

SP4632

1GHz ÷ 64 PRESCALER WITH LOW CURRENT AND LOW RADIATION

The SP4632 ÷ 64 prescaler is one of GPS' 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 8-pin plastic DIL package. Spurious radiation has been reduced from all stages.

The SP4632 incorporates an on-chip preamplifier with differential inputs and has a balanced ECL outputs.

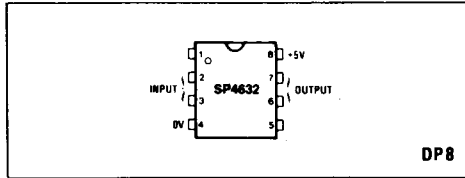


Fig 1 Pin connections - top view

FEATURES

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

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

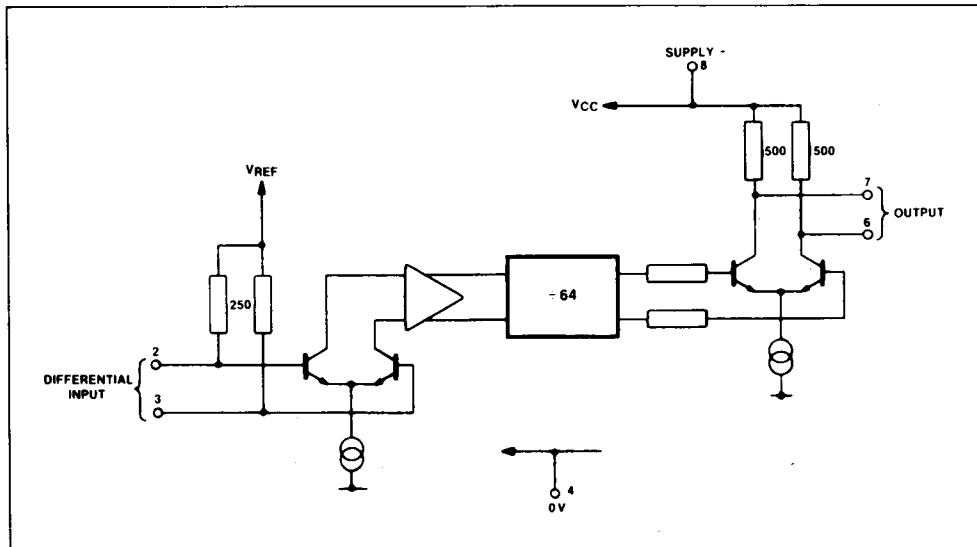


Fig 2 SP4632 block diagram

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)

Characteristic	Pin	Value			Units	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply current	8		25	35	mA	$V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$
Input sensitivity	2,3					RMS sinewave (50 ohms system)
80MHz			8	17.5	mV	
150MHz			4	10	mV	
300MHz			3	10	mV	
500MHz			3	10	mV	
700MHz			3	10	mV	
900MHz			4	10	mV	
1GHz			6	17.5	mV	
Input overload	2,3	200			mV	80MHz to 1GHz operating frequency
Input impedance	2,3		50		ohms	See Fig.5
Output voltage no load	6	0.8			V p-p	$f_{in} = 1\text{GHz}$ $V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$
Output voltage with load as Fig.3	7	0.8			V p-p	
Output impedance	6	0.55			V	$f_{in} = 1\text{GHz}$ $V_{cc} = 5\text{V}$
Output imbalance	7	0.55			V	
Output impedance	6		0.5		kohms	
	7		0.5		kohms	
	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

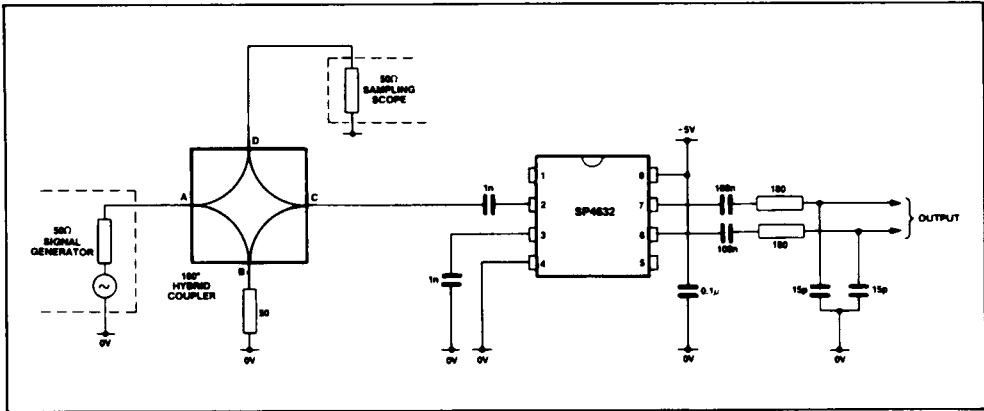


Fig.3 Test circuit

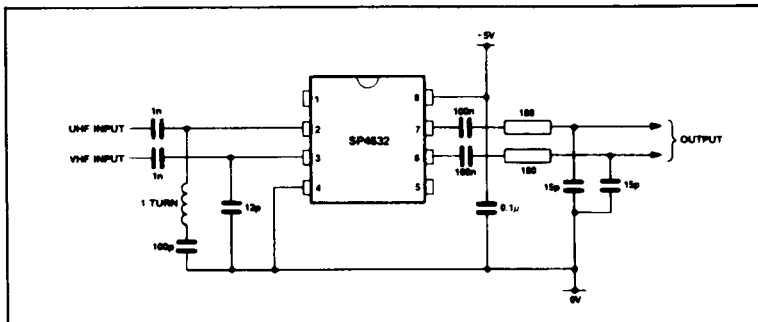


Fig.4 Application circuit

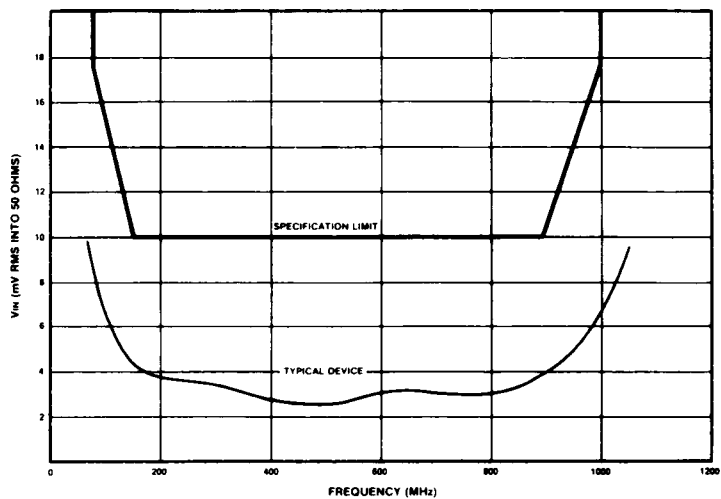


Fig.5 Typical input sensitivity

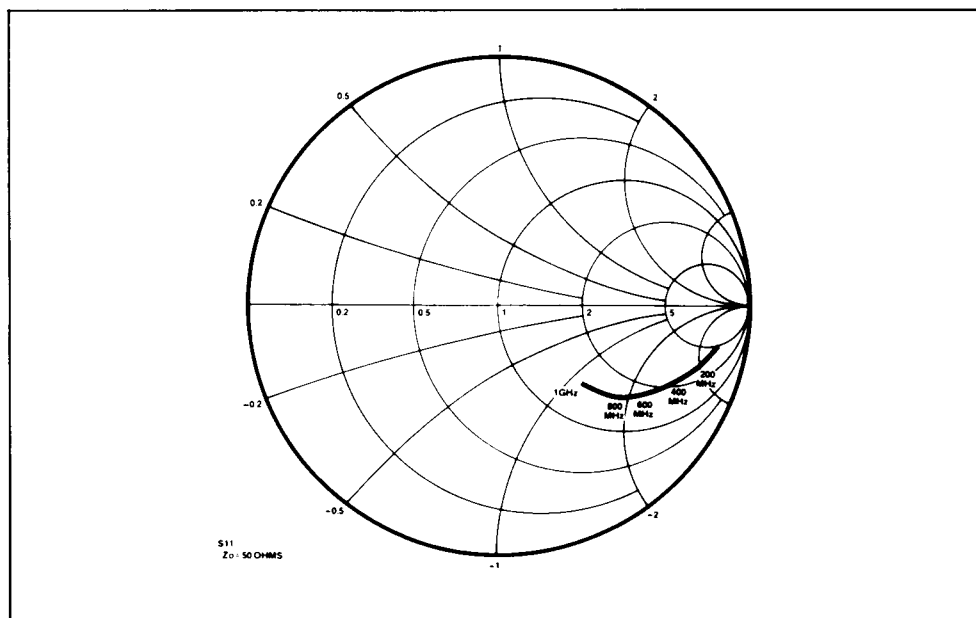


Fig.6 Typical input impedance