carrier Suppression	f_S = 10 kHz, 300 mVrms f_C = 500 kHz, 60 mVrms sine wave offset adjusted	50	65		50	65		dB
	f_S = 10 kHz, 300 mVrms f_C = 10 MHz, 60 mVrms sine wave offset adjusted		50			50		dB
Transadmittance Bandwidth	R_L = 50Ω Carrier Input Port, V_C = 60 mVrms sine wave		300			300		MHz
	f_S = 1.0 kHz, 300 mVrms sine wave Signal Input Port, V_S = 300 mVrms sine wave $V_7 - V_8$ = 0.5Vdc		80			80		MHz
Voltage Gain, Signal Channel	V_S = 100 mVrms, f = 1.0 kHz $V_7 - V_8$ = 0.5 Vdc	2.5	3.5		2.5	3.5		V/V
Input Resistance, Signal Port	f = 5.0 MHz $V_7 - V_8$ = 0.5 Vdc		200			200		kΩ
Input Capacitance, Signal Port	f = 5.0 MHz $V_7 - V_8$ = 0.5 Vdc		2.0			2.0		pF
Single Ended Output Resistance	f = 10 MHz		40			40		kΩ
Single Ended Output Capacitance	f = 10 MHz		5.0			5.0		pF
Input Bias Current	$(I_1 + I_4)/2$		12	25		12	30	μA
Input Bias Current	$(I_7 + I_8)/2$		12	25		12	30	μA
Input Offset Current	$(I_1 - I_4)$		0.7	5.0		0.7	5.0	
Input Offset Current	$(I_7 - I_8)$		0.7	5.0		5.0	5.0	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current	$(-55°C < T_A < +125°C)$		2.0					nA/°C
	$(0°C < T_A < +70°C)$					2.0		nA/°C
Output Offset Current	$(I_6 - I_9)$		14	50		14	60	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Output Offset Current	$(-55°C < T_A < +125°C)$		90					nA/°C
	$(0°C < T_A < +70°C)$					90		nA/°C

Tournez la page S.V.P.

Electrical Characteristics (T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise specified, see test circuit) (Continued)

Parameter	Conditions	LM1596			LM1496			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Signal Port Common Mode Input Voltage Range	f_S = 1.0 kHz		5.0			5.0		V_{p-p}
Signal Port Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_7 - V_8$ = 0.5 Vdc		−85			−85		dB
Common Mode Quiescent Output Voltage			8.0			8.0		Vdc
Differential Output Swing Capability			8.0			8.0		V_{p-p}
Positive Supply Current	$(I_6 + I_g)$		2.0	3.0		2.0	3.0	mA
Negative Supply Current	(I_{10})		3.0	4.0		3.0	4.0	mA
Power Dissipation			33			33		mW

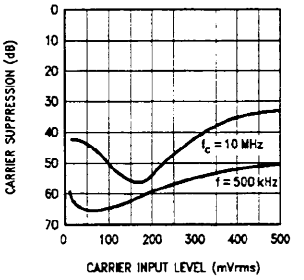
Note 1: LM1596 rating applies to case temperatures to +125°C; derate linearly at 6.5 mW/°C for ambient temperature above 75°C. LM1496 rating applies to case temperatures to +70°C.

Note 2: Voltage applied between pins 6-7, 8-1, 9-7, 9-8, 7-4, 7-1, 8-4, 6-8, 2-5, 3-5.

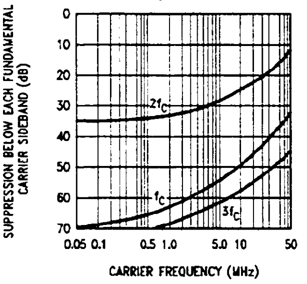
Note 3: Refer to rets1596x drawing for specifications of military LM1596H versions.

Typical Performance Characteristics

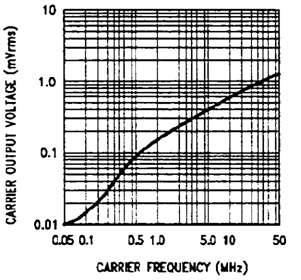
Carrier Suppression vs Carrier Input Level



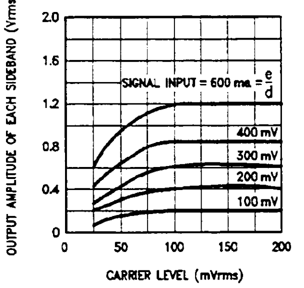
Carrier Suppression vs Frequency



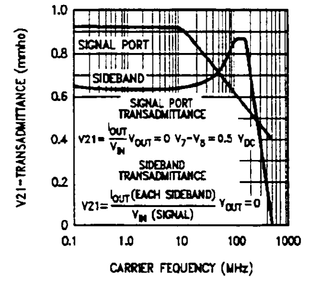
Carrier Feedthrough vs Frequency



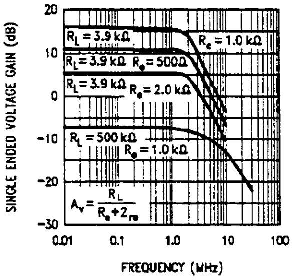
Sideband Output vs Carrier Levels



Sideband and Signal Port Transadmittances vs Frequency



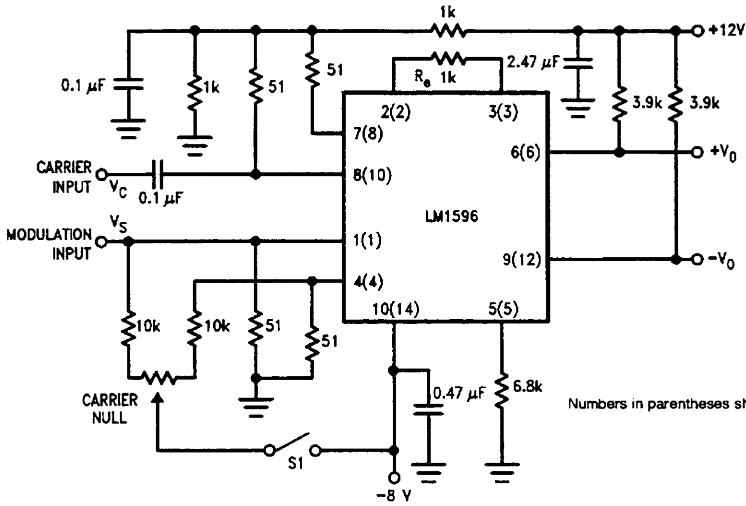
Signal-Port Frequency Response



TL/H/7887–5

Typical Application and Test Circuit

Suppressed Carrier Modulator

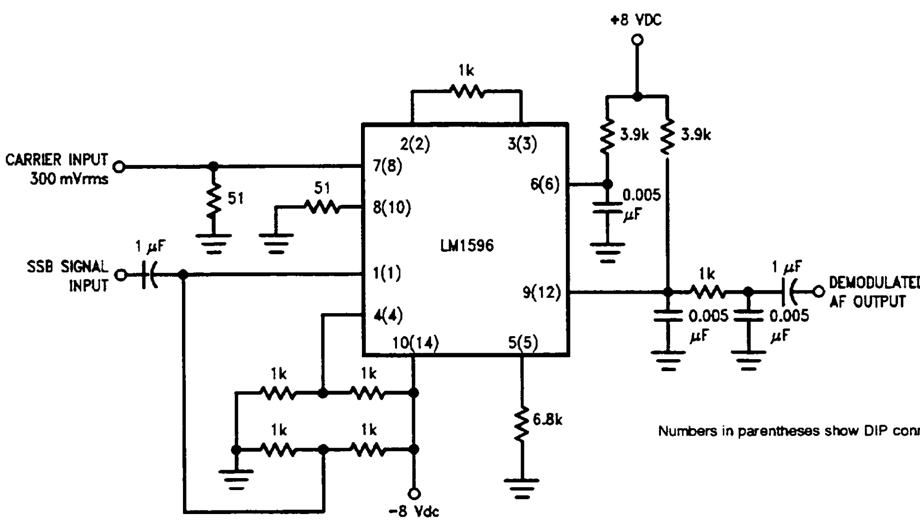


Numbers in parentheses show DIP connections.

Note: S_1 is closed for "adjusted" measurements.

TL/H/7887–4

SSB Product Detector



Numbers in parentheses show DIP connections.

TL/H/7887–6

This figure shows the LM1596 used as a single sideband (SSB) suppressed carrier demodulator (product detector). The carrier signal is applied to the carrier input port with sufficient amplitude for switching operation. A carrier input level of 300 mVrms is optimum. The composite SSB signal is applied to the signal input port with an amplitude of 5.0 to 500 mVrms. All output signal components except the desired demodulated audio are filtered out, so that an offset adjustment is not required. This circuit may also be used as an AM detector by applying composite and carrier signals in the same manner as described for product detector operation.

3.4. Tableau des transformees usuelles

f(t)u(t)	F(p)	f(t)u(t)	F(p)
K	$\frac{K}{p}$	$\text{sh}\,\omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{p^2-\omega^2}$
Kt	$\frac{K}{p^2}$	$\text{ch}\,\omega t$	$\frac{p}{p^2-\omega^2}$
e^{-at}	$\frac{1}{p+a}$	$e^{-at}\sin\omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(p+a)^2+\omega^2}$
t^n	$\frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$	$e^{-at}\cos\omega t$	$\frac{p+a}{(p+a)^2+\omega^2}$
$1-e^{-t/\tau}$	$\frac{1}{p(1+\tau p)}$		
$e^{at}\,t^n$	$\frac{n!}{(p-a)^{n+1}}$		
$\sin\omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(p^2+\omega^2)}$		
$\cos\omega t$	$\frac{p}{(p^2+\omega^2)}$		

f(t)u(t)	F(p)
$\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{1-m^2}}e^{-m\omega t}\sin(\omega\sqrt{1-m^2}\,t)$	$\frac{1}{1+\frac{2mp}{\omega}+\frac{p^2}{\omega^2}}$
$1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-m^2}}e^{-m\omega t}\sin(\omega\sqrt{1-m^2}\,t+\varphi)$ avec $\sin\varphi=\sqrt{1-m^2}$ et $\cos\varphi = m$	$\frac{1}{p\,(1+\frac{2mp}{\omega}+\frac{p^2}{\omega^2})}$