

T-45-19-13

SP4653

1GHz ÷ 256 PRESCALER WITH LOW CURRENT AND LOW RADIATION

The SP4653 ÷ 256 prescaler is one of Plessey Semiconductors' latest range of high speed dividers for consumer frequency synthesis and measurement systems. It has a lower supply current giving reduced dissipation and operating temperatures in an 8-pin plastic DIL package. Spurious radiation has been reduced from all stages.

The SP4653 incorporates an on-chip preamplifier with differential inputs, and has balanced ECL outputs.

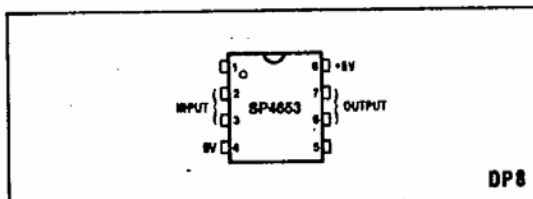


Fig.1 Pin connections - top view

FEATURES

- Low Supply Current
- Low Radiation
- Input Wideband Amplifier
- High Input Sensitivity
- High Input Impedance
- Balanced ECL Outputs

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply voltage	Vcc +7V
Input voltage	2.5V p-p
Storage temperature	-55°C to +125°C
Operating temperature range	0°C to +80°C

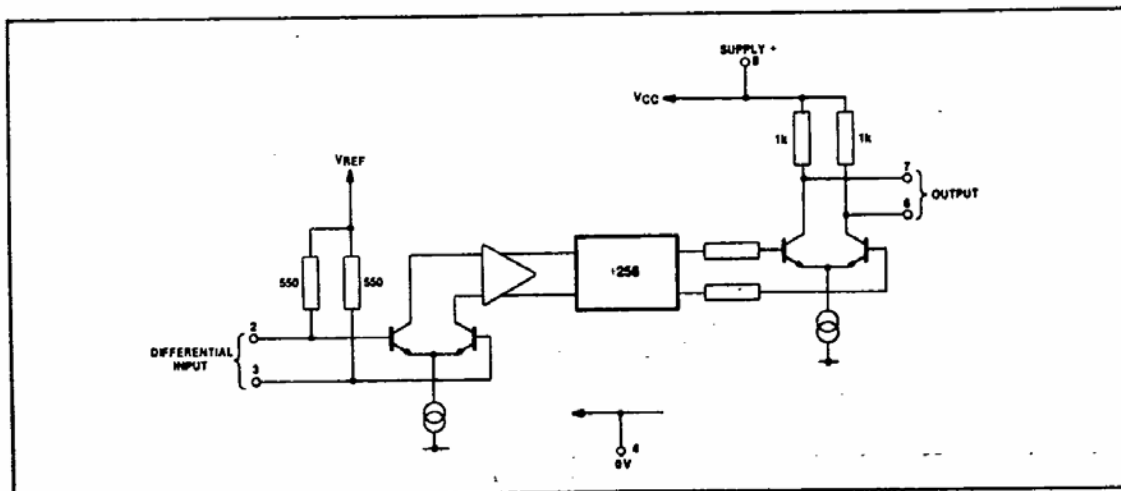


Fig.2 SP4653 block diagram

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):

$T_{amb} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{cc} = 4.5\text{V}$ to 5.5V (Test circuit see Fig.3)

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Characteristic	Pin	Value			Units	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply current	8		25	35	mA	$V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$
Input sensitivity	2,3			17.5	mV	RMS sinewave
70MHz			8	14	mV	
150MHz			4	10	mV	
300MHz			3	10	mV	
500MHz			3	10	mV	
700MHz			3	10	mV	
900MHz			4	10	mV	
1050MHz			6	14	mV	
Input overload	2,3	200			mV	70MHz to 1050MHz operating frequency See Fig.6
Input impedance	2,3		50		ohms	
			2		pF	
Output voltage no load	6	0.8			V p-p	} $f_{in} = 1\text{GHz}$ $V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$
	7	0.8			V p-p	
Output voltage load as Fig.3	6	0.6			V p-p	
	7	0.6			V p-p	
Output impedance	6		1		kohms	} $f_{in} = 1\text{GHz}$ $V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$
	7		1		kohms	
Output imbalance	6,7		0.1		V	

NOTE

The difference between the maximum input sensitivity and minimum overload voltages is the guaranteed dynamic range. Input signal levels should be maintained within these limits at all frequencies.

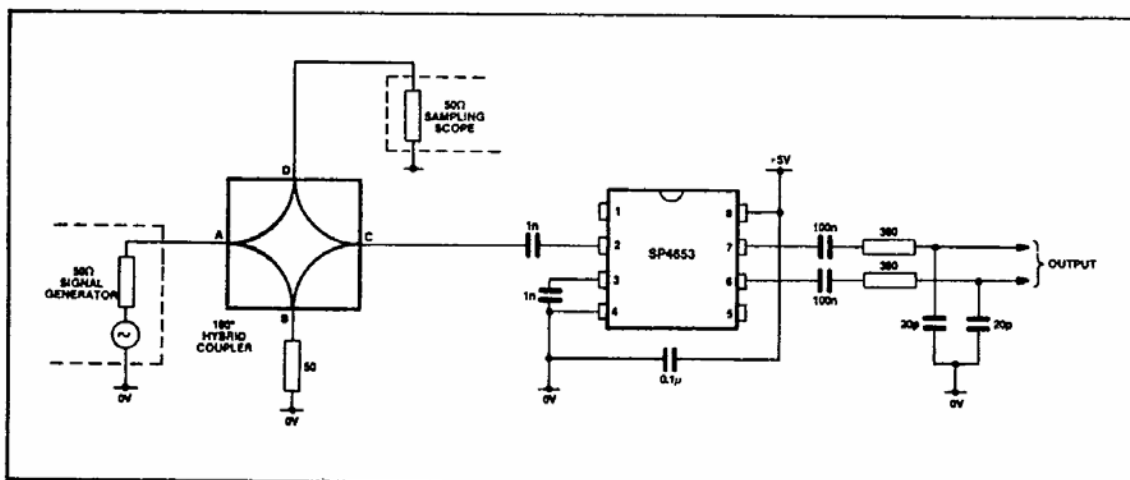


Fig.3 Test circuit

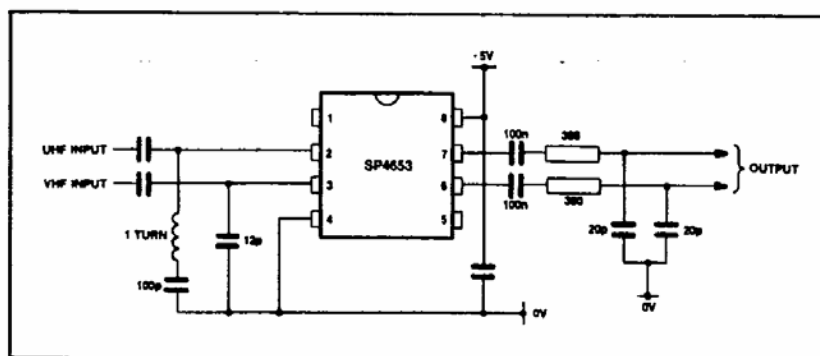


Fig.4 Application circuit

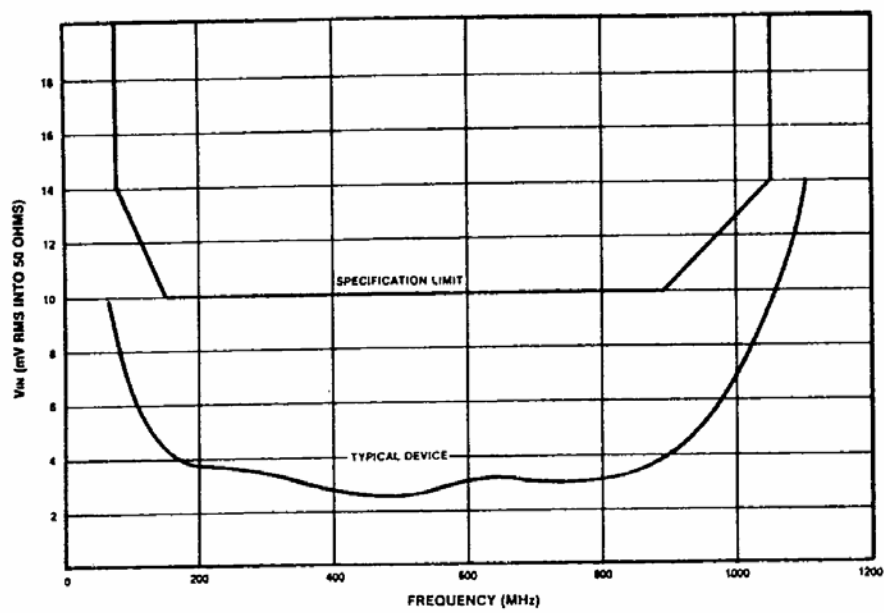


Fig.5 Typical input sensitivity

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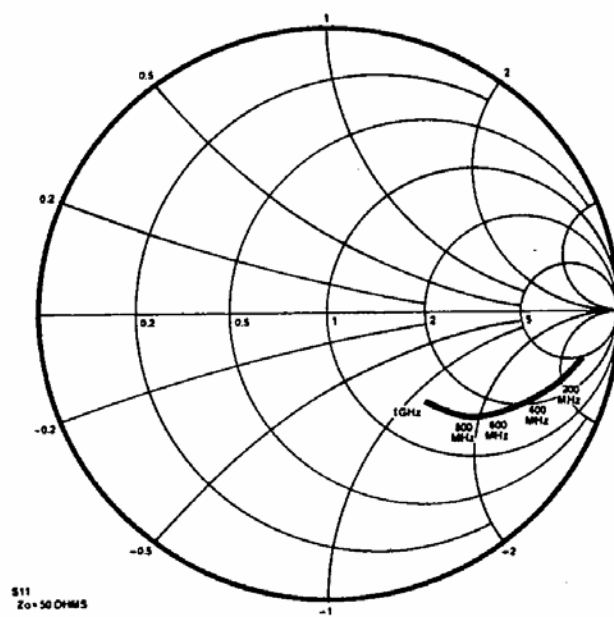


Fig.6 Typical input impedance