#### PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET



## BIPOLAR ANALOG + DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# $\mu$ PB1005K

# REFERENCE FREQUENCY 16.368 MHz, 2ND IF FREQUENCY 4.092 MHz RF/IF FREQUENCY DOWN-CONVERTER + PLL FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER IC FOR GPS RECEIVER

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The  $\mu$ PB1005K is a silicon monolithic integrated circuit for GPS receiver. This IC is designed as double conversion RF block integrated RF/IF down-converter + PLL frequency synthesizer on 1 chip.

The  $\mu$ PB1005K features 36-pin plastic QFN, fixed prescaler and supply voltage. The 36-pin plastic QFN package is suitable for high density surface mounting. The fixed division internal prescaler is needless to input serial counter data. Supply voltage is 3 V. Thus, the  $\mu$ PB1005K can make RF block fewer components and lower power consumption.

This IC is manufactured using NEC's 20 GHz f⊤ NESAT<sup>™</sup>III silicon bipolar process. This process uses direct silicon nitride passivation film and gold electrodes. These materials can protect the chip surface from pollution and prevent corrosion/migration. Thus, this IC realizes excellent performance, uniformity and reliability.

#### **FEATURES**

• Double conversion : free in = 16.368 MHz, f2ndlFout = 4.092 MHz

Integrated RF block : RF/IF frequency down-converter + PLL frequency synthesizer

High-density surface mountable : 36-pin plastic QFN (6.0 × 6.0 × 0.95 mm)

Needless to input counter data : fixed division internal prescaler
 VCO side division : ÷ 200 (÷ 25, ÷ 8 serial prescaler)

• Reference division : ÷ 2

Supply voltage : Vcc = 2.7 to 3.3 V

Low current consumption : Icc = 45.0 mA TYP.@Vcc = 3.0 V

Gain adjustable externally : Gain control voltage pin (control voltage up vs. gain down)

#### **APPLICATION**

Consumer use GPS receiver of reference frequency 16.368 MHz, 2nd IF frequency 4.092 MHz

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Supplying Form
μPB1005K-E1	36-pin plastic QFN	Embossed tape 12 mm wide. Pin 1 is in pull-out direction. Qty 2.5 kp/reel.

**Remark** To order evaluation samples, please contact your local NEC sales office. (Part number for sample

order: μPB1005K)

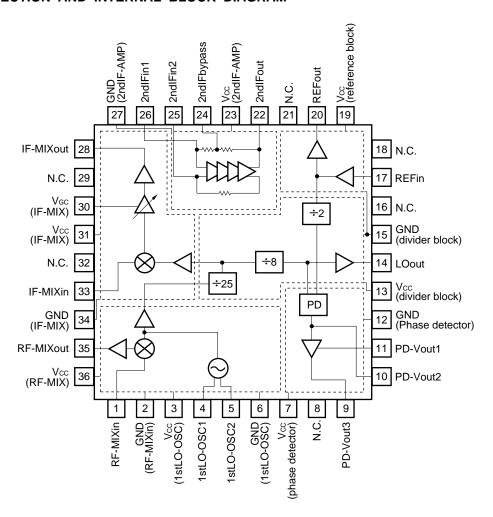
#### Caution Electro-static sensitive device

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Before using this document, please confirm that this is the latest version.

Not all devices/types available in every country. Please check with local NEC representative for availability and additional information.



#### PIN CONNECTION AND INTERNAL BLOCK DIAGRAM





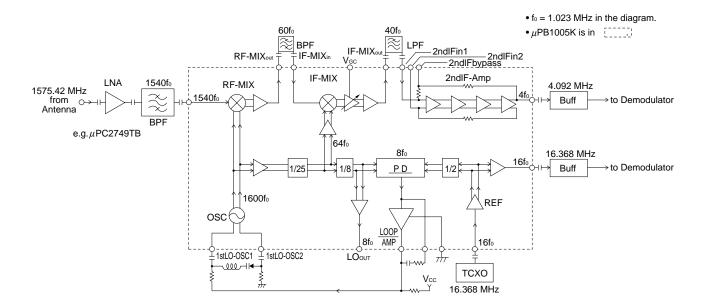
#### PRODUCT LINE-UP (TA = +25 °C, Vcc = 3.0 V)

Туре	Part Number	Functions (Frequency unit: MHz)	Vcc (V)	Icc (mA)	CG (dB)	Package	Status
General	μPC2756T	RF down-converter with osc. Tr	2.7 to 3.3	6.0	14	6-pin minimold	Available
Purpose Wideband	μPC2756TB					6-pin super minimold	
Separate IC	μPC2753GR	IF down-converter with gain control amplifier	2.7 to 3.3	6.5	60 to 79	20-pin plastic SSOP (225 mil)	
Clock Frequency Specific 1 chip IC	μPB1003GS	RF/IF down-converter + PLL synthesizer REF = 18.414 1stIF = 28.644/2ndIF = 1.023	2.7 to 3.3	37.5	72 to 92	30-pin plastic SSOP (300 mil)	Discontinued
	μPB1004GS	RF/IF down-converter	2.7 to 3.3	37.5	72 to 92		
	μPB1005GS	+ PLL synthesizer REF = 16.368	2.7 to 3.3	45.0	72 to 92		Available
	μPB1005K	1stIF = 61.380/2ndIF = 4.092				36-pin plastic QFN	

**Notice** Typical performance. Please refer to ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS in detail. To know the associated products, please refer to their latest data sheets.

#### SYSTEM APPLICATION EXAMPLE

GPS receiver RF block diagram



Caution This diagram schematically shows only the  $\mu$ PB1005K's internal functions on the system. This diagram does not present the actual application circuits.

3



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C	3.6	V
Total Circuit Current	Icc	T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C	120	mA
Power Dissipation	Po	Mounted on double-sided copper clad $50 \times 50 \times 1.6$ mm epoxy glass PWB (T <sub>A</sub> = +85 °C)	430	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	TA		-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		-55 to +150	°C

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	2.7	3.0	3.3	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	TA	-40	+25	+85	°C
RF Input Frequency	<b>f</b> RFin	_	1575.42	_	MHz
1st LO Oscillating Frequency	f <sub>1stLOin</sub>	1616.80	1636.80	1656.80	MHz
1st IF Input Frequency	f <sub>1stlFin</sub>	_	61.38	_	MHz
2nd LO Input Frequency	<b>f</b> 2ndLOin	_	65.472	_	MHz
2nd IF Input/output Frequency	f <sub>2ndIFin</sub>	_	4.092	_	MHz
Reference Input/output Frequency	fREFin fREFout	_	16.368	_	MHz
LO Output Frequency	<b>f</b> LOout	_	8.184	_	MHz



#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified TA = +25 °C, Vcc = 3.0 V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Total Circuit Current	Icctotal	lcc1 + lcc2 + lcc3 + lcc4	32.0	45.0	60.0	mA
RF Down-converter Block (free	in = 1575.42 N	MHz, $f_{1stLOin} = 1636.80$ MHz, $P_{LOin} = -10$ dBr	m, Zs = ZL =	= 50 Ω)		
Circuit Current 1	Icc1	No Signals	6.0	10.0	14.0	mA
RF Conversion Gain	CGRF	P <sub>RFin</sub> = -40 dBm	12.5	15.5	18.5	dB
RF-SSB Noise Figure	NF <sub>RF</sub>	P <sub>RFin</sub> = -40 dBm	7.0	10.0	13.0	dB
Maximum IF Output	Po(sat)RF	P <sub>RFin</sub> = -10 dBm	-5.5	-2.5	+0.5	dBm
IF Down-converter Block (f1stIF	in = 61.38 MH	z, $f_{2ndLOIn}$ = 65.472 MHz, $Z_S$ = 50 $\Omega$ , $Z_L$ = 2	kΩ)			
Circuit Current 2	Icc2	No Signals	3.4	5.3	7.2	mA
IF Conversion Voltage Gain	CG <sub>(GV)IF</sub>	at Maximum Gain, P <sub>1stlFin</sub> = -50 dBm	38	41	44	dB
IF-SSB Noise Figure	NFıF	at Maximum Gain, P <sub>1stlFin</sub> = -50 dBm	8.5	11.5	14.5	dB
Maximum 2ndIF Output	P <sub>O(sat)IF</sub>	at Maximum Gain, P₁stlFin = −20 dBm	-9.5	-6.5	-3.5	dBm
Gain Control Voltage	Vgc	Voltage at Maximum Gain CG⊪	_	_	1.0	٧
Gain Control Range	Dgc	P <sub>1stlFin</sub> = -50 dBm	20	_	_	dB
2nd IF Amplifier (f2ndIF = 4.092	MHz, Zs = 50	$\Omega$ , $ZL = 2 k\Omega$				
Circuit Current 3	Icc3	No Signals	1.55	2.40	3.25	mA
Voltage Gain	G∨	P <sub>2ndlFin</sub> = -60 dBm	37	40	43	dB
Output Power	P <sub>2ndlFout</sub>	P <sub>2ndlFin</sub> = -30 dBm	-14.5	-11.5	-8.5	dBm
PLL Synthesizer Block						
Circuit Current 4	Icc4	PLL All Block Operating	18.5	28.5	38.5	mA
Phase Comparing Frequency	fpD	PLL Loop	8.0	8.184	8.4	MHz
Reference Input Minimum Level	VREFin	$Z_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega//20 \text{ pF}^{\text{Note}}$	200	_	_	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Loop Filter Output Level (H)	V <sub>LP(H)</sub>		2.8			V
Loop Filter Output Level (L)	V <sub>LP(L)</sub>		_	_	0.4	V
Reference Output Swing	VREFout	$Z_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega//2 \text{ pF}^{\text{Note}}$	1.0			V <sub>P-P</sub>

Note Impedance of measurement equipment



### STANDARD CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified $T_A = +25$ °C, $V_{CC} = 3.0$ V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Reference	Unit		
RF Down-converter Block (P1s	stLOin = -10 dBr	m, $Z_S = Z_L = 50 \Omega$ )				
LO Leakage to IF Pin	LOif	f1stLOin = 1 636.80 MHz	-30	dBm		
LO Leakage to RF Pin	LOrf	f1stLOin = 1 636.80 MHz	-30	dBm		
Input 3rd Order Intercept Point	IIP₃RF	frein1 = 1 600 MHz, frein2 = 1605 MHz f1stLOin = 1 660 MHz	-13	dBm		
IF Down-converter Block (1st	LO oscillating,	$Zs = 50 \Omega$ , $ZL = 2 k\Omega$ )				
LO Leakage to 2nd IF	LO <sub>2ndif</sub>	f <sub>2ndLOin</sub> = 65.472 MHz	-20	dBm		
LO Leakage to 1st IF	LO <sub>1stif</sub>	f2ndL0in = 65.472 MHz	-40	dBm		
Input 3rd Order Intercept Point	IIP₃IF	f <sub>1stlFin</sub> 1 = 61.38 MHz, f <sub>1stlFIn</sub> 2 = 61.48 MHz f <sub>2ndLOin</sub> = 65.472 MHz	-34	dBm		
VCO Block						
Phase Noise	C/N	PLL Loop, Δ1kHz of VCO wave	-78	dBc/Hz		



#### PIN EXPLANATION

Pin No.	Pin Name	Applied Voltage (V)	Pin Voltage (V)	Function and Application	Internal Equivalent Circuit
35	RX-MIXout	_	1.68	Output pin of RF mixer.  1st IF filter must be inserted between pin 33 & 35.	(36) <del>*</del> <del>*</del> <del>*</del> <del>*</del>
36	Vcc (RF-MIX)	2.7 to 3.3	_	Supply voltage pin of RF mixer block. This pin must be decoupled with capacitor (example: 1 000 pF).	1stLO -OSC 1stLO 1stLO
1	RF-MIXin	_	1.20	Input pin of RF mixer. 1 575.42 MHz band pass filter can be inserted between pin 1 and external LNA.	
2	GND (RF-MIX)	0	_	Ground pin RF mixer.	
3	Vcc (1stLO-OSC)	2.7 to 3.3	_	Supply voltage pin of differential amplifier for 1st LO oscillator circuit.	3 Vcc   Vcc
4	1stLO-OSC1	_	1.88	Pin 4 & 5 are each base pin of differential amplifier for 1st LO oscillator. These pins should be	RF-MIX or Prescaler input
5	1stLO-OSC2	_	1.88	equipped with LC and varactor to oscillate on 1 636.80 MHz as VCO.	(4) (5)
6	GND (1stLO-OSC)	0	_	Ground pin of differential amplifier for 1st LO oscillator circuit.	6
7	Vcc (phase detector)	2.7 to 3.3	_	Supply voltage pin of phase detector and active loop filter.	
8	N.C.	_	_	Non connection	
9	PD-Vout3	Pull-up with resistor	_	Pins of active loop filter for tuning voltage output. The active transistors	
10	PD-Vout2	_	Output in accordance with phase difference	configured with darlington pair are built on chip. Pin 11 should be pulled down with external resistor. Pin 9 to 10 should be	PD 9
11	PD-Vout1	Pull-up with resistor	_	equipped with external RC in order to adjust dumping factor and cutoff frequency. This tuning voltage output must be connected to varactor diode of 1st LO-OSC.	12 11
12	GND (phase detector)	0	_	Ground pin of phase detector + active loop filter.	



Pin No.	Pin Name	Applied Voltage (V)	Pin Voltage (V)	Function and Application	Internal Equivalent Circuit
13	Vcc (divider block)	2.7 to 3.3	1	Supply voltage pin of prescalers.	13 IF PD PD
14	LOout	_	2.08	Monitor pin of comparison frequency at phase detector.	1st
15	GND (divider block)	0		Ground pin of prescalers + LOout amplifier	15
16	N.C.	_	_	Non connection	
17	REFin	_	1.96	Input pin of reference frequency. This pin should be equipped with external 16.368 MHz oscillator (example: TCXO).	19 \$ \$ \$
18	N.C.	_	_	Non connection	
19	Vcc (reference block)	2.7 to 3.3	_	Supply voltage pin of input/output amplifiers in reference block.	(20)
20	REFout		1.65	Output pin of reference frequency. The frequency from pin 17 can be took out as 1 V <sub>P-P</sub> swing.	15
21	N.C.	_	_	Non connection	
22	2ndlFout	_	1.56	Output pin of 2nd IF amplifier. This pin output 4.092 MHz clipped sinewave. This pin should be equipped with external inverter to adjust level to next stage on user's system.	23 24 24
23	Vcc (2ndIF-AMP)	2.7 to 3.3	_	Supply voltage pin of 2nd IF amplifier.	
24	2ndIF bypass	_	2.30	Bypass pin of 2nd IF amplifier input 1. This pin should be grounded through capacitor.	25 (25)
25	2ndlFin2	_	2.35	Pin of 2nd IF amplifier input 2. This pin should be grounded through capacitor.	27
26	2ndlFin1	_	2.35	Pin of 2nd IF amplifier input 1. 2nd IF filter can be inserted between pin 26 & 28.	
27	GND (2ndIF-AMP)	0	_	Ground pin of 2nd IF amplifier.	

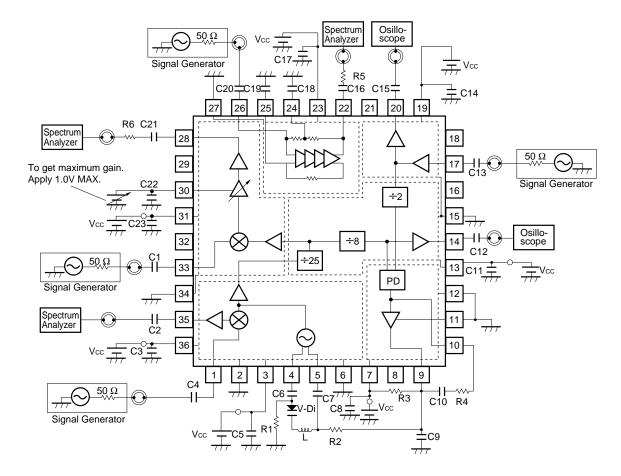


Pin No.	Pin Name	Applied Voltage (V)	Pin Voltage (V)	Function and Application	Internal Equivalent Circuit
28	IF-MIXout	_	1.15	Output pin from IF mixer. IF mixer output signal goes through gain control amplifier before this emitter follower output port.	30
29	N.C.	_	_	Non connection	
30	Vec (IF-MIX)	0 to 3.3	_	Gain control voltage pin of IF mixer output amplifier. This voltage performs forward control (V <sub>GC</sub> up → Gain down).	2nd LO 34
31	Vcc (IF-MIX)	2.7 to 3.3	_	Supply voltage pin of IF mixer, gain control amplifier and emitter follower transistor.	
32	N.C.	_	_	Non connection	
33	IF-MIXin		2.00	Input pin of IF mixer.	
34	GND (IF-MIX)	0	_	Ground pin of IF mixer.	

Caution Ground pattern on the board must be formed as wide as possible to minimize ground impedance.



#### **TEST CIRCUIT**



Spectrum Analyzer : measure frequency Oscilloscope : measure output voltage swing

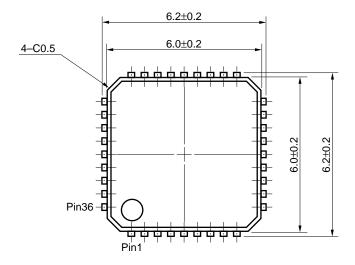
#### **Component List**

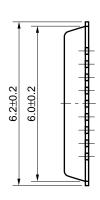
Form	Symbol	Value			
Chip capacitor	Chip capacitor C1 to C5, C8, C11 to C15, C17, C18, C22				
	C6, C7	24 pF (UJ)			
	C9	1800 pF			
	C10	33 nF			
	C19	10 000 pF			
	C23	1 μF			
	C16, C20	0.1 μF			
	C21	0.01 μF			
Chip resistor	R1, R2	4.7 kΩ			
	R3	6.2 kΩ			
	R4	1.2 kΩ			
	R5, R6	1.95 kΩ			
Varactor Diode	V-Di	1SV285			
Chip Inductor	L	3.9 nH			

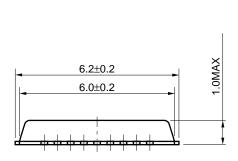


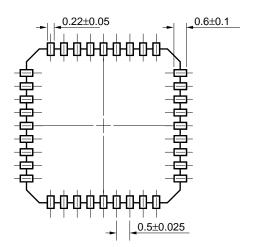
#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

#### 36 PIN PLASTIC QFN (UNIT: mm)









**Bottom View** 



#### NOTE ON CORRECT USE

- (1) Observe precautions for handling because of electro-static sensitive devices.
- (2) Form a ground pattern as widely as possible to minimize ground impedance (to prevent abnormal oscillation).
- (3) Keep the track length of the ground pins as short as possible.
- (4) Connect a bypass capacitor (example: 1 000 pF) to the Vcc pin.
- (5) Frequency signal input/output pins must be each coupled with external capacitor for DC cut.

#### RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

This product should be soldered under the following recommended conditions. For soldering methods and conditions other than those recommended below, contact your NEC sales representative.

Soldering Method	Soldering Conditions	Recommended Condition Symbol
Infrared Reflow	Package peak temperature: 235 °C or below Time: 30 seconds or less (at 210 °C) Count: 2, Exposure limit <sup>Note</sup> : None	IR35-00-2
Partial Heating	Pin temperature: 300 °C Time: 3 seconds or less (per side of device) Exposure limit <sup>Note</sup> : None	_

Note After opening the dry pack, keep it in a place below 25 °C and 65 % RH for the allowable storage period.

Caution Do not use different soldering methods together (except for partial heating).

For details of recommended soldering conditions for surface mounting, refer to information document **SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY MANUAL (C10535E).** 

[MEMO]

[MEMO]

[MEMO]



#### NESAT (NEC Silicon Advanced Technology) is a trademark of NEC Corporation.

- The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Before using this document, please confirm that this is the latest version.
- No part of this document may be copied or reproduced in any form or by any means without the prior written
  consent of NEC Corporation. NEC Corporation assumes no responsibility for any errors which may appear in
  this document.
- NEC Corporation does not assume any liability for infringement of patents, copyrights or other intellectual property
  rights of third parties by or arising from use of a device described herein or any other liability arising from use
  of such device. No license, either express, implied or otherwise, is granted under any patents, copyrights or other
  intellectual property rights of NEC Corporation or others.
- Descriptions of circuits, software, and other related information in this document are provided for illustrative
  purposes in semiconductor product operation and application examples. The incorporation of these circuits,
  software, and information in the design of the customer's equipment shall be done under the full responsibility
  of the customer. NEC Corporation assumes no responsibility for any losses incurred by the customer or third
  parties arising from the use of these circuits, software, and information.
- While NEC Corporation has been making continuous effort to enhance the reliability of its semiconductor devices, the possibility of defects cannot be eliminated entirely. To minimize risks of damage or injury to persons or property arising from a defect in an NEC semiconductor device, customers must incorporate sufficient safety measures in its design, such as redundancy, fire-containment, and anti-failure features.
- NEC devices are classified into the following three quality grades:
  - "Standard", "Special", and "Specific". The Specific quality grade applies only to devices developed based on a customer designated "quality assurance program" for a specific application. The recommended applications of a device depend on its quality grade, as indicated below. Customers must check the quality grade of each device before using it in a particular application.
    - Standard: Computers, office equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment and industrial robots
  - Special: Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, safety equipment and medical equipment (not specifically designed for life support)
  - Specific: Aircraft, aerospace equipment, submersible repeaters, nuclear reactor control systems, life support systems or medical equipment for life support, etc.

The quality grade of NEC devices is "Standard" unless otherwise specified in NEC's Data Sheets or Data Books. If customers intend to use NEC devices for applications other than those specified for Standard quality grade, they should contact an NEC sales representative in advance.

M7 98.8