

SP8795

225MHz ÷ 32/33 TWO MODULUS DIVIDER

The SP8789 is a low power programmable $\div 32/33$ counter.It divides by 32, when the control input is in the high state and by 33 when in the low state. An internal voltage regulator allows operation from a wide range of supply voltages.

CONTROL INPUT 1 8 Voc 1 OUTPUT Voc 2 2 7 7 REF DECOUPLING SP8795 6 INTERNAL BIAS DECOUPLING VEE (0V) 4 5 INPUT DP8, MP8

Figure 1 Pin connections - top view

FEATURES

- Very Low Power
- Control Input and Output CMOS/TTL Compatible
- AC Coupled Input
- Operation up to 9.5V using Internal Regulator

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Supply Voltage 5.2V or 6.8V to 9.5V
 Power consumption: 26mW Typical
 Temperature range: -40°C to +85°C

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply voltage 6.0V pins 7 & 8 tied
Supply voltage 13.5V pin 8, pin 7 decoupled
Storage temperature range -55°C to +125°C
Max. Junction temperature +175°C
Max. clock input voltage 2.5V p-p
Vcc2 Max. 10V

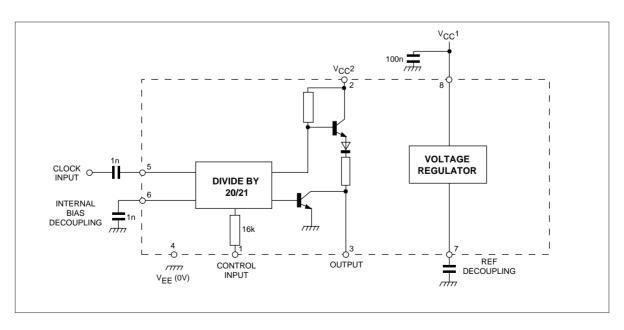


Figure 2 : Functional diagram SP8789

SP8795

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):]

Supply voltage: Vcc 1 & 2 = 5.2 ± 0.25 V or 6.8V to 9.5V (see Operating Note 7):

VEE = 0V; Temperature $T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$

		Value		Units		
Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.		Notes	Conditions
Maximum frequency (sinewave input))	f _{max}	225		MHz	Note 4	Input = 200-800mV p-p
Minimum frequency (sinewave input)	fmin		20	MHz	Note 4	Input = 400-800mV p-p
Power supply current	lee		7	mA	Note 4	
Control input high voltage	VINH	4		V	Note 4	
Control input low voltage	VINL		2	V	Note 4	
Output high voltage	Vон	2.4		V	Note 4	Pins 2, 7 and 8 linked
						$Vcc = 4.95V$ Iон = $100\mu A$
Output low voltage	Vol		0.5	V	Note 4	Pin 2 linked to 8 and 7
						IoL = 1.6mA
Set up time	t s	14		ns	Note 3	25°C
Release time	t r	20		ns	Note 3	25°C
Clock to output propagation time	t p		45	ns	Note 3	25°C

NOTES

- 1. Unless otherwise stated the electrical characteristics are guaranteed over full specified supply, frequency and temperature range.
- 2. The test configuration for dynamic testing is shown in Fig.6.
- 3. Guaranteed but not tested.
- 4. Tested onlt at 25°C

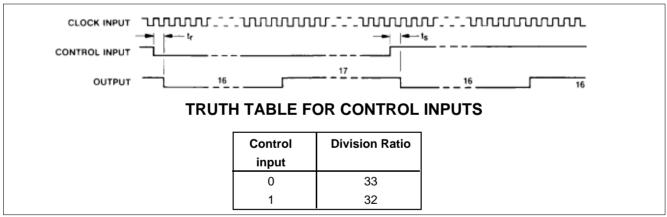


Figure 3: Timing diagramSP8785

NOTES

The set-up time ts is defined as the minimum time that can elapse between a $L \to H$ transition of the control input and the next $L \to H$ clock pulse transition to ensure that the \div 32 mode is selected.

The release time tr is defined as the minimum time that can elapse between a H \rightarrow L transition of the control input and the next L \rightarrow H clock pulse transition to ensure that the \div 33 mode is selected.

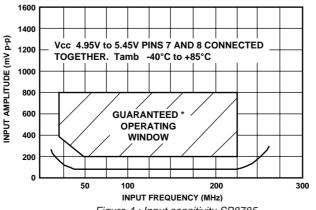


Figure 4 : Input sensitivity SP8785

*Tested as specified in table of Electrical Characteristics

OPERATING NOTES

- 1. The clock input (Pin 5) should be capacitively coupled to the signal source. The input signal path is completed by coupling a capacitor from the internal bias decoupling, Pin 6 to around.
- 2. The output stage which is normally open collector (Pin 2 open circuit) can be interfaced to CMOS. The open collector can be returned to a +10V line via a 5k resistor but the output sink current should not exceed 2mA. If interfacing to TTL is required then Pins 2 and 7 should be connected together to give a fan-out = 1. This will increase supply current by approximately 2mA.
- 3. The circuit will operate down to DC but a slew rate of better than 20V/~s is required.
- 4. The mark space ratio of the output is approximately 1.2:1 at 200MHz.

- 5. Input impedance is a function of frequency. See Fig.5.
- 6. If no signal is present the device will self-oscillate. If this is undesirable it may be prevented by connecting a 150k between unused input and ground. This reduces the input sensitivity by typically 50-100mV p-p.
- 7. The internal regulator has its input connected to Pin 8, while the internal reference voltage appears at Pin 7 and should be decoupled. For use from a 5.2V supply, Pins 7 and 8 should be connected together, and 5.2V applied to these pins. For operation from supply voltages in the range +6.8V to +9.5V, Pins 7 and 8 should be separately decoupled, and the supply voltage applied to Pin 8.

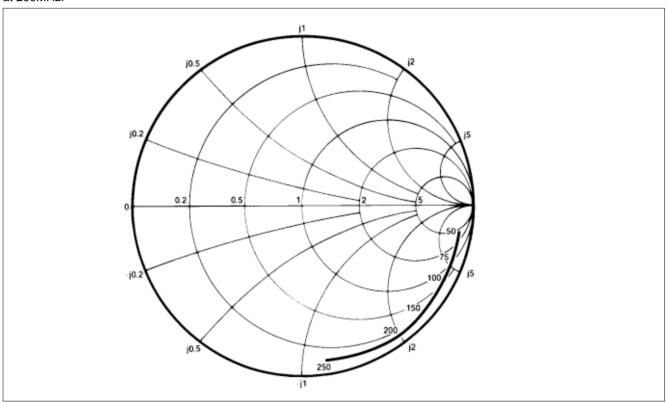


Figure 5 : Typical impedance. Test conditions: supply voltage 5.2V, ambient temperature 25°C, frequencies in MHz, impedance normalised to 50 ohms.

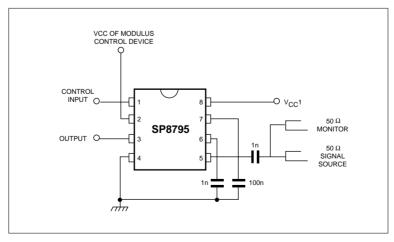


Figure 6: Toggle frequency test circuit



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