

DATA SHEET

TDA8041H

Quadrature demodulator controller

Preliminary specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC03

November 1994

Philips Semiconductors



PHILIPS

Quadrature demodulator controller

TDA8041H

FEATURES

- Generates all control signals for Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying (QPSK) and Binary Phase-Shift Keying (BPSK) demodulation
- Can be used in applications with low E_b/N_0 and high symbol rate (up to 30×10^6 symbols/s)
- Digital I and Q outputs (3 bits) for soft decision within error correction
- Two matched analog-to-digital converters to quantize the I and Q signals
- A digital detector for each control loop to generate the required control signals
- Digital-to-analog converters and operational amplifiers to allow high flexibility for loop time constants
- Special input stage to interface with the voltage controlled crystal oscillator
- Positive 5 V supply voltage.

APPLICATIONS

- Demodulation of BPSK and QPSK modulated signals in satellite and telephone applications.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|------|------|------------------|-----------|
| $V_{DD(A)}$ | supply voltage for operational amplifiers (pin 5) | | 4.75 | 5.0 | 5.25 | V |
| $V_{DDA(C)}$ | analog supply voltage for converters (pin 20) | | 4.75 | 5.0 | 5.25 | V |
| $V_{DD(I/O)}$ | supply voltage for digital inputs/outputs (pin 30) | | 4.75 | 5.0 | 5.25 | V |
| V_{DDD} | supply voltage for digital section (pin 35) | | 4.75 | 5.0 | 5.25 | V |
| $V_{DD(C)}$ | supply voltage for digital part of ADC and DAC (pin 42) | | 4.75 | 5.0 | 5.25 | V |
| $I_{DD(tot)}$ | total supply current | $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ | – | 30 | – | mA |
| V_{IQ} | I and Q input voltage | | – | 1.0 | – | V |
| R_{sym} | symbol rate | | – | – | 30×10^6 | symbols/s |
| $I_{O(DAC)}$ | DAC output current | | –100 | – | +100 | mA |

ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER | PACKAGE | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---|----------|
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | VERSION |
| TDA8041H | QFP44 ⁽¹⁾ | plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body $10 \times 10 \times 1.75$ mm; high stand-off height | SOT307-2 |

Note

1. When using reflow soldering it is recommended that the Drypack instructions in the "Quality Reference Handbook" (order number 9398 510 63011) are followed.

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BLOCK DIAGRAM

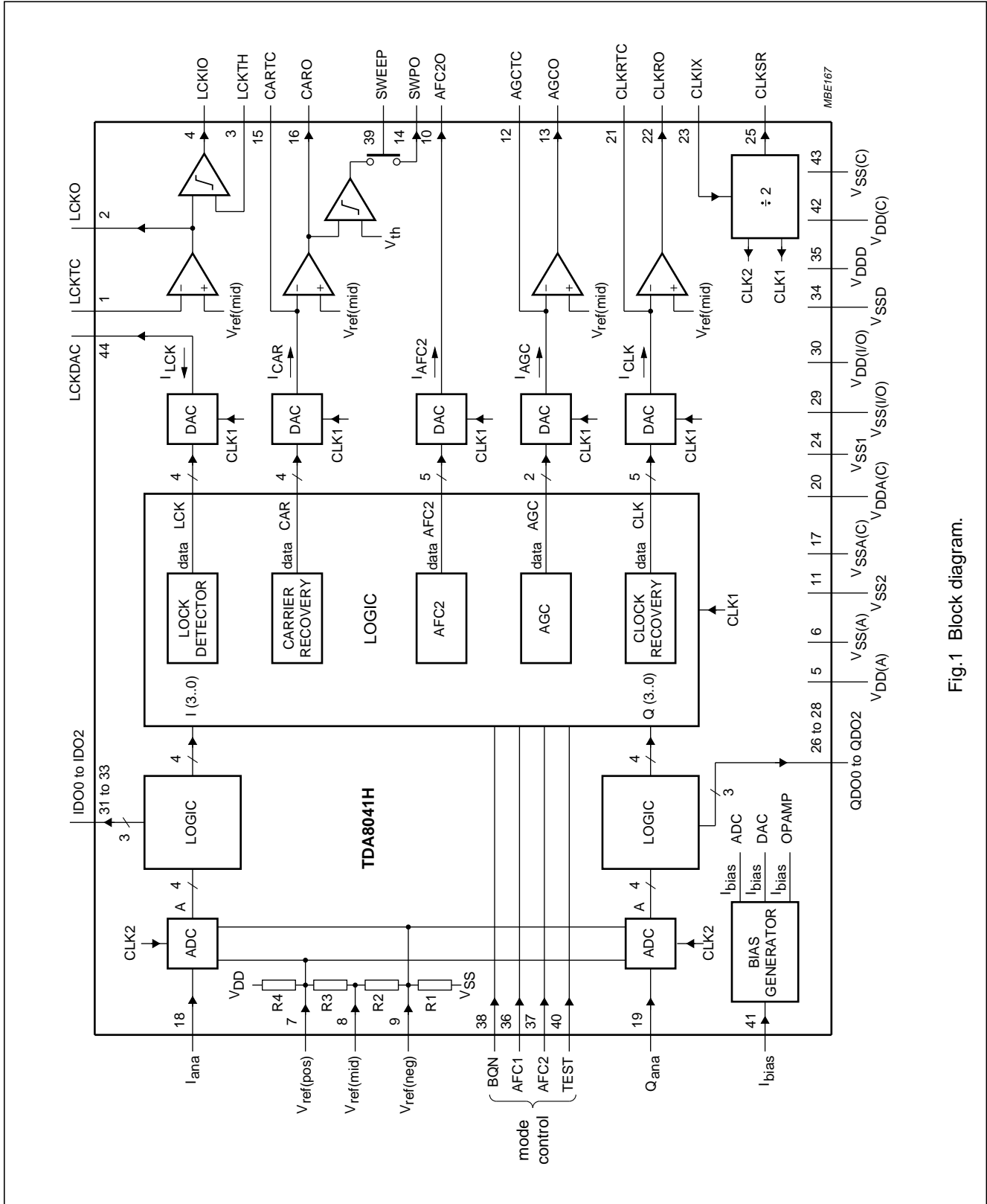


Fig.1 Block diagram.

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PINNING

| SYMBOL | PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------|-----|--|
| LCKTC | 1 | carrier lock time constant |
| LCKO | 2 | carrier lock output |
| LCKTH | 3 | carrier lock threshold voltage |
| LCKIO | 4 | carrier lock indicator output |
| $V_{DD(A)}$ | 5 | supply voltage for operational amplifiers |
| $V_{SS(A)}$ | 6 | negative supply voltage for operational amplifiers |
| $V_{ref(pos)}$ | 7 | positive reference voltage for converters |
| $V_{ref(mid)}$ | 8 | middle reference voltage for converters |
| $V_{ref(neg)}$ | 9 | negative reference voltage for converters |
| AFC2O | 10 | AFC 2 output |
| V_{SS2} | 11 | negative supply voltage 2 |
| AGCTC | 12 | automatic gain control time constant |
| AGCO | 13 | automatic gain control output |
| SWPO | 14 | sweep current output |
| CARTC | 15 | carrier recovery time constant |
| CARO | 16 | carrier recovery output |
| $V_{SSA(C)}$ | 17 | analog negative supply voltage for converters |
| I_{ana} | 18 | analog input I |
| Q_{ana} | 19 | analog input Q |
| $V_{DDA(C)}$ | 20 | analog supply voltage for converters |
| CLKRTC | 21 | clock recovery time constant |
| CLKRO | 22 | clock recovery output |
| CLKIX | 23 | clock input from crystal circuit (at double symbol rate) |

| SYMBOL | PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------|-----|---|
| V_{SS1} | 24 | negative supply voltage 1 |
| CLKSR | 25 | clock output at symbol rate |
| QDO2 | 26 | Q digital output (bit 2) |
| QDO1 | 27 | Q digital output (bit 1) |
| QDO0 | 28 | Q digital output (bit 0) |
| $V_{SS(I/O)}$ | 29 | negative supply voltage for digital inputs/outputs |
| $V_{DD(I/O)}$ | 30 | supply voltage for digital inputs/outputs |
| IDO2 | 31 | I digital output (bit 2) |
| IDO1 | 32 | I digital output (bit 1) |
| IDO0 | 33 | I digital output (bit 0) |
| V_{SSD} | 34 | negative supply voltage for digital section |
| V_{DDD} | 35 | supply voltage for digital section |
| AFC1 | 36 | AFC control switch 1 (1 = on; 0 = off) |
| AFC2 | 37 | AFC control switch 2 (1 = on; 0 = off) |
| BQN | 38 | BPSK/QPSK control switch (1 = BPSK; 0 = QPSK) |
| SWEEP | 39 | sweep control switch (1 = on; 0 = off) |
| TEST | 40 | test control switch (1 = on; 0 = off) |
| I_{bias} | 41 | input bias current for analog blocks |
| $V_{DD(C)}$ | 42 | supply voltage for digital part of ADC and DAC |
| $V_{SS(C)}$ | 43 | negative supply voltage for digital part of ADC and DAC |
| LCKDAC | 44 | carrier lock DAC output |

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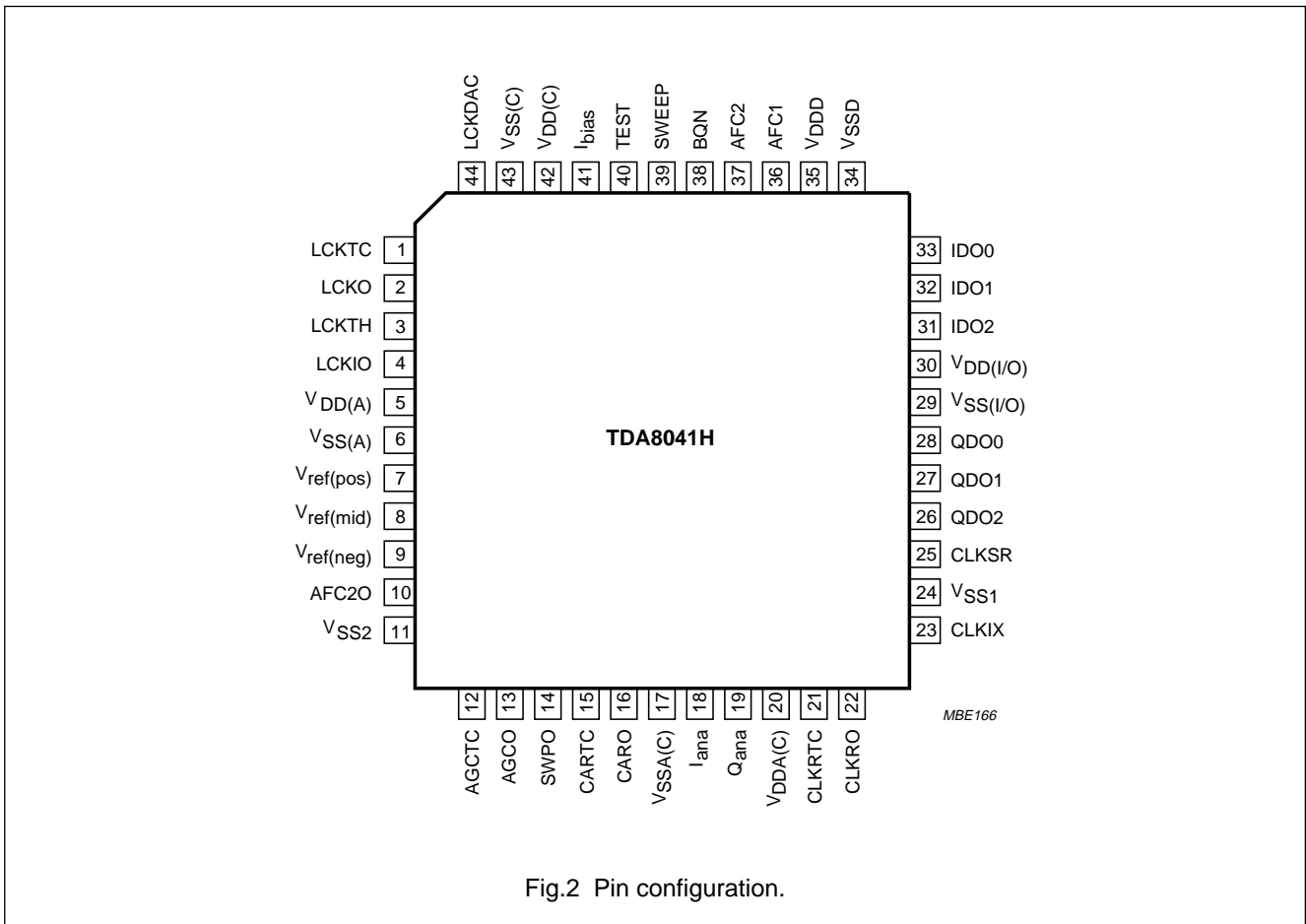


Fig.2 Pin configuration.

Quadrature demodulator controller

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The quadrature demodulator controller TDA8041H, generates all control signals required for demodulation of BPSK and QPSK modulated signals. This device is specially designed to be used in conjunction with the quadrature demodulator IC, TDA8040T.

The quadrature demodulator controller generates the following signals:

- Symbol clock recovery control signal; this signal locks the VCXO to the received symbol clock. The clock recovery algorithm used in this device operates independently from the other loops.
- Carrier recovery control signal; depending on the selected mode (BPSK or QPSK), this signal will adjust the phase of the I and Q input signal. This adjustment will be such that the constellation points are as defined in Fig.4.
- Frequency control signals (AFC1 and AFC2); to serve a broad range of applications, two different AFC detectors and a sweep function are built-in:
 - AFC1: this is a robust detector which forces the offset frequency in the I and Q branch to zero. This detector can handle frequency offset up to $1/8 \times$ symbol rate.
 - AFC2: this detector can handle frequency offsets greater than $1/8 \times$ symbol frequency. However this AFC algorithm will bring the offset frequency only close to zero.
 - Sweep: this signal generates a triangular current output which can tune a VCO over its complete frequency range. Sweeping must be switched off as soon as the logical output of the lock detect function becomes positive. The value of the sweep current is set by an external resistor.
- Amplitude control signals (AGC); this signal adjusts a variable gain amplifier so that the amplitude of the I and Q signals is in accordance with the specified constellation points of Fig.4.
- Lock detect signal; this signal is related to the E_b/N_0 of the incoming I and Q signals. This lock detect signal can be used for two purposes:
 - Lock detection by comparing the lock detect signal with an external set reference voltage, one can obtain a logical signal indicating lock detect.
 - The relationship between E_b/N_0 can be used to display the E_b/N_0 for antenna adjustment.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The TDA8041H has a 3-bit-wide digital I and Q output for soft error correction. These 3-bit outputs represent the main symbols only. The relationship between the 4-bits ADC signals and the 3-bit output signals is illustrated in Fig.3.

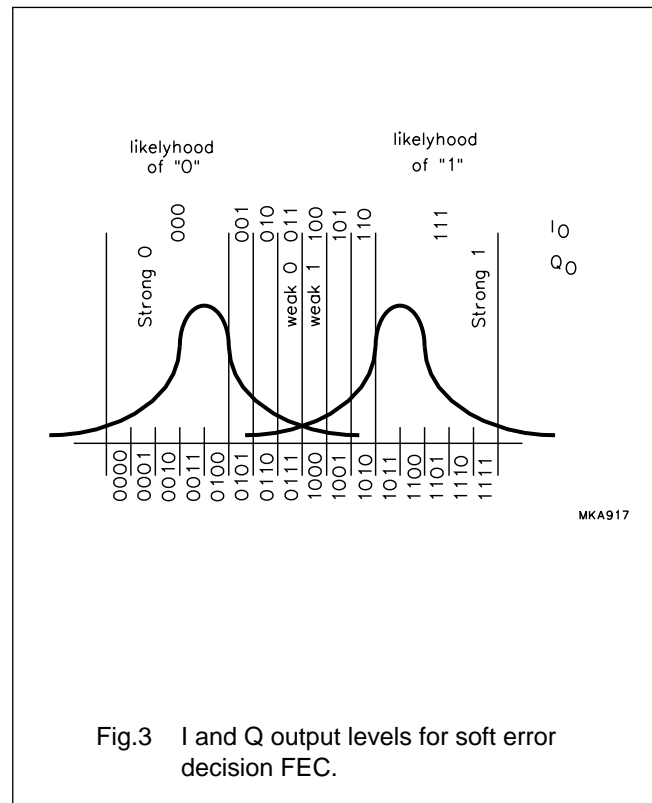
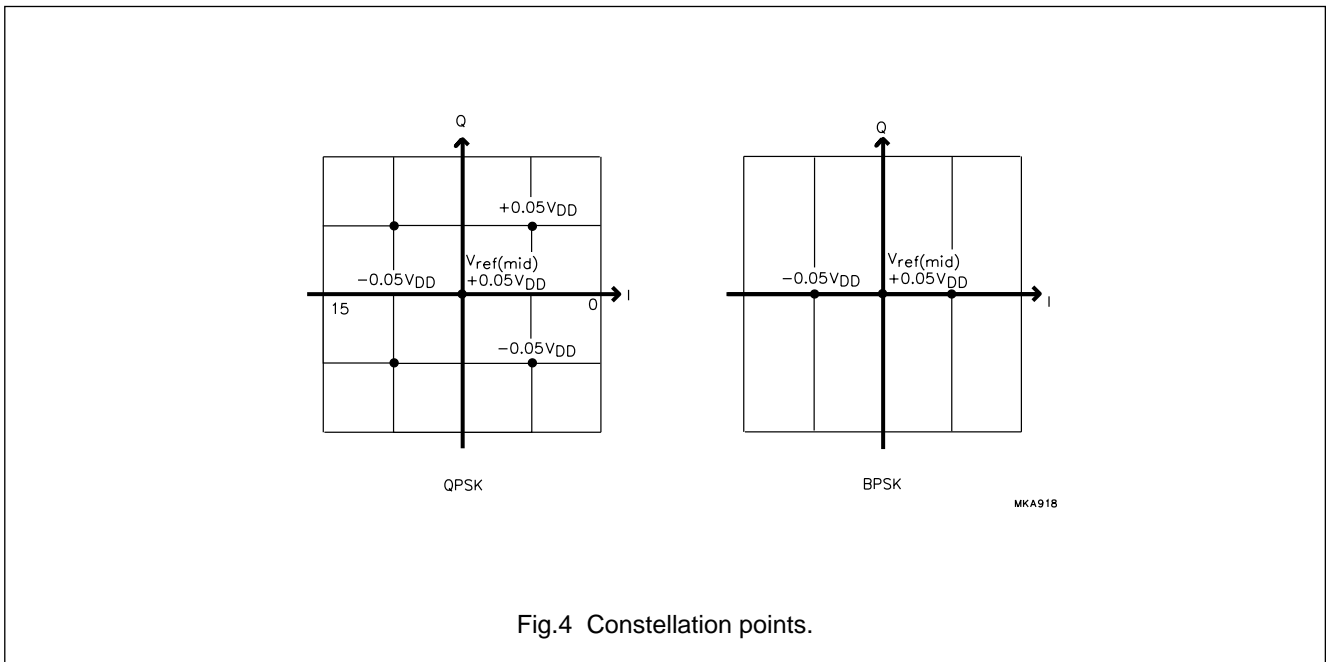


Fig.3 I and Q output levels for soft error decision FEC.

Quadrature demodulator controller

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LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---------------|---|--|------|----------|--------------------|
| $V_{DD(A)}$ | supply voltage for operational amplifiers (pin 5) | | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| $V_{DDA(C)}$ | analog supply voltage for converters (pin 20) | | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| $V_{DD(I/O)}$ | supply voltage for digital inputs/outputs (pin 30) | | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| V_{DDD} | supply voltage for digital section (pin 35) | | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| $V_{DD(C)}$ | supply voltage for digital part of ADC and DAC (pin 42) | | -0.5 | +6.5 | V |
| $V_{n(max)}$ | maximum voltage on all pins | | 0 | V_{DD} | V |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation | $T_{amb} = 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | - | 500 | mW |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -55 | +150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| T_j | junction temperature | | - | +150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| T_{amb} | operating ambient temperature | | 0 | +70 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | VALUE | UNIT |
|---------------|---|-------|------|
| $R_{th\ j-a}$ | thermal resistance from junction to ambient in free air | 75 | K/W |

HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharge in normal handling. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take normal precautions appropriate to handling MOS devices.

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CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{DD} = 4.75$ to 5.25 V; $R_{sym} = 30 \times 10^6$ symbols/s; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C; unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| Digital outputs (pins 26 to 28 and 31 to 33) | | | | | | |
| V_{OL} | LOW level output voltage | | 0 | – | $0.1V_{DD}$ | V |
| V_{OH} | HIGH level output voltage | see Fig.6 | $0.9V_{DD}$ | – | V_{DD} | V |
| t_d | delay time | see Fig.6 | t_h | – | 22 | ns |
| t_h | hold time | | 8 | – | t_d | ns |
| Digital inputs | | | | | | |
| V_{IL} | LOW level input voltage | | 0 | – | $0.3V_{DD}$ | V |
| V_{IH} | HIGH level input voltage | | $0.7V_{DD}$ | – | V_{DD} | V |
| C_I | input capacitance | | – | – | 10 | pF |
| Clock output (pins 22 and 25); see Fig.5 | | | | | | |
| V_{OL} | LOW level output voltage | | 0 | – | $0.1V_{DD}$ | V |
| V_{OH} | HIGH level output voltage | | $0.9V_{DD}$ | – | V_{DD} | V |
| T_{cy} | cycle time | | 33 | – | – | ns |
| t_W | pulse width | duty cycle 40/60 | 13.2 | – | – | ns |
| t_r | rise time | $C_L = 30$ pF | – | – | 6 | ns |
| t_f | fall time | $C_L = 30$ pF | – | – | 6 | ns |
| Clock input (pin 23) | | | | | | |
| R_{source} | source resistance | | – | – | 50 | Ω |
| f_s | sampling frequency | | – | – | 60 | MHz |
| Analog inputs (pins 18 and 19) | | | | | | |
| R_{sym} | symbol rate | | – | – | 30×10^6 | symbols/s |
| $V_{ref(pos)}$ | positive reference voltage | $I_O = 0$ | – | $0.48V_{DD}$ | – | V |
| $V_{ref(mid)}$ | middle reference voltage | $I_O = 0$ | – | $0.38V_{DD}$ | – | V |
| $V_{ref(neg)}$ | negative reference voltage | $I_O = 0$ | – | $0.28V_{DD}$ | – | V |
| I_L | load current at pin 8 | note 1 | –5 | – | +5 | mA |
| $V_{i(I,Q)}$ | I and Q input voltage | | 0 | – | V_{DD} | V |
| $V_{I,Q(op)}$ | I and Q operating voltage | | $0.28V_{DD}$ | – | $0.48V_{DD}$ | V |
| R_I | input resistance | | 50 | – | – | k Ω |
| C_I | input capacitance | | – | – | 20 | pF |
| I_{bias} | input bias current | $R_L = 100$ k Ω | – | –37 | – | mA |
| DAC outputs (pins 10, 12, 15 and 21) | | | | | | |
| $I_{o(av)}$ | average output current | $V_{DAC} = V_{ref(mid)}$; note 2 | – | 100 | – | mA |
| D_{I_o} | matching of positive and negative output currents | $V_{DAC} = V_{ref(mid)}$; note 2 | –7 | – | +7 | % |
| I_o | zero output current | | –25 | – | +25 | nA |

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| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Sweep current (pin 14) | | | | | | |
| V _{OH} | HIGH level output voltage | | – | 2V _{ref(mid)} | – | V |
| V _{OL} | LOW level output voltage | | – | 0 | – | V |
| Z _O | output impedance | SWEEP = 1 | – | 2 | – | kΩ |
| | | SWEEP = 0 | 10 | – | – | MΩ |
| V _{CARO(min)} | LOW switching level | | 0.1V _{DD} | – | 0.2V _{DD} | V |
| V _{CARO(max)} | HIGH switching level | | 0.8V _{DD} | – | 0.9V _{DD} | V |
| Loop amplifiers | | | | | | |
| V _o | output voltage | | 0.1V _{DD} | – | 0.9V _{DD} | V |
| G _V | open loop gain | | – | 60 | – | dB |
| G _B | gain bandwidth | | – | 1 | – | MHz |
| R _L | load resistance | | 5 | – | – | kΩ |

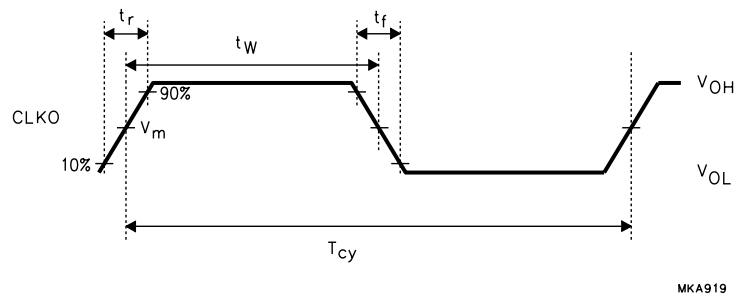
Notes

1. V_{ref(mid)} is usually open-circuit. However, this pin may also be used as a reference output for an external buffer.

$$2. I_{o(av)} = \frac{(I_{pos} - I_{neg})}{2}; D_{Io} = 100 \times \frac{(I_{pos} + I_{neg})}{(I_{pos} - I_{neg})}$$

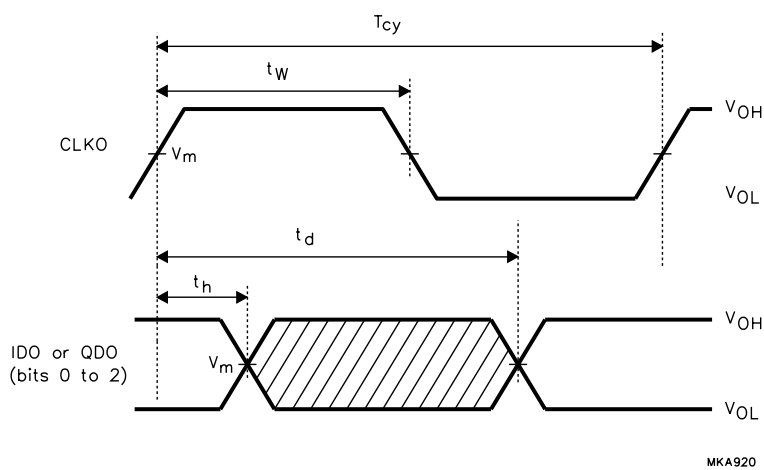
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MKA919

Fig.5 Timing of CLKO.



MKA920

Fig.6 Timing definition of digital outputs.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

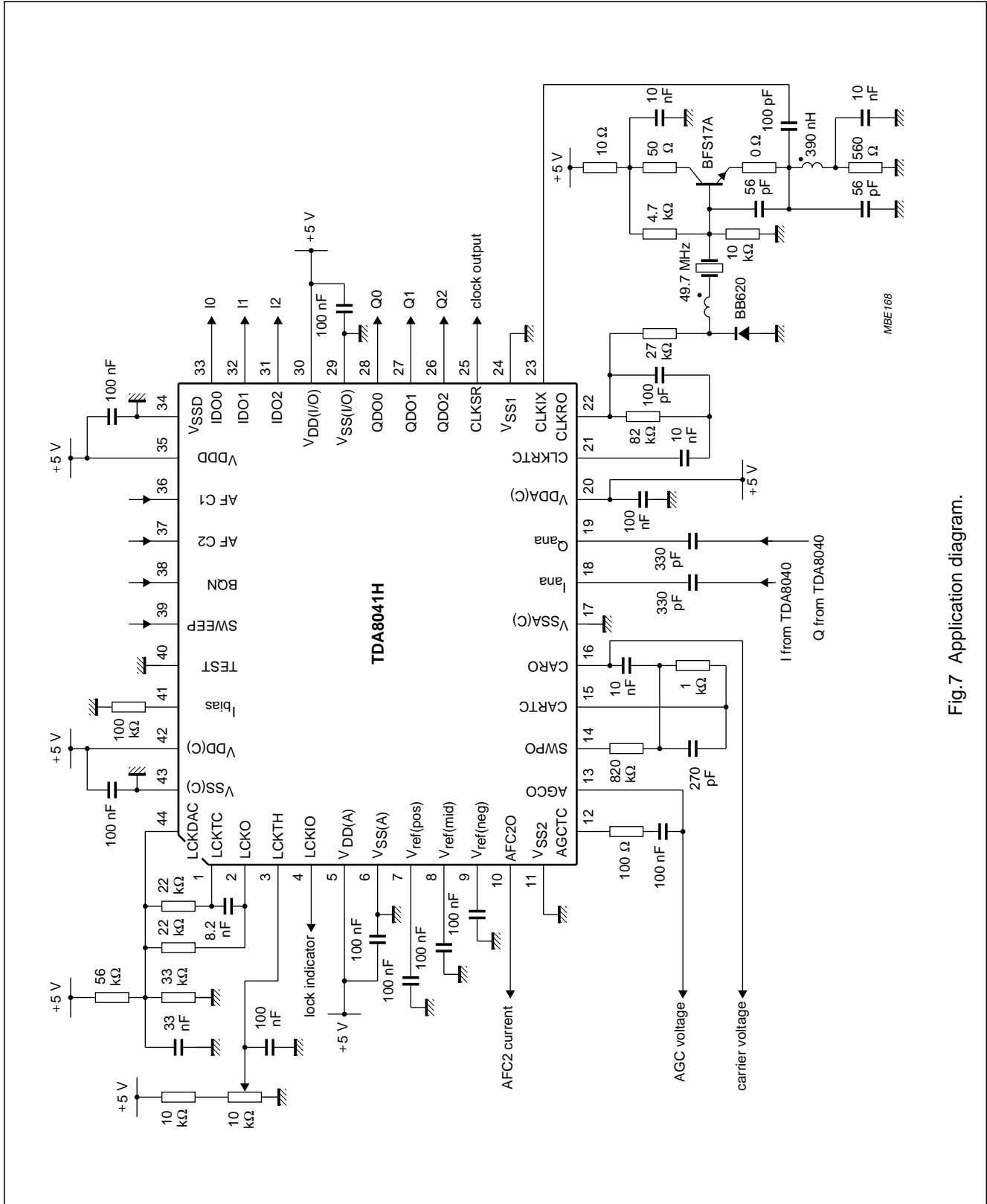
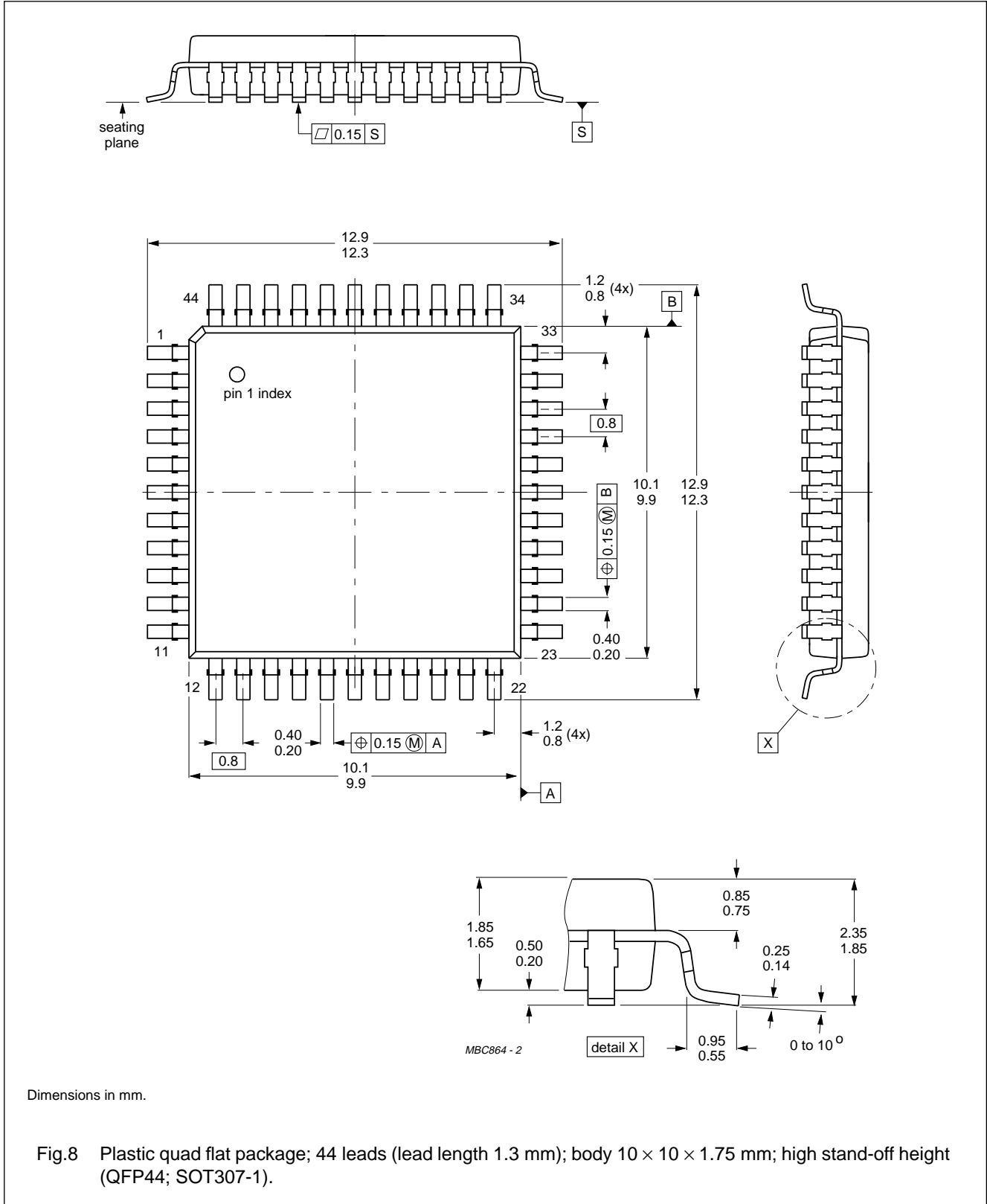


Fig.7 Application diagram.

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PACKAGE OUTLINE



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SOLDERING

Plastic quad flat-packs

BY WAVE

During placement and before soldering, the component must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. After curing the adhesive, the component can be soldered. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing.

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder bath is 10 s, if allowed to cool to less than 150 °C within 6 s. Typical dwell time is 4 s at 250 °C.

A modified wave soldering technique is recommended using two solder waves (dual-wave), in which a turbulent wave with high upward pressure is followed by a smooth laminar wave. Using a mildly-activated flux eliminates the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

BY SOLDER PASTE REFLOW

Reflow soldering requires the solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be

applied to the substrate by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before device placement.

Several techniques exist for reflowing; for example, thermal conduction by heated belt, infrared, and vapour-phase reflow. Dwell times vary between 50 and 300 s according to method. Typical reflow temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

Preheating is necessary to dry the paste and evaporate the binding agent. Preheating duration: 45 min at 45 °C.

REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS (BY HAND-HELD SOLDERING IRON OR PULSE-HEATED SOLDER TOOL)

Fix the component by first soldering two, diagonally opposite, end pins. Apply the heating tool to the flat part of the pin only. Contact time must be limited to 10 s at up to 300 °C. When using proper tools, all other pins can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 s at between 270 and 320 °C. (Pulse-heated soldering is not recommended for SO packages.)

For pulse-heated solder tool (resistance) soldering of VSO packages, solder is applied to the substrate by dipping or by an extra thick tin/lead plating before package placement.

DEFINITIONS

| Data sheet status | |
|---|---|
| Objective specification | This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development. |
| Preliminary specification | This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later. |
| Product specification | This data sheet contains final product specifications. |
| Limiting values | |
| Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability. | |
| Application information | |
| Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification. | |

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NOTES

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NOTES

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