National Semiconductor

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 $+125^\circ\text{C}$ military temperature range. The LM565CN is specified for operation over the 0°C to $+70^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range.

Features

- 200 ppm/°C frequency stability of the VCO
- Power supply range of ±5 to ±12 volts with 100 ppm/% typical

Connection Diagrams

■ 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 $\pm 1\%$ to $> \pm 60\%$

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



Metal Can Package **Dual-In-Line Package** +Vcc 10 TIMING PHASE CAPACITOR DETECTOR 13 INPUT NC TIMING 12 PHASE INPUT INPUT 2 NC vco RESISTOR DETECTOR 11 VCO vco NC OUTPUT VCO CONTROL PHASE COMPARATOR 10 INPUT 3 AMP Vcc VOLTAGE VCD INPUT REFERENCE q TIMING OUTPUT CAPACITOR 6 REFERENCE AMF VCO OUTPUT VCO CONTROL OUTPUT TIMING VOLTAGE RESISTOR PHASE COMPARATOR VCO INPUT TI /H/7853-2 TI /H/7853-3 Order Number LM565H Order Number LM565CN See NS Package Number H10C See NS Package Number N14A

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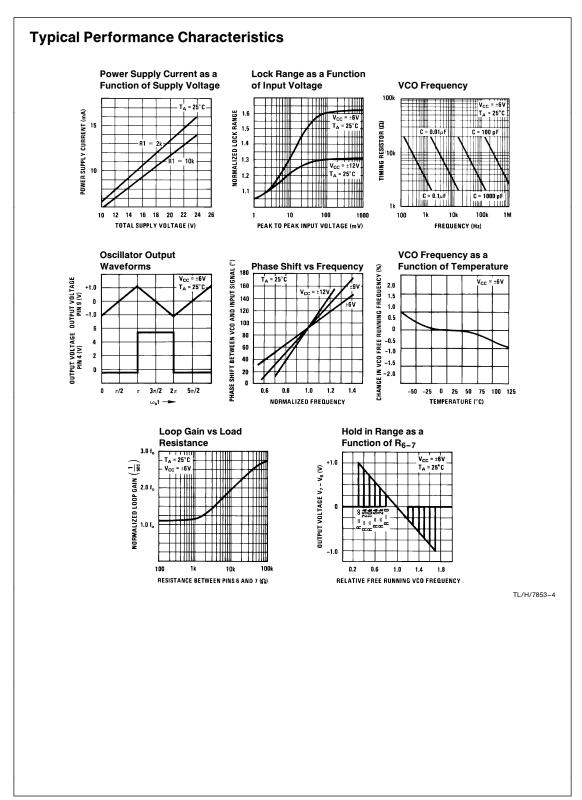
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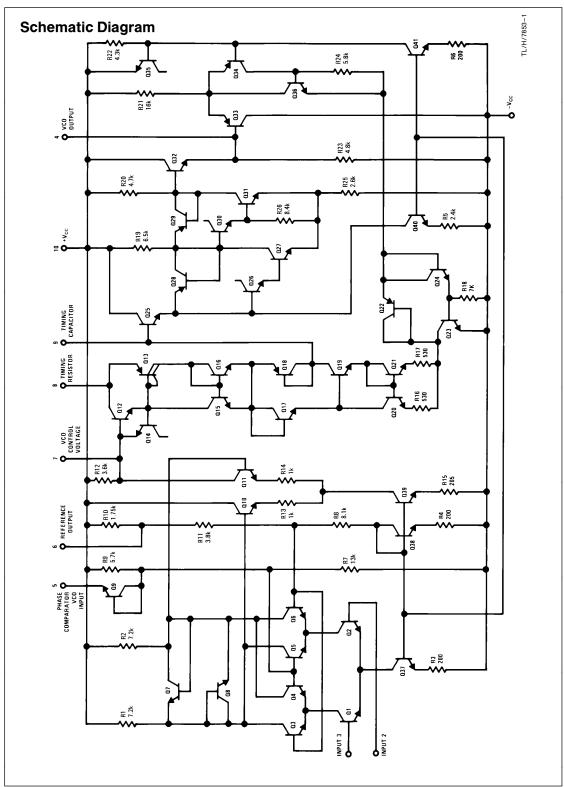
Absolute Maximum Ratings									
If Military/Aerospace specified de	evices are required,	Operating Temperature Range							
please contact the National Se	miconductor Sales	LM565H	-55°C to +125°C						
Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.		LM565CN	0°C to +70°C						
Supply Voltage	±12V	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C						
Power Dissipation (Note 1)	1400 mW	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)	260°C						
Differential Input Voltage	$\pm 1V$								

Electrical Characteristics AC Test Circuit, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC} = \pm 6V$

Parameter	Conditions	LM565			LM565C			Units
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Power Supply Current			8.0	12.5		8.0	12.5	mA
Input Impedance (Pins 2, 3)	$-4V < V_2, V_3 < 0V$	7	10			5		kΩ
VCO Maximum Operating Frequency	C ₀ = 2.7 pF	300	500		250	500		kHz
VCO Free-Running Frequency	$\begin{array}{l} C_{o}=1.5 \text{ nF} \\ R_{o}=20 \text{ k}\Omega \\ f_{o}=10 \text{ kHz} \end{array}$	-10	0	+10	-30	0	+ 30	%
Operating Frequency Temperature Coefficient			-100			-200		ppm/°C
Frequency Drift with Supply Voltage			0.1	1.0		0.2	1.5	%/V
Triangle Wave Output Voltage		2	2.4	3	2	2.4	3	V _{p-p}
Triangle Wave Output Linearity			0.2			0.5		%
Square Wave Output Level		4.7	5.4		4.7	5.4		V _{p-p}
Output Impedance (Pin 4)			5			5		kΩ
Square Wave Duty Cycle		45	50	55	40	50	60	%
Square Wave Rise Time			20			20		ns
Square Wave Fall Time			50			50		ns
Output Current Sink (Pin 4)		0.6	1		0.6	1		mA
VCO Sensitivity	$f_0 = 10 \text{ kHz}$		6600			6600		Hz/V
Demodulated Output Voltage (Pin 7)	±10% Frequency Deviation	250	300	400	200	300	450	mV _{p-p}
Total Harmonic Distortion	\pm 10% Frequency Deviation		0.2	0.75		0.2	1.5	%
Output Impedance (Pin 7)			3.5			3.5		kΩ
DC Level (Pin 7)		4.25	4.5	4.75	4.0	4.5	5.0	V
Output Offset Voltage $ V_7 - V_6 $			30	100		50	200	mV
Temperature Drift of $ V_7 - V_6 $			500			500		μV/°C
AM Rejection		30	40			40		dB
Phase Detector Sensitivity KD			.68			.68		V/radian

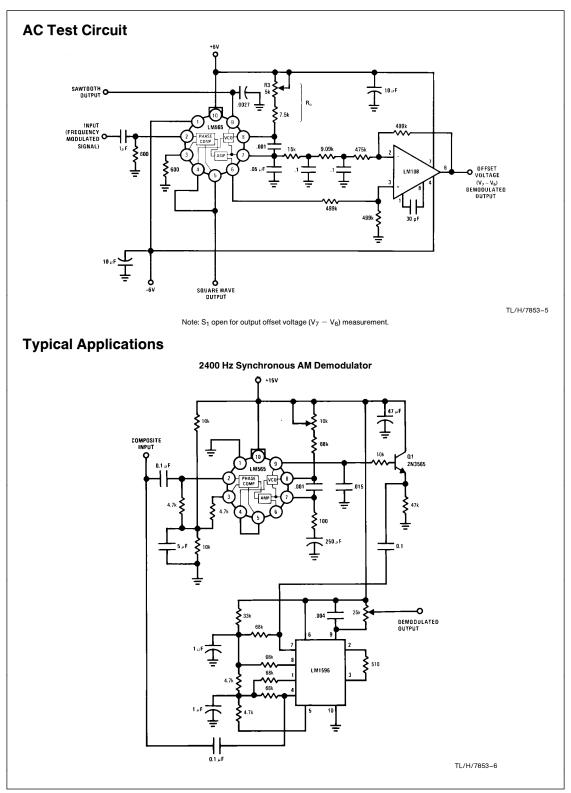
Note 1: The maximum junction temperature of the LM565 and LM565C is +150°C. For operation at elevated temperatures, devices in the TO-5 package must be derated based on a thermal resistance of +150°C/W junction to ambient or +45°C/W junction to case. Thermal resistance of the dual-in-line package is +85°C/W.

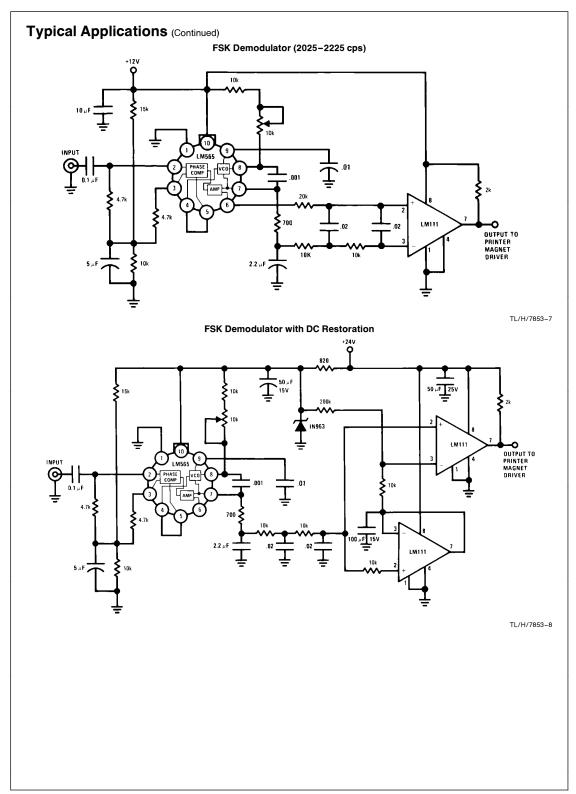


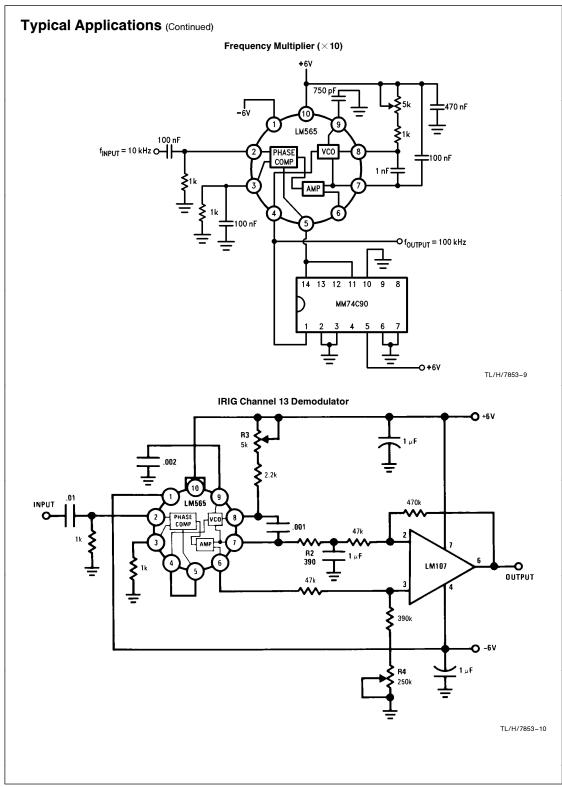


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Applications Information

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

FREE RUNNING FREQUENCY

 $f_0 \cong \frac{0.0}{R_0 C_0}$

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."

Loop gain =
$$K_0 K_D \left(\frac{1}{\sec}\right)$$

 $K_0 = \text{oscillator sensitivity} \left(\frac{\text{radians/sec}}{\text{volt}}\right)$
 $K_D = \text{phase detector sensitivity} \left(\frac{\text{volts}}{\text{radian}}\right)$

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

$$\mathsf{K}_{\mathsf{O}}\,\mathsf{K}_{\mathsf{D}} = \frac{33.6\,\mathsf{f}_{\mathsf{O}}}{\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{C}}}$$

 $f_0 = VCO$ 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.

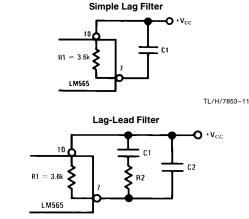
$$f_{H} = \pm \frac{8 f_{C}}{V_{C}}$$

 $f_0 =$ 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:



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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:

$$_{\rm n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{{\rm K}_{\rm o} \, {\rm K}_{\rm D}}{{\rm R}_{\rm 1} {\rm C}_{\rm 1}}}$$

Associated with this is a damping factor:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1 C_1 K_0 K_D}}$$

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 $1/R_1C_1 < K_0 K_D$, 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

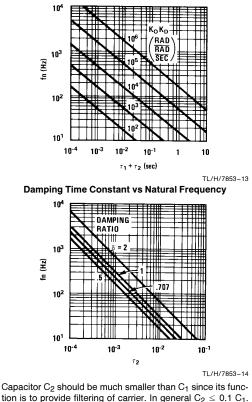
$$f_{n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K_{0}K_{D}}{\tau_{1} + \tau_{2}}}$$
$$\tau_{1} + \tau_{2} = (R_{1} + R_{2}) C_{1}$$

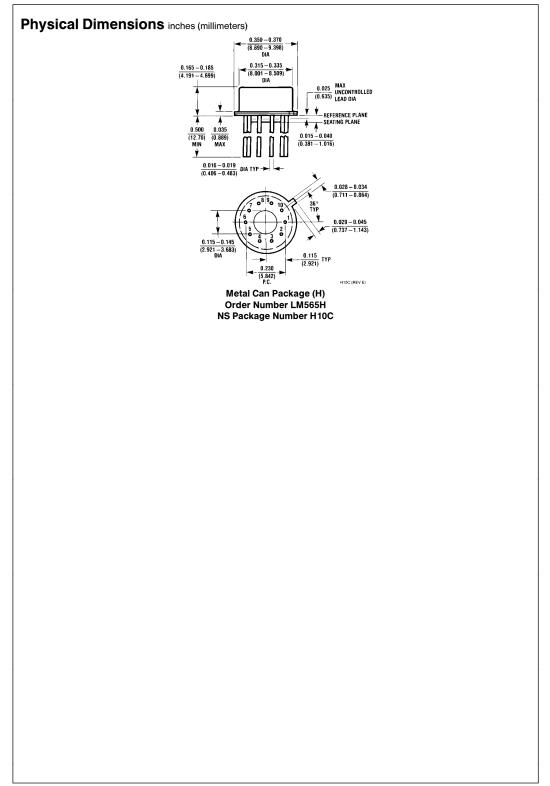
 R_2 is selected to produce a desired damping factor δ , usually between 0.5 and 1.0. The damping factor is found from the approximation:

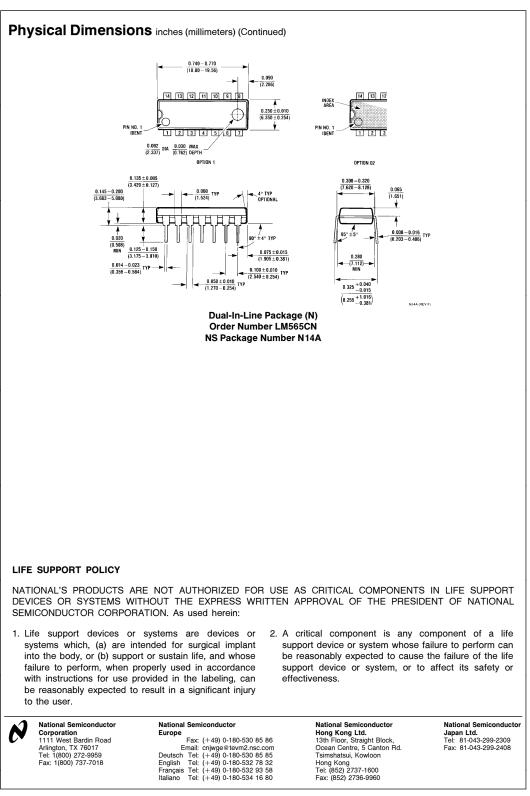
$$\delta \approx \pi \tau_2 f_n$$

These two equations are plotted for convenience.

Filter Time Constant vs Natural Frequency







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