HEF4046B Phase-locked loop Rev. 7 — 6 January 2022

**Product data sheet** 

# 1. General description

The HEF4046B is a phase-locked loop circuit that consists of a linear voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) and two different phase comparators with a common signal input amplifier and a common comparator input.

### 2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range from 3.0 V to 15.0 V
- CMOS low power dissipation
- High noise immunity
- Fully static operation
- 5 V, 10 V, and 15 V parametric ratings
- Standardized symmetrical output characteristics
- Complies with JEDEC standard JESD 13-B
- ESD protection:
  - HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-B exceeds 200 V
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C

## 3. Ordering information

#### Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package           |      |   |          |  |  |  |
|-------------|-------------------|------|---|----------|--|--|--|
|             | Temperature range | Name | Description   | Version  |  |  |  |
| HEF4046BT   | -40 °C to +85 °C  | SO16 | plastic small outline package; 16 leads;<br>body width 3.9 mm | SOT109-1 |  |  |  |

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# 4. Functional diagram



# 5. Pinning information

### 5.1. Pinning



| Table 2. Pin description |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| Symbol                   | Pin | Description                            |  |  |  |  |
| PCP_OUT                  | 1   | phase comparator pulse output          |  |  |  |  |
| PC1_OUT                  | 2   | phase comparator 1 output              |  |  |  |  |
| COMP_IN                  | 3   | comparator input                       |  |  |  |  |
| VCO_OUT                  | 4   | VCO output                             |  |  |  |  |
| INH                      | 5   | inhibit input                          |  |  |  |  |
| C1A                      | 6   | capacitor C1 connection A              |  |  |  |  |
| C1B                      | 7   | capacitor C1 connection B              |  |  |  |  |
| V <sub>SS</sub>          | 8   | ground supply voltage                  |  |  |  |  |
| VCO_IN                   | 9   | VCO input                              |  |  |  |  |
| SF_OUT                   | 10  | source-follower output                 |  |  |  |  |
| R1                       | 11  | resistor R1 connection                 |  |  |  |  |
| R2                       | 12  | resistor R2 connection                 |  |  |  |  |
| PC2_OUT                  | 13  | phase comparator 2 output              |  |  |  |  |
| SIG_IN                   | 14  | signal input                           |  |  |  |  |
| ZENER                    | 15  | Zener diode input for regulated supply |  |  |  |  |
| V <sub>DD</sub>          | 16  | supply voltage                         |  |  |  |  |

### 5.2. Pin description

### 6. Functional description

### 6.1. VCO control

The VCO requires an external capacitor (C1) and resistor (R1) with an optional resistor (R2). Resistor R1 and capacitor C1 determine the frequency range of the VCO, while resistor R2 enables the VCO to have a frequency off-set if required. The high input impedance of the VCO simplifies the design of low-pass filters; it permits the designer a wide choice of resistor/capacitor ranges. In order not to load the low-pass filter, a source-follower output of the VCO input voltage is provided at SF\_OUT (pin 10). If this is used, a load resistor (R<sub>L</sub>) should be connected from SF\_OUT to V<sub>SS</sub>; if unused, SF\_OUT should be left open. The VCO output (pin 4) can either be connected directly to the comparator input COMP\_IN (pin 3) or via a frequency divider. A LOW-level at the inhibit input INH\_IN (pin 5) enables the VCO and the source follower, while a HIGH-level turns both off to minimize standby power consumption.

### 6.2. Phase comparators

The phase-comparator signal input SIG\_IN (pin 14) can be direct-coupled, provided the signal swing is between the standard HE4000B family input logic levels. The signal must be capacitively coupled to the self-biasing amplifier at the signal input with smaller swings. Phase comparator 1 is an EXCLUSIVE-OR network. The signal and comparator input frequencies must have a 50% duty factor to obtain the maximum lock range. The average output voltage of the phase comparator is equal to  $0.5V_{DD}$  when there is no signal or noise at the signal input. The average voltage to the VCO input VCO\_IN is supplied by the low-pass filter connected to the output of phase comparator 1. This also causes the VCO to oscillate at the center frequency (f<sub>0</sub>). The frequency capture range (2f<sub>C</sub>) is defined as the frequency range of input signals on which the PLL will lock if it was initially out of lock. The frequency lock range (2f<sub>L</sub>) is defined as the frequency range of input signals on which the loop will stay locked if it was initially in lock. The capture range is smaller or equal to the lock range.

#### **Phase-locked loop**

With phase comparator 1, the range of frequencies over which the PLL can acquire lock (capture range) depends on the low-pass filter characteristics and this range can be made as large as the lock range. Phase comparator 1 enables the PLL system to remain in lock in spite of high amounts of noise in the input signal. A typical behavior of this type of phase comparator is that it may lock onto input frequencies that are close to harmonics of the VCO center frequency. Another typical behavior is that the phase angle between the signal and comparator input varies between 0° and 180°, and is 90° at the center frequency. Fig. 3 shows the typical phase-to-output response characteristic.

Fig. 4 shows the typical waveforms for a PLL with a  $f_0$  locked phase comparator 1.





Phase comparator 2 is an edge-controlled digital memory network. It consists of four flip-flops, control gating and a 3-state output circuit comprising p and n-type drivers with a common output node. When the p-type or n-type drivers are ON, they pull the output up to  $V_{DD}$  or down to  $V_{SS}$  respectively. This type of phase comparator only acts on the positive-going edges of the signals at SIG\_IN and COMP\_IN. Therefore, the duty factors of these signals are not of importance.

If the signal input frequency is higher than the comparator input frequency, the p-type output driver is maintained ON most of the time, and both the n and p-type drivers are OFF (3-state) the remainder of the time. If the signal input frequency is lower than the comparator input frequency, the n-type output driver is maintained ON most of the time, and both the n and p-type drivers are OFF the remainder of the time. If the signal input and comparator input frequencies are equal, but the signal input lags the comparator input in phase, the n-type output driver is maintained ON for a time corresponding to the phase difference. If the comparator input lags the signal input in phase, the p-type output driver is maintained ON for a time corresponding to the phase difference. Subsequently, the voltage at the capacitor of the low-pass filter connected to this phase comparator is adjusted until the signal and comparator inputs are equal in both phase and frequency. At this stable point, both p and n-type drivers remain OFF and thus the phase comparator output becomes an open circuit and keeps the voltage at the capacitor of the low-pass filter constant.

Moreover, the signal at the phase comparator pulse output (PCP\_OUT) is a HIGH level, which can be used for indicating a locked condition. Thus, for phase comparator 2, no phase difference exists between the signal and comparator inputs over the full VCO frequency range. Moreover, the power dissipation due to the low-pass filter is reduced when this type of phase comparator is used, because both p and n-type output drivers are OFF for most of the signal input cycle. It should be noted that the PLL lock range for this type of phase comparator is equal to the capture range, independent of the low-pass filter. With no signal present at the signal input, the VCO is adjusted to its lowest frequency for phase comparator 2. Fig. 5 shows typical waveforms for a PLL employing this type of locked phase comparator.



Fig. 6 shows the state diagram for phase comparator 2. Each circle represents a state of the comparator. The number at the top, inside each circle, represents the state of the comparator, while the logic state of the signal and comparator inputs are represented by a '0' for a logic LOW or a '1' for a logic HIGH, and they are shown in the left and right bottom of each circle.

The transitions from one to another result from either a logic change at the signal input (S representing SIG\_IN) or the comparator input (C representing COMP\_IN). A positive- going and a negative-going transition are shown by an arrow pointing up or down respectively.

The state diagram assumes, that only one transition on either the signal input or comparator input occurs at any instant.

- States 3, 5, 9 and 11 represent the output condition when the p-type driver is ON.
- States 2, 4, 10 and 12 determine the condition when the n-type driver is ON.
- States 1, 6, 7 and 8 represent the condition when the output is in its high-impedance OFF state;
   i.e. both p and n-type drivers are OFF, and the PCP\_OUT output is HIGH. The condition at output PCP\_OUT for all other states is LOW.

#### **Phase-locked loop**



### 7. Limiting values

#### Table 3. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| Symbol           | Parameter               | Conditions   | Min  | Max                   | Unit |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|------|-----------------------|------|
| V <sub>DD</sub>  | supply voltage          |  | -0.5 | +18                   | V    |
| I <sub>IK</sub>  | input clamping current  | $V_{I}$ < -0.5 V or $V_{I}$ > $V_{DD}$ + 0.5 V             | -    | ±10                   | mA   |
| VI               | input voltage           |  | -0.5 | V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5 | V    |
| I <sub>OK</sub>  | output clamping current | $V_{\rm O}$ < -0.5 V or $V_{\rm O}$ > $V_{\rm DD}$ + 0.5 V | -    | ±10                   | mA   |
| I <sub>I/O</sub> | input/output current    |  | -    | ±10                   | mA   |
| I <sub>DD</sub>  | supply current          |  | -    | 50                    | mA   |
| T <sub>stg</sub> | storage temperature     |  | -65  | +150                  | °C   |
| T <sub>amb</sub> | ambient temperature     |  | -40  | +85                   | °C   |
| P <sub>tot</sub> | total power dissipation | -40 °C to +85 °C   | -    | 500                   | mW   |
| Р                | power dissipation       | per output   | -    | 100                   | mW   |

# 8. Recommended operating conditions

#### Table 4. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol           | Parameter                           | Conditions                  | Min | Тур | Мах             | Unit |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|------|
| V <sub>DD</sub>  | supply voltage                      |                             | 3   | -   | 15              | V    |
|                  |                                     | as fixed oscillator only    | 3   | -   | 15              | V    |
|                  |                                     | phase-locked loop operation | 5   | -   | 15              | V    |
| VI               | input voltage                       |                             | 0   | -   | V <sub>DD</sub> | V    |
| T <sub>amb</sub> | ambient temperature                 | in free air                 | -40 | -   | +85             | °C   |
| Δt/ΔV            | input transition rise and fall rate | for INH input               |     |     |                 |      |
|                  |                                     | V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V       | -   | -   | 3.75            | μs/V |
|                  |                                     | V <sub>DD</sub> = 10 V      | -   | -   | 0.5             | μs/V |
|                  |                                     | V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V      | -   | -   | 0.08            | μs/V |

### 9. Static characteristics

#### Table 5. Static characteristics

 $V_{SS} = 0 V$ ;  $V_I = V_{SS}$  or  $V_{DD}$  unless otherwise specified.

| Symbol          | Parameter                   | Conditions                                  | V <sub>DD</sub> | T <sub>amb</sub> = | -40 °C | T <sub>amb</sub> = | +25 °C | T <sub>amb</sub> = | +85 °C | Unit |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|------|
|                 |                             |   |                 | Min                | Мах    | Min                | Мах    | Min                | Max    | 1    |
| VIH             | HIGH-level                  | I <sub>O</sub>   < 1 μΑ                     | 5 V             | 3.5                | -      | 3.5                | -      | 3.5                | -      | V    |
|                 | input voltage               |   | 10 V            | 7.0                | -      | 7.0                | -      | 7.0                | -      | V    |
|                 |                             |   | 15 V            | 11.0               | -      | 11.0               | -      | 11.0               | -      | V    |
| V <sub>IL</sub> | LOW-level                   | I <sub>O</sub>   < 1 μΑ                     | 5 V             | -                  | 1.5    | -                  | 1.5    | -                  | 1.5    | V    |
|                 | input voltage               |   | 10 V            | -                  | 3.0    | -                  | 3.0    | -                  | 3.0    | V    |
|                 |                             |   | 15 V            | -                  | 4.0    | -                  | 4.0    | -                  | 4.0    | V    |
| V <sub>OH</sub> | HIGH-level                  | I <sub>O</sub>   < 1 μΑ                     | 5 V             | 4.95               | -      | 4.95               | -      | 4.95               | -      | V    |
|                 | output voltage              |   | 10 V            | 9.95               | -      | 9.95               | -      | 9.95               | -      | V    |
|                 |                             |   | 15 V            | 14.95              | -      | 14.95              | -      | 14.95              | -      | V    |
| V <sub>OL</sub> | L LOW-level                 | I <sub>0</sub>   < 1 μΑ                     | 5 V             | -                  | 0.05   | -                  | 0.05   | -                  | 0.05   | V    |
|                 | output voltage              | itput voltage                               | 10 V            | -                  | 0.05   | -                  | 0.05   | -                  | 0.05   | V    |
|                 |                             |   | 15 V            | -                  | 0.05   | -                  | 0.05   | -                  | 0.05   | V    |
| I <sub>OH</sub> | HIGH-level                  | V <sub>O</sub> = 2.5 V                      | 5 V             | -                  | -1.7   | -                  | -1.4   | -                  | -1.1   | mA   |
|                 | output current              | V <sub>O</sub> = 4.6 V                      | 5 V             | -                  | -0.52  | -                  | -0.44  | -                  | -0.36  | mA   |
|                 |                             | V <sub>O</sub> = 9.5 V                      | 10 V            | -                  | -1.3   | -                  | -1.1   | -                  | -0.9   | mA   |
|                 |                             | V <sub>O</sub> = 13.5 V                     | 15 V            | -                  | -3.6   | -                  | -3.0   | -                  | -2.4   | mA   |
| I <sub>OL</sub> | LOW-level output            | V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V                      | 5 V             | 0.52               | -      | 0.44               | -      | 0.36               | -      | mA   |
|                 | current                     | V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V                      | 10 V            | 1.3                | -      | 1.1                | -      | 0.9                | -      | mA   |
|                 |                             | V <sub>O</sub> = 1.5 V                      | 15 V            | 3.6                | -      | 3.0                | -      | 2.4                | -      | mA   |
| I <sub>I</sub>  | input leakage current       |   | 15 V            | -                  | ±0.3   | -                  | ±0.3   | -                  | ±1.0   | μA   |
| l <sub>oz</sub> | OFF-state<br>output current | output HIGH and returned to V <sub>DD</sub> | 15 V            | -                  | 1.6    | -                  | 1.6    | -                  | 12.0   | μA   |
|                 |                             | output LOW and returned to V <sub>SS</sub>  | 15 V            | -                  | 1.6    | -                  | 1.6    | -                  | 12.0   | μA   |

#### **Phase-locked loop**

| Symbol          | Parameter         | Conditions           | V <sub>DD</sub> |     | T <sub>amb</sub> = | -40 °C | T <sub>amb</sub> = | +25 °C | T <sub>amb</sub> = | +85 °C | Unit |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|------|
|                 |                   |                      |                 |     | Min                | Мах    | Min                | Max    | Min                | Мах    |      |
| I <sub>DD</sub> | supply current    | I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A | 5 V             | [1] | -                  | -      | 20                 | -      | -                  | -      | μA   |
|                 |                   |                      | 10 V            | [1] | -                  | -      | 300                | -      | -                  | -      | μA   |
|                 |                   |                      | 15 V            | [1] | -                  | -      | 750                | -      | -                  | -      | μA   |
|                 |                   |                      | 5 V             | [2] | -                  | 20     | -                  | 20     | -                  | 150    | μA   |
|                 |                   |                      | 10 V            | [2] | -                  | 40     | -                  | 40     | -                  | 300    | μA   |
|                 |                   |                      | 15 V            | [2] | -                  | 80     | -                  | 80     | -                  | 600    | μA   |
| CI              | input capacitance | for INH input        |                 |     | -                  | -      | -                  | 7.5    | -                  | -      | pF   |

Pin 15 open; pin 5 at V<sub>DD</sub>; pins 3 and 9 at V<sub>SS</sub>; pin 14 open.
 Pin 15 open; pin 5 at V<sub>DD</sub>; pins 3 and 9 at V<sub>SS</sub>; pin 14 at V<sub>DD</sub>; input current at pin 14 not included.

# 10. Dynamic characteristics

#### Table 6. Dynamic characteristics

 $V_{SS} = 0 V$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 °C$ ;  $C_L = 50 pF$ ; input transition times  $\leq 20 ns$ .

| Symbol               | Parameter        | Conditions   | V <sub>DD</sub> | Min  | Тур | Max | Unit |
|----------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|------|-----|-----|------|
| Phase co             | omparators       |  |                 |      | 1   | 1   |      |
| RI                   | input resistance |  | 5 V             | -    | 750 | -   | kΩ   |
|                      |                  |  | 10 V            | -    | 220 | -   | kΩ   |
|                      |                  |  | 15 V            | -    | 140 | -   | kΩ   |
| V <sub>i(sens)</sub> | input voltage    | SIG_IN input, AC coupled, peak-to-peak   | 5 V             | -    | 150 | -   | mV   |
|                      | sensitivity      | values; R1 = 10 k $\Omega$ ; R2 = $\infty$ ; C1 = 100 pF;<br>independent of the lock range | 10 V            | -    | 150 | -   | mV   |
|                      |                  |  | 15 V            | -    | 200 | -   | mV   |
| V <sub>IL</sub>      | LOW-level input  | SIG_IN and COMP_IN inputs, DC  | 5 V             | -    | -   | 1.5 | V    |
| voltage              | voltage          | coupled LOW; full temperature range  | 10 V            | -    | -   | 3.0 | V    |
|                      |                  |  | 15 V            | -    | -   | 4.0 | V    |
| VIH                  | HIGH-level input | SIG_IN and COMP_IN inputs, DC  | 5 V             | 3.5  | -   | -   | V    |
|                      | voltage          | coupled HIGH; full temperature range   | 10 V            | 7.0  | -   | -   | V    |
|                      |                  |  | 15 V            | 11.0 | -   | -   | V    |
| I <sub>IH</sub>      | HIGH-level input | SIG_IN input; at V <sub>DD</sub>   | 5 V             | -    | 7   | -   | μA   |
|                      | current          |  | 10 V            | -    | 30  | -   | μA   |
|                      |                  |  | 15 V            | -    | 70  | -   | μA   |
| IIL                  | LOW-level input  | SIG_IN input; at V <sub>SS</sub>   | 5 V             | -    | -3  | -   | μA   |
|                      | current          | urrent   | 10 V            | -    | -18 | -   | μA   |
|                      |                  |  | 15 V            | -    | -45 | -   | μA   |

#### **Phase-locked loop**

| Symbol              | Parameter                                       | Conditions  | V <sub>DD</sub> | Min          | Тур             | Мах     | Unit    |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| VCO                 |   |   | <b>I</b>        |              |                 |         | _       |
| P                   | power dissipation                               | f <sub>0</sub> = 10 kHz; R1 = 1 MΩ; R2 = ∞;   | 5 V             | -            | 150             | -       | μW      |
|                     |   | VCO_IN at 0.5 V <sub>DD</sub> ;<br>see <u>Fig. 10</u> , <u>Fig. 11</u> , and <u>Fig. 12</u> | 10 V            | -            | 2500            | -       | μW      |
|                     |   | See <u>Fig. 10</u> , <u>Fig. 11</u> , and <u>Fig. 12</u>                                    | 15 V            | -            | 9000            | -       | μW      |
| f <sub>max</sub>    | maximum frequency                               | VCO_IN at V <sub>DD</sub> ; R1 = 10 kΩ; R2 = ∞;   | 5 V             | 0.5          | 1.0             | -       | MHz     |
|                     |   | C1 = 50 pF  | 10 V            | 1.0          | 2.0             | -       | MHz     |
|                     |   |   | 15 V            | 1.3          | 2.7             | -       | MHz     |
| Δf/ΔT               | frequency variation with temperature            | no frequency offset (f <sub>min</sub> = 0 Hz)   | 5 V [1]         | -            | 0.22 to<br>0.30 | -       | % Hz/°C |
|                     |   |   | 10 V [1]        | -            | 0.04 to<br>0.05 | -       | % Hz/°C |
|                     |   |   | 15 V [1]        | -            | 0.01 to<br>0.05 | -       | % Hz/°C |
|                     | with frequency offset (f <sub>min</sub> > 0 Hz) | 5 V [1]   | -               | 0 to<br>0.22 | -               | % Hz/°C |         |
|                     |   |   | 10 V [1]        | -            | 0 to<br>0.04    | -       | % Hz/°C |
|                     |   |   | 15 V [1]        | -            | 0 to<br>0.01    | -       | % Hz/°C |
| ∆f/f                | relative frequency                              | for VCO see <u>Fig. 13</u> and <u>Fig. 14</u>   |                 |              |                 |         |         |
|                     | variation                                       | R1 > 10 kΩ  | 5 V             | -            | 0.50            | -       | % Hz    |
|                     |   | R1 > 400 kΩ   | 10 V            | -            | 0.25            | -       | % Hz    |
|                     |   | R1 = 1 MΩ   | 15 V            | -            | 0.25            | -       | % Hz    |
| δ                   | duty factor                                     | ty factor VCO _OUT output   |                 | -            | 50              | -       | %       |
|                     |   |   |                 | -            | 50              | -       | %       |
|                     |   |   | 15 V            | -            | 50              | -       | %       |
| R <sub>in</sub>     | input resistance                                | for pin VCO_IN  |                 |              | 10              |         | MΩ      |
| Source f            | ollower   |   |                 |              |                 |         |         |
| V <sub>offset</sub> | offset voltage                                  | $R_L$ = 10 k $\Omega$ ; VCO_IN at 0.5V <sub>DD</sub>  | 5 V [2]         | -            | 1.7             | -       | V       |
|                     |   |   | 10 V            | -            | 2.0             | -       | V       |
|                     |   |   | 15 V            | -            | 2.1             | -       | V       |
|                     |   | $R_L$ = 50 k $\Omega$ ; VCO_IN at 0.5V <sub>DD</sub>  | 5 V             | -            | 1.5             | -       | V       |
|                     |   |   | 10 V            | -            | 1.7             | -       | V       |
|                     |   |   | 15 V            | -            | 1.8             | -       | V       |
| ∆f/f                | relative frequency                              | VCO output; $R_L > 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 13  | 5 V             | -            | 0.3             | -       | %       |
|                     | variation                                       |   | 10 V            | -            | 1.0             | -       | %       |
|                     |   |   | 15 V            | -            | 1.3             | -       | %       |
| Zener di            | ode   |   |                 |              |                 |         |         |
| Vz                  | working voltage                                 | I <sub>Z</sub> = 50 μA  | -               | -            | 7.3             | -       | V       |
| R <sub>dyn</sub>    | dynamic resistance                              | For internal zener diode; I <sub>Z</sub> = 1 mA   | -               | -            | 25              | -       | Ω       |

[1]

Over the recommended component range. The offset voltage is equal to the input voltage on pin VCO\_IN minus the output voltage on pin SF\_OUT. [2]

# 11. Design information

| Test                                       | Using phase comparator 1   | Using phase comparator 2   |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| VCO adjusts with no signal on SIG_IN       | VCO in PLL system adjusts to center frequency $(f_0)$  | VCO in PLL system adjusts to minimum frequency (f <sub>min</sub> ) |  |
| Phase angle between SIG_IN and COMP_IN     | $90^\circ$ at center frequency (f_0), approaching $0^\circ$ and $180^\circ$ at the ends of the lock range (2f_L)   | always 0° in lock<br>(positive-going edges)                        |  |
| Locks on harmonics of center frequency     | yes  | no   |  |
| Signal input noise rejection               | high   | low  |  |
| Lock frequency range $(2f_L)$              | the frequency range of the input signative two sinitially in lock; $2f_L = full VCO from the second state of the second state$ |  |  |
| Capture frequency range (2f <sub>c</sub> ) | the frequency range of the input signa initially out of lock   | l on which the loop will lock if it was                            |  |
|  | depends on low-pass filter<br>characteristics; 2f <sub>c</sub> < 2f <sub>L</sub>   | $2f_c = 2f_L$  |  |
| Center frequency (f <sub>0</sub> )         | er frequency (f <sub>0</sub> ) the frequency of the VCO when VCO IN at 0.5V <sub>DD</sub>  |  |  |

### 11.1. VCO component selection

Recommended range for R1 and R2: 10 k $\Omega$  to 1 M $\Omega$ .

Recommended range for C1: 50 pF to any practical value.

- 1. VCO without frequency offset (R2 = ∞).
  - **a.** Given  $f_0$ : use  $f_0$  with <u>Fig. 7</u> to determine R1 and C1.
  - **b.** Given  $f_{max}$ : calculate  $f_0$  from  $f_0 = 0.5 f_{max}$ ; use  $f_0$  with Fig. 7 to determine R1 and C1.
- 2. VCO with frequency offset.
  - **a.** Given  $f_0$  and  $2f_L$ : calculate  $f_{min}$  from the equation  $f_{min} = f_0 2f_L$ ; use  $f_{min}$  with Fig. 8 to determine R2 and C1;
    - calculate  $\frac{f_{\text{max}}}{f_{\text{min}}}$  from the equation  $\frac{f_{\text{max}}}{f_{\text{min}}} = \frac{f_0 + 2f_L}{f_0 2f_L}$ ;

use  $\frac{f_{\text{max}}}{f_{\text{min}}}$  with Fig. 9 to determine the ratio R2/R1 to obtain R1.

**b.** Given  $f_{min}$  and  $f_{max}$ : use  $f_{min}$  with <u>Fig. 8</u> to determine R2 and C1; calculate  $\frac{f_{\text{max}}}{f_{\text{min}}}$ ;

use  $\frac{f_{\text{max}}}{f_{\text{min}}}$  with Fig. 9 to determine R2/R1 to obtain R1.

#### **Phase-locked loop**



HEF4046B

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#### **Phase-locked loop**



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#### **Phase-locked loop**



## 12. Package outline



#### Fig. 15. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

# 13. Abbreviations

| Table 8. Abbreviations | able 8. Abbreviations                   |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Acronym                | Description                             |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMOS                   | Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor |  |  |  |  |  |
| DUT                    | Device Under Test                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| ESD                    | ElectroStatic Discharge                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| НВМ                    | Human Body Model                        |  |  |  |  |  |
| MM                     | Machine Model                           |  |  |  |  |  |
| PLL                    | Phase-Locked Loop                       |  |  |  |  |  |

# 14. Revision history

| Table 9. Revision histor | ry   |   |               |                  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|---|---------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Document ID              | Release date   | Data sheet status   | Change notice | Supersedes       |  |  |  |
| HEF4046B v.7             | 20220106   | Product data sheet  | -             | HEF4046B v.6     |  |  |  |
| Modifications:           | Nexperia.<br>• Legal texts ha<br>• <u>Section 1</u> and<br>• <u>Table 6</u> and <u>S</u> | <ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li><u>Section 1</u> and <u>Section 2</u> updated .</li> <li><u>Table 6</u> and <u>Section 11.1</u>: errata.</li> <li><u>Section 13</u> added.</li> </ul> |               |                  |  |  |  |
| HEF4046B v.6             | 20160324   | Product data sheet  | -             | HEF4046B v.5     |  |  |  |
| Modifications:           | Type number  | HEF4046BP (SOT38-4) remov   | ed.           |                  |  |  |  |
| HEF4046B v.5             | 20111118   | Product data sheet  | -             | HEF4046B v.4     |  |  |  |
| Modifications:           | • <u>Table 5</u> : I <sub>OH</sub> m   | <ul> <li>Section Applications removed</li> <li><u>Table 5</u>: I<sub>OH</sub> minimum values changed to maximum</li> <li><u>Table 6</u>: R<sub>in</sub> typical value changed from 10<sup>6</sup> MΩ to 10 MΩ</li> </ul>  |               |                  |  |  |  |
| HEF4046B v.4             | 20100105   | Product data sheet  | -             | HEF4046B_CNV v.3 |  |  |  |
| HEF4046B_CNV v.3         | 19950101   | Product specification   | -             | HEF4046B_CNV v.2 |  |  |  |
| HEF4046B_CNV v.2         | 19950101   | Product specification   | -             | -                |  |  |  |

**Product data sheet** 

#### **Phase-locked loop**

# 15. Legal information

#### Data sheet status

| Document status<br>[1][2]         | Product<br>status [3] | Definition  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Objective [short]<br>data sheet   | Development           | This document contains data from<br>the objective specification for<br>product development. |
| Preliminary [short]<br>data sheet | Qualification         | This document contains data from the preliminary specification.                             |
| Product [short]<br>data sheet     | Production            | This document contains the product specification.   |

 Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the internet at <u>https://www.nexperia.com</u>.

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