SN54LS297 ... J OR W PACKAGE SN74LS297 ... N PACKAGE

(TOP VIEW)

AL

ENCTR

K CLK

GND 8

I/D CLK

ENCTR 4

K CLK 5

I/D CLK]7

NC[]6

D/UI8

2

3

SN54LS297 ... FK PACKAGE

(TOP VIEW)

A B Z Z C

9 10 11 12 13

aA1

ØB

GND

NC-No internal connection

1 20 19

2

15 T C

14 🛛 D

13 ØA2

10 🗌 ØB

9[]ØA1

12 ECPD OUT

11 XORPD OUT

18 🛛 D

17 🛾 ØA2

16 NC

15 ECPD OUT

14 XORPD OUT

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- Digital Design Avoids Analog Compensation Errors
- Easily Cascadable for Higher Order Loops
- Useful Frequency from DC to: 50 MHz Typical (K Clock) 35 MHz Typical (I/D Clock)

description

The SN54LS297 and SN74LS297 devices are designed to provide a simple, cost-effective solution to highaccuracy, digital, phase-locked-loop applications. These devices contain all the necessary circuits, with the exception of the divide-by-N counter, to build first order phase-locked loops as described in Figure 1.

Both exclusive-OR (XORPD) and edge-controlled (ECPD) phase detectors are provided for maximum flexibility.

Proper partitioning of the loop function, with many of the building blocks external to the package, makes it easy for the designer to incorporate ripple cancellation or to cascade to higher order phase-locked loops.

The length of the up/down K counter is digitally programmable according to the K counter function table. With A, B, C, and D all low, the K counter is disabled. With A high and B, C, and D low, the K counter is only

three stages long, which widens the bandwidth or capture range and shortens the lock time of the loop. When A, B, C, and D are all programmed high, the K counter becomes seventeen stages long, which narrows the bandwidth or capture range and lengthens the lock time. Real-time control of loop bandwidth by manipulating the A through D inputs can maximize the overall performance of the digital phase-locked loop.



Pin numbers shown are for J, N and W packages.

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description (continued)

The 'LS297 can perform the classic first-order phase-locked loop function without using analog components. The accuracy of the digital phase-locked loop (DPLL) is not affected by V_{CC} and temperature variations, but depends solely on accuracies of the K clock, I/D clock, and loop propagation delays. The I/D clock frequency and the divide-by-N modulos will determine the center frequency of the DPLL. The center frequency is defined by the relationship $f_c = I/D$ Clock/2N (Hz).

logic diagram (positive logic)



Pin numbers shown are for J, N, and W packages.



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(DIGITAL CONTROL)									
Ð	С	В	A	MODULO (K)					
L.	L	L	L	Inhibited					
1 L 1	Ľ	L L	H	23					
Ľ	L	H H	°°Ľ	24					
L	L	н	Н	25					
L	н	L	L	26					
L	н	L	H.	27					
L	н	н	L.	28					
Ł	н	н	н	29					
н	L	L	L	210					
н	L	L	н	211					
н	L	н	L	212					
н	L	н	н	213					
н	н	L	L	214					
н	н	L	н	215					
н	н	н	L	216					
н	н	н	н	217	1				

K COUNTER FUNCTION TABLE

FUNCTION TABLE EXCLUSIVE-OR PHASE DETECTOR

φ A1	φΒ	XORPD OUT
L	 L	L.
L	H	н
н	Ľ	A State Res House
н	н	L L

FUNCTION TABLE EDGE-CONTROLLED PHASE DETECTOR

φ A2	φB	ECPD OUT
H or L	Ļ	н
Ļ	HorL	L
H or L	↑ 	No change
1	HorL	No change

H = steady-state high level

L = steady-state low level

transition from high to low

t = transition from low to high

schematics of inputs and outputs



operation

The phase detector generates an error signal waveform that, at zero phase error, is a 50% duty cycle square wave. At the limits of linear operation, the phase detector output will be either high or low all of the time, depending on the direction of the phase error ($\phi_{in} - \phi_{out}$). Within these limits, the phase detector output varies linearly with the input phase error according to the gain k_d, which is expressed in terms of phase detector output per cycle of phase error. The phase detector output can be defined to vary between ±1 according to the relation:

$$PD Output = \frac{\% high - \% low}{100}$$
(1)

The output of the phase detector will be $k_d \phi_e$, where the phase error $\phi_e = \phi_{in} - \phi_{out}$.



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Exclusive-OR phase detectors (XORPD) and edge-controlled phase detectors (ECPD) are commonly used digital types. The ECPD is more complex than the XORPD logic function, but can be described generally as a circuit that changes states on one of the transitions of its inputs. k_d for an XORPD is 4 because its output remains high (PD output = 1) for a phase error of 1/4 cycle. Similarly, k_d for the ECPD is 2 since its output remains high for a phase error of 1/2 cycle. The type of phase detector will determine the zero-phase-error point, i.e., the phase separation of the phase detector inputs for ϕ_e defined to be zero. For the basic DPLL system of Figure 2, $\phi_e = 0$ when the phase detector output is a square wave. The XORPD inputs are 1/4 cycle out of phase for zero phase error. For the ECPD, $\phi_e = 0$ when the inputs are 1/2 cycle out of phase.



FIGURE 2-DPLL USING EXCLUSIVE-OR PHASE DETECTION

The phase detector output controls the up/down input to the K counter. The counter is clocked by input frequency Mf_c , which is a multiple M of the loop center frequency f_c . When the K counter recycles up, it generates a carry pulse. Recycling while counting down generates a borrow pulse. If the carry and borrow outputs are conceptually combined into one output that is positive for a carry and negative for a borrow, and if the K counter is considered as a frequency divider with the ratio Mf_c/K , the output of the K counter will equal the input frequency multiplied by the division ratio. Thus the output from the K counter is $(k_d \phi_e Mf_c)/K$.

The carry and borrow pulses go to the increment/decrement (I/D) circuit, which, in the absence of any carry or borrow pulse, has an output that is 1/2 of the input clock I/D CLK. The input clock is just a multiple, 2N, of the loop center frequency. In response to a carry or borrow pulse, the I/D circuit will either add or delete a pulse at I/D OUT. Thus the output of the I/D circuit will be Nf_c + ($k_d \phi_e M f_c$)/2K.

The output of the N counter (or the output of the phase-locked loop) is thus:

$$f_o = f_c + (k_d \phi_e M f_c)/2KN$$

If this result is compared to the equation for a first-order analog phase-locked loop, the digital equivalent of the gain of the VCO is just $Mf_c/2KN$ or f_c/K for M = 2N.

Thus the simple first-order phase-locked loop with an adjustable K counter is the equivalent of an analog phase-locked loop with a programmable VCO gain.



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FIGURE 3-DPLL USING BOTH PHASE DETECTORS IN A RIPPLE-CANCELLATION SCHEME

absolute maximum rating over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

upply voltage, V _{CC} (see Note 1)	Supply voltage, VCC (see Note 1)
iput voltage	Input voltage
perating free-air temperature range: SN54LS297	Operating free-air temperature range:
SN74LS297 0° C to 70° C	_
orage temperature range	Storage temperature range

NOTE 1: Voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

recommended operating conditions

			S	SN54LS297		SN74LS297			
			MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	רואט
Vcc	Supply voltage		4.5	5	5.5	4.75	5	5.25	V
юн	High-level output current	I/D OUT			- 1.2			- 1.2	mA
·Un		EXOR, ECPD			- 400			- 400	μA
IOL	Low-level output current	I/D OUT			12			24	mA
-OL		XOR, ECPD			4			8	mA
fclock	Clock frequency	K Clock	0		32	0		32	MHz
·CIUCK		I/D Clock	0		16	0		16	MHz
tw	Width of clock input pulse	K Clock	16			16			ns
·vv		I/D Clock	33			33			ns
t _{su} , to K	Setup time to K Clock t	U/D; ENCTR	· 30			30			ns
th	Hold time from K Clock t	U/D, ENCTR	0			0		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ns
Τ _Α	Operating free-air temperature		- 55		125	0		70	°c



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electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS [†]		S	N54LS2	97	S	N74LS2	97			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			TEST CONDITIONS'			MIN	TYP‡	MAX	MIN	түр‡	MAX	UNIT
VIH	High-level input ve	oltage				2			2	1919 - 194		V
VIL	Low-level input ve	oltage					0.7			0.8	V	
VIК	Input clamp volta	ge	V _{CC} = MIN,	lj =18 mA				-1.5			-1.5	v
∨он	High-level	I/D OUT	V _{CC} = MIN,	VIH = 2 V,	IOH = MAX	2.4			2.4			1
TOH	output voltage	Others	VIL = VIL max		IOH = MAX	2.5			2.7			V
		I/D OUT			10L = 12 mA		0.25	0.4		0.25	0.4	1
VOL	Low-level		V _{CC} = MIN,	V _{IH} = 2 V,	10L = 24 mA					0.35	0.5	1
.05	output voltage	Others	VIL = VIL max		$I_{OL} = 4 \text{ mA}$		0.25	0.4		0.25	0.4	V
		0			10L = 8 mA					0.35	0.5	1
4	Input current at maximum input voltage		V _{CC} = MAX,	VI = 7 V				0.1			0.1	mA
	High-level	U/D, EN, ØA1						40			40	
ЧH	input current	φΒ	V _{CC} = MAX,	V ₁ = 2.7 V				60			60	μΑ
		All others						20			20]
	Low-level	U/D, EN, φΑ1	V _{CC} = MAX,	V1 = 0.4 V				- 0.8			- 0.8	
۱L	input current	φВ	$V_1 = 0.4 V$			L		-1.2			-1.2	mA
		All others	-1 -1			L		- 0.4			- 0.4	
los	Short-circuit	I/D OUT	V _{CC} = MAX	Vcc = MAX		-30		-130	-30		-130	mA
	output current §	Others				-20		-100	-20		-100	
сс	Supply current		V _{CC} = MAX, All outputs oper	All inputs gro	ounded,		75	120		75	120	mA

[†]For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

[‡]All typical values are of $V_{CC} = 5 V$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$. § Not more than one output should be shorted at a time and the duration of the short-circuit should not exceed one second.

switching characteristics, V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25° C

PARAMETER¶	FRO	M (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f	KCLK		I/D OUT		32	50		
f _{max}	I/D CLK		I/D OUT	$R_{L} = 667 \Omega$,	16	35		MHz
tPLH	I/D CLK † I/D CLK †		I/D OUT	CL= 45 pF, See Note 2		15	25	ns
tPHL.			I/D OUT			22	35	ns
10.00	φA1 or φB	Other input low	XOR OUT			10	15	
^t PLH	φA1 or φB	Other input high	XOR OUT			17	25	- ns
touu	ϕ A1 or ϕ B	Other input low	XOR OUT	$R_{L} = 2 k \Omega$,		15	25	
^t PHL	φA1 or φB	Other input high	XOR OUT	CL = 45 pF,		17	25	ns
^t PLH	φB ↓		ECPD OUT	See Note 2		20	30	ns
TPHL	φA2↓		ECPD OUT			20	30	ns

1_{tPLH} = propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output

tPHL = propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output

NOTE 2: Load circuits and voltage waveforms are shown in Section 1.



PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
SN74LS297N	ACTIVE	PDIP	Ν	16	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
SN74LS297NE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	16	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type
SN74LS297NE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Ν	16	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type

⁽¹⁾ The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details. TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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N (R-PDIP-T**)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- \triangle The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.



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