## PLL Tuning Circuit with I2C Bus

The MC44818 is a tuning circuit for TV and VCR tuner applications. It contains, on one chip, all the functions required for PLL control of a VCO. This integrated circuit also contains a high frequency prescaler and thus can handle frequencies up to 1.3 GHz . The MC44818 is a pin compatible drop in replacement for the MC44817, where the only difference is the MC44818 has a fixed divide-by-8 prescaler (cannot be bypassed) and the MC44817 uses the three wire bus.

The MC44818 has a programmable 512/1024 reference divider and is manufactured on a single silicon chip using Motorola's high density bipolar process, MOSAICTM (Motorola Oxide Self Aligned Implanted Circuits).

- Complete Single Chip System for MPU Control ( ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$ Bus). Data and Clock Inputs are 3-Wire Bus Compatible
- Divide-by-8 Prescaler Accepts Frequencies up to 1.3 GHz
- 15 Bit Programmable Divider Accepts Input Frequencies up to 165 MHz
- Reference Divider: Programmable for Division Ratios 512 and 1024.
- 3-State Phase/Frequency Comparator
- Operational Amplifier for Direct Tuning Voltage Output (30 V)
- Four Integrated PNP Band Buffers for $40 \mathrm{~mA}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{C}} 1\right.$ to 14.4 V$)$
- Output Options for the Reference Frequency and the Programmable Divider
- High Sensitivity Preamplifier
- Circuit to Detect Phase Lock
- Fully ESD Protected

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## ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Operating <br> Temperature Range | Package |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC44818D | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-20^{\circ}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SO-16 |



TV AND VCR PLL TUNING CIRCUIT WITH 1.3 GHz PRESCALER AND ${ }^{2}$ C BUS

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA



## MC44818

Representative Block Diagram


This device contains 3,204 active transistors.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

| Rating | Pin | Value | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Supply Voltage (VCC1) | 7 | 6.0 | V |
| Band Buffer "Off" Voltage | $10-13$ | 14.4 | V |
| Band Buffer "On" Current | $10-13$ | 50 | mA |
| Band Buffer - Short Circuit Duration (0 to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ ) (Note 2) | $10-13$ | Continuous | - |
| Operational Amplifier Power Supply Voltage (VCC2) | 6 | 40 | V |
| Operational Amplifier Short Circuit Duration (0 to $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}\right)$ | 5 | Continuous | - |
| Power Supply Voltage (VCC3) | 14 | 14.4 | V |
| Storage Temperature | - | -65 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature Range | - | -20 to +80 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Band Buffer Operation (Note 1) at 50 mA each Buffer All <br> Buffers "On" Simultaneously | $10-13$ | 10 | sec |
| Operational Amplifier Output Voltage | 5 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}$ | V |
| RF Input Level (10 MHz to 1.3 GHz) | - | 1.5 | Vrms |

NOTES: 1. At $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ to 14.4 V and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-20^{\circ}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
2. At $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ to 14.4 V and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-20^{\circ}$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ one buffer "On" only.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}=33 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise noted.)

| Characteristic | Pin | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{C} 1}$ Supply Voltage Range | 7 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ Supply Current ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | 7 | - | 37 | 50 | mA |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC2 }}$ Supply Voltage Range | 6 | 25 | - | 37 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}$ Supply Current (Output Open) | 6 | - | 1.5 | 2.3 | mA |
| Band Buffer Leakage Current when "Off" at 12 V | 10-13 | - | 0.01 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Band Buffer Saturation Voltage when "On" at 30 mA | 10-13 | - | 0.15 | 0.3 | V |
| Band Buffer Saturation Voltage when "On" at 40 mA only for $0^{\circ}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 10-13 | - | 0.2 | 0.5 | V |
| Data/Clock Current at 0 V | 1,2 | -10 | - | 0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Clock Current at 5.0 V | 2 | 0 | - | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Data Current at 5.0 V Acknowledge "Off" | 1 | 0 | - | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Data Saturation Voltage at 15 mA Acknowledge "On" | 1 | - | - | 1.0 | V |
| Data/Clock Input Voltage Low | 1,2 | - | - | 1.5 | V |
| Data/Clock Input Voltage High | 1,2 | 3.0 | - | - | V |
| Clock Frequency Range | 2 | - | - | 100 | kHz |
| Oscillator Frequency Range | 3 | 3.15 | 3.2 | 4.05 | MHz |
| Operational Amplifier Internal Reference Voltage | - | 2.0 | 2.75 | 3.2 | V |
| Operational Amplifier Input Current | 4 | -15 | 0 | 15 | nA |
| DC Open Loop Voltage Gain | - | 100 | 250 | - | V/V |
| Gain Bandwidth Product ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=1.0 \mathrm{nF}$ ) | - | 0.3 | - | - | MHz |
| $V_{\text {out }}$ Low, Sinking $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 5 | - | 0.2 | 0.4 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ High, Sourcing $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ | 5 | - | 0.2 | 0.5 | V |
| Phase Detector Current in the High Impedance State | 4 | -15 | 0 | 15 | nA |
| Charge Pump High Current of Phase Comparator | 4 | 30 | 50 | 85 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Charge Pump Low Current of Phase Comparator | 4 | 10 | 15 | 30 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC3 }}$ Supply Voltage Range | 14 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | - | 14.4 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ Supply Current All Buffers "Off" One Buffer "On" when Open One Buffer "On" at 40 mA | 14 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 13 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | mA |

## Data Format and Bus Receiver

The circuit receives the information for tuning and control via the ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$ bus. The incoming information, consisting of a chip address byte followed by two or four data bytes, is treated in the $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{C}$ bus receiver. The definition of the permissible bus protocol is shown below:
1_STA
CA
CO
BA
STO
2-STA CA
3_STA CA
FM FL STO
CO BA
FM FL STO

4_STA CA FM FL CO BA STO
STA = Start Condition
STO = Stop Condition
CA = Chip Address Byte
CO = Data Byte for Control Information
BA = Band Information
FM = Data Byte for Frequency Information
FL = Data Byte for Frequency Information

Figure 1. Complete Data Transfer Process


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Figure 2 shows the five bytes of information that are needed for circuit operation: there is the chip address, two bytes of control and band information and two bytes of frequency information.

After the chip address, two or four data bytes may be received: if three data bytes are received the third data byte is ignored.

If five or more data bytes are received the fifth and following data bytes are ignored and the last acknowledge pulse is sent at the end of the fourth data byte.

The first and the third data bytes contain a function bit which allows the IC to distinguish between frequency information and control plus band information.

Frequency information is preceeded by a Logic " 0 ". If the function bit is Logic " 1 " the two following bytes contain control and band information. The first data byte, shifted after the chip address, may be byte CO or byte FM.

The two permissible bus protocols with five bytes are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Definition of Bytes

| CA_Chip Address | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 0 | ACK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CO_Information | (1) | $\mathrm{T}_{14}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{13}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{12}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{11}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{10}$ | T9 | T8 | ACK |
| BA_Band Information | x | X | X | X | B3 | B2 | $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | B0 | ACK |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FM_Frequency Information <br> FL_Frequency Information | (0) | $\mathrm{N}_{14}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{13}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{12}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{11}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{10}$ | N9 | $\mathrm{N}_{8}$ | ACK |
|  | $\mathrm{N}_{7}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{6}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{0}$ | ACK |
| CA_Chip Address | ${ }^{1} \stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FM_Frequency Information <br> FL_Frequency Information | (0) | $\mathrm{N}_{14}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{13}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{12}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{11}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{10}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{9}$ | $\mathrm{N}_{8}$ | ACK |
|  | + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CO_Information <br> BA_Band Information | (1) | $\mathrm{T}_{14}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{13}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{12}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{11}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{10}$ | T9 | T8 | ACK |
|  | X | X | X | X | $\mathrm{B}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{B}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{B}_{0}$ | ACK |

## Chip Address

The chip address is programmable by Pin 16 (AS Address Select).

| AS - Pin 16 | Address (HEX.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gnd to $0.1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | C 0 |
| Open or $0.2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ to $0.3 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | C 2 |
| $0.4 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ to $0.7 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | C 4 |
| $0.8 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ to $1.1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | C 6 |

## Bits $B_{0}, B_{1}, B_{2}, B_{3}$ : Control the Band Buffers

| $\mathrm{B}_{0}, \mathrm{~B}_{1}, \mathrm{~B}_{2}, \mathrm{~B}_{3}=0$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $=1$ |$\quad$| Buffer "Off" |
| :--- |
| Buffer "On" |

Figure 3. Equivalent Circuit of the Integrated Band Buffers


Bit $\mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{8}}$ : Controls the Output of the Operational Amplifier

| $\mathrm{T}_{8}=0$ | Normal Operation <br> Operational Amplifier Active <br> $=1$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| Output State of Operational Amplifier Switched "Off", <br> Output Pulls High Through 20 k Internal Pull-Up <br> Resistor |  |

Bits T9, $\mathrm{T}_{12}$ : Control the Phase Comparator

| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{9}}$ | $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{1 2}}$ | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 0 | Normal Operation |
| 1 | 1 | High Impedance |
| 0 | 0 | Upper Source "On" Only |
| 0 | 1 | Lower Source "On" Only |

Bits $\mathrm{T}_{10}, \mathrm{~T}_{11}$ : Control the Reference Ratio

| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{1 0}}$ | $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{1 1}}$ | Division Ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 512 |
| 0 | 1 | 1024 |
| 1 | 0 | 1024 |
| 1 | 1 | 512 |

Bit T13: Switches the Internal Signals Fref and FBY2 to the Band Buffer Outputs (Test)

| $\mathrm{T}_{13}=0$ |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $=1$ | Normal Operation |
|  | Test Mode |
|  | Fref Output at B2 (Pin 12)$\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{BY} 2}$ Output at $\mathrm{B}_{3}$ (Pin 13) |

Bits $B_{2}$ and $B_{3}$ have to be "On", $B_{2}=B_{3}=1$ in the test mode.
$F_{\text {ref }}$ is the reference frequency.
$\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{BY} 2}$ is the output frequency of the programmable divider, divided by two.

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## Bit $\mathrm{T}_{14}$ : Controls the Charge Pump Current of the Phase Comparator

| $\mathrm{T}_{14}=0$ | Pump Current $15 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ Typical |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $=1$ | Pump Current $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ Typical |

## The Programmable Divider

The programmable divider is a presettable down counter. When it has counted to zero it takes its required division ratio out of the latches B. Latches B are loaded from latches A by means of signal TDI which is synchronous to the programmable divider output signal.

Since latches A receive the data asynchronously with the programmable divider; this double latch scheme is needed to assure correct data transfer to the counter.

The division ratio definition is given by:
$N=16384 \times N_{14}+8192 \times N_{13}+\ldots+4 \times N_{2}+2 \times N_{1}+N_{0}$
Maximum Ratio 32767
Minimum Ratio 17
$\mathrm{N}_{0} \ldots \mathrm{~N}_{14}$ are the different bits for frequency information.
At power "on" the whole bus receiver is reset and the programmable divider is set to a counting ratio of $\mathrm{N}=256$ or higher.

## The Prescaler

The prescaler has a preamplifier which guarantees high input sensitivity.

## The Phase Comparator

The phase comparator is phase and frequency sensitive and has very low output leakage current in the high impedance state.

## Lock Detector

The lock detector output is low in lock. The output goes immediately high when an unlock condition is detected. The output goes low again when the loop is in lock during a complete period of the reference frequency.

Figure 4. Equivalent Circuit of the Lock Output


## The Operational Amplifier

The operational amplifier is designed for very low noise, low input bias current and high power supply rejection. The positive input is biased internally. The operational amplifier needs 28.5 V supply ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ ) as minimum voltage for a guaranteed maximum tuning voltage of 28 V .

Figure NO TAG shows a possible filter arrangement. The component values depend very much on the application (tuner characteristic, reference frequency, etc.).

## The Oscillator

The oscillator uses a 3.2 to 4.0 MHz crystal tied to ground in series with a capacitor. The crystal operates in the series resonance mode.

The voltage at Pin 3 has low amplitude and low harmonic distortion.

Figure 5. Typical Tuner Application


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Figure 6. HF Sensitivity Test Circuit


Device is in test mode. $\mathrm{B}_{2}, \mathrm{~B}_{3}$ are " On " and $\mathrm{B}_{0}, \mathrm{~B}_{1}$ are "Off".
Sensitivity is level of HF generator on $50 \Omega$ load (without Pin 8 loading)
HF CHARACTERISTICS (See Figure NO TAG)

| Characteristic | Pin | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC Bias | 8 | - | 1.6 | - | V |
| Input Voltage Range |  |  |  |  |  |
| $80-150 ~ M H z$ | 8 | 10 | - | 315 |  |
| $150-600 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 8 | 5.0 | - | 315 |  |
| $600-950 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 8 | 10 | - | 315 |  |
| $950-1300 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 8 | 50 | - | 315 |  |

Figure 7. Typical HF Input Impedance


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Figure 8. Pin Circuit Schematic


## MC44818

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

## D SUFFIX

PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 751B-05
(SO-16)
ISSUE J


NOTES

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANS Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL R EXCESS OF THE BE 0.127 (0.005) MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

|  | MILLIMETERS |  | INCHES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIM | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | 9.80 | 10.00 | 0.386 | 0.393 |
| B | 3.80 | 4.00 | 0.150 | 0.157 |
| C | 1.35 | 1.75 | 0.054 | 0.068 |
| D | 0.35 | 0.49 | 0.014 | 0.019 |
| F | 0.40 | 1.25 | 0.016 | 0.049 |
| G | 1.27 | BSC | 0.050 |  |
| BSC |  |  |  |  |
| J | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.008 | 0.009 |
| K | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.004 | 0.009 |
| M | $0^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ | $0^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ |
| P | 5.80 | 6.20 | 0.229 | 0.244 |
| R | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.010 | 0.019 |

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