

# BiCMOS INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# $\mu$ PD3140GS

## 1.8 to 5.5 V BIAS, 80 MHz to 550 MHz DUAL PLL FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER LSI FOR CORDLESS TELEPHONES AND PORTABLE CELLULAR RADIO

### DESCRIPTION

$\mu$ PD3140GS is a dual PLL frequency synthesizer LSI designed for cordless telephones and portable cellular radio. This LSI is manufactured using 13 GHz ft BiCMOS process and integrated 2 pairs of prescaler + PLL operate from 80 MHz to 550 MHz. This LSI realizes low power consumption: on 1.8 V, 4.3 mA at dual operation and 2.7 mA at single operation. The additional functions are high-speed lockup and lock phase sensitivity setting. The package is a 20-pin SSOP (300 mil) suitable for high-density surface mounting. Thus, this product contributes to produce physically-small, low power-consumption, long-life battery systems.

### FEATURES

- Supply voltage:  $V_{CC1} = V_{CC2} = 1.8$  to  $5.5$  V
- Input operating frequency:  $f_{IN} = 80$  MHz to  $550$  MHz (PLL 1ch, 2ch in common)
- Reference oscillating frequency  $f_{REF} = 30$  MHz MAX. Built-in high-speed reference oscillator signal can be taken out from the buffer amplifier output pin.
- Built-in power-save function: control 2 prescaler's ON/OFF operation individually.
- Low power consumption: Dual operation (both ch ON):  $I_{CC OP2} = 4.3$  mA TYP. @  $V_{CC} = 1.8$  V  
Single operation (either ch ON):  $I_{CC OP1} = 2.7$  mA TYP. @  $V_{CC} = 1.8$  V  
Power save mode (both ch OFF):  $I_{CC PS} = 10$   $\mu$ A MAX. @  $V_{CC} = 1.8$  V
- Decreased lockup time available: charge pump switch control (lockup time: 9 ms @  $f_{STEP} = 12.5$  kHz, 1 MHz swing, decreased lockup time mode).
- Lock phase sensitivity programmable: Phase difference allowance for lock up can be controlled as 4 stages (150 ns to 5  $\mu$ s).
- Pins and counter data are compatible to  $\mu$ PD2844BGS (except option data).
- High-density surface mounting: 20-pin plastic SSOP.

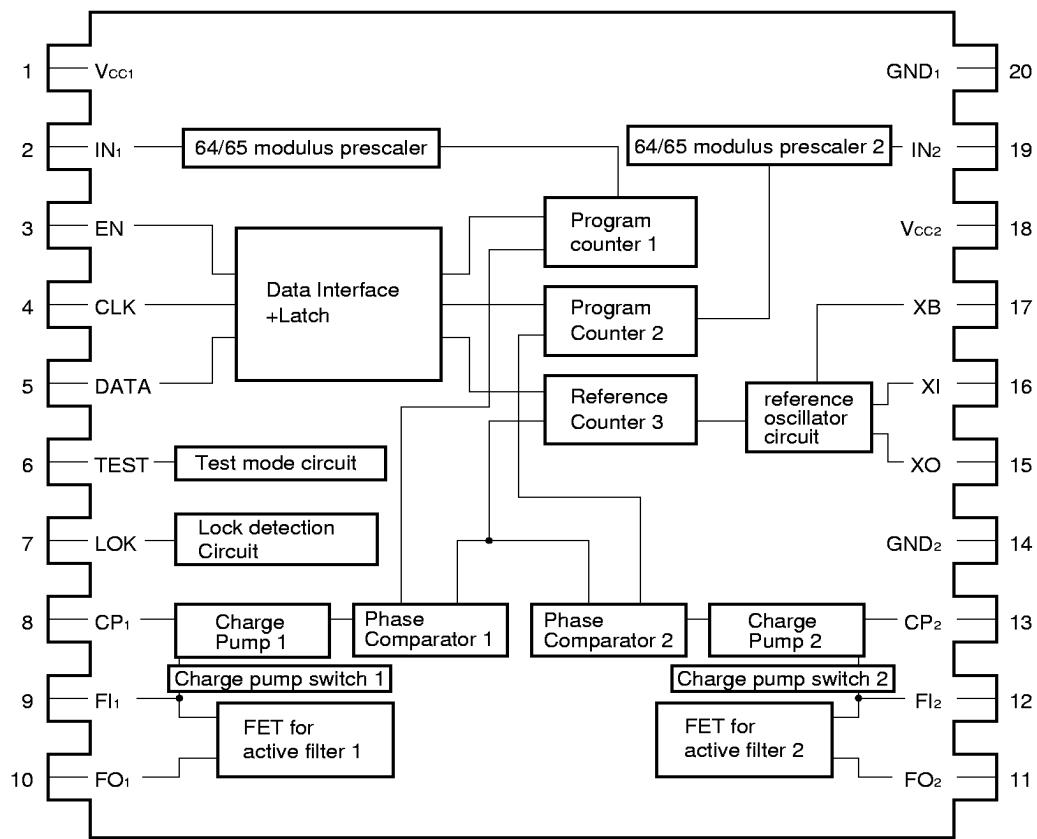
### ORDERING INFORMATION

PARTS NUMBER	PACKAGE	SUPPLYING FORM
$\mu$ PD3140GS-E1		Embossed tape 16 mm wide. QTY 2.5 k/reel Pin1 is in tape pull-out direction.
$\mu$ PD3140GS-E2	20 pin plastic SSOP (300 mil)	Embossed tape 16 mm wide. QTY 2.5 k/reel Pin1 is in tape roll-in direction.
$\mu$ PD3140GS-T1		Adhesive tape 32 mm wide. QTY 2 k/reel Pin1 is in tape pull-out direction.
$\mu$ PD3140GS-T2		Adhesive tape 32 mm wide. QTY 2 k/reel Pin1 is in tape roll-in direction.

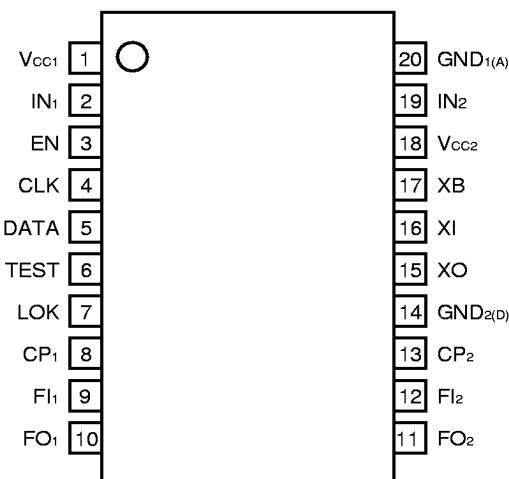
\* To order evaluation sample, please contact your local NEC sales office (Order number :  $\mu$ PD3140GS).

**Caution: Electro-static sensitive device**

## INTERNAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



## PIN ASSIGNMENT (Top View)

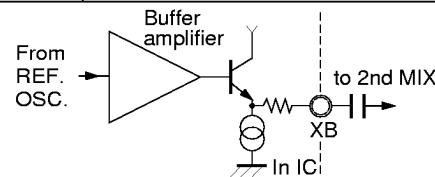
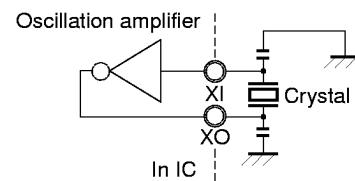
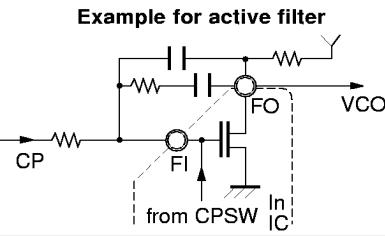


## PIN EXPLANATIONS

PIN No.	SYMBOL	EXPLANATIONS								
1	Vcc	Supply voltage for analog block and 2 prescalers								
2	IN1	Input for 64/65 modulus prescaler. This pin must be coupled with a capacitor (e.g. 1 000 pF). IN1: prescaler input for PLL1ch IN2: prescaler input for PLL2ch								
19	IN2									
3	EN	Load enable data input pin								
4	CLK	Clock data input pin								
5	DATA	Data input pin								
6	TEST	Test pin (Refer to page 8). Used as PLL, this pin should be grounded.								
7	LOK	Lock detector output pin. This pin is designed as open drain. Relation between operation mode and conditions to output is as follows. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th>OPERATE MODE</th> <th>CONDITION TO OUTPUT LOCK</th> <th>LOCK OUTPUT</th> </tr> <tr> <td>SINGLE OPERATION</td> <td>1 PLL LOCKED</td> <td rowspan="2">LOW (SINK)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DUAL OPERATION</td> <td>2 PLL LOCKED</td> </tr> </table> (In other case, LOK pin output high as unlock.)	OPERATE MODE	CONDITION TO OUTPUT LOCK	LOCK OUTPUT	SINGLE OPERATION	1 PLL LOCKED	LOW (SINK)	DUAL OPERATION	2 PLL LOCKED
OPERATE MODE	CONDITION TO OUTPUT LOCK	LOCK OUTPUT								
SINGLE OPERATION	1 PLL LOCKED	LOW (SINK)								
DUAL OPERATION	2 PLL LOCKED									
8	CP1	Charge pump output pin. CP1: Charge pump output from PLL1ch								
13	CP2	CP2: Charge pump output from PLL2ch								
9	FI1	Gate input pin of active filter's FET								
12	FI2	Also function as charge pump switch output pin. FI1: for PLL1ch FI2: for PLL2ch								
10	FO1	Drain output of active filter's FET								
11	FO2	FO1: for PLL1ch FO2: for PLL2ch In the case of passive filter, these pins should be opened.								
14	GND2	Ground pin of PLL digital block (PLL 1ch, 2ch in common)								
15	XO	Reference oscillator for both PLL								
16	XI	XO : output XI : input These pins should be externally equipped with crystal. In the case of TCXO, input to XI pin through coupling capacitor (e.g. 1 000 pF). VIN = 0.2 Vp-p to 1.0 Vp-p, fmax = 30.0 MHz MAX.								
17	XB	Buffer output pin from reference oscillator								
18	VCC2	Supply voltage for PLL digital block (PLL 1ch, PLL 2ch in common)								
20	GND1	Ground pin of analog block and 2 prescalers								

OPERATE MODE	CONDITION TO OUTPUT LOCK	LOCK OUTPUT
SINGLE OPERATION	1 PLL LOCKED	LOW (SINK)
DUAL OPERATION	2 PLL LOCKED	

(In other case, LOK pin output high as unlock.)



**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C)**

Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC1</sub> , V <sub>CC2</sub> , V <sub>F0</sub>	-0.3 to +6.0	V
Circuit Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	40	mA
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opt</sub>	-35 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +125	°C

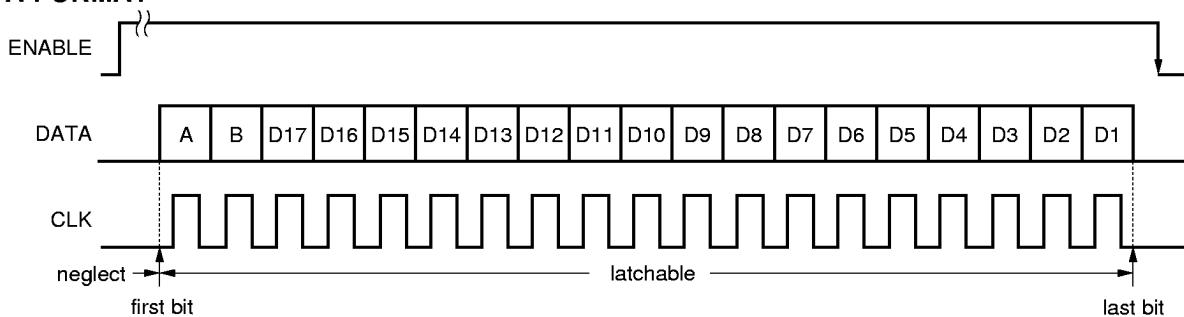
**RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	OPERATING RANGE	UNIT	Note
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC1</sub> , V <sub>CC2</sub> , V <sub>F0</sub>	1.8 to 2.0 to 5.5	V	V <sub>CC1</sub> = V <sub>CC2</sub>
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opt</sub>	-35 to +25 to +85	°C	—

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified; V<sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 to 5.5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = -35 to +85 °C)**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
Circuit Current 1 (OP1)	I <sub>CCOP1</sub>		2.7	4.1	mA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V, +25 °C, total current of single operation
Circuit Current 2 (OP2)	I <sub>CCOP2</sub>		4.3	6.6	mA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V, +25 °C, total current of dual operation
Circuit Current 3 (PS)	I <sub>CCPS</sub>	—	0	10	μA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V, total current during power saving (both channels: off)
Circuit Current 1' (OP1')	I <sub>CCOP1'</sub>		3.5	5.3	mA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, +25 °C, total current of single operation
Circuit Current 2' (OP2')	I <sub>CCOP2'</sub>		5.6	8.6	mA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, +25 °C, total current of dual operation
High Level Input Voltage	V <sub>H</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7		V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V	EN, CLK, DATA pins
Low Level Input Voltage	V <sub>L</sub>	-0.5		V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.3	V	EN, CLK, DATA pins
Input Operating Frequency	f <sub>in</sub>	200	—	550	MHz	V <sub>in</sub> = -12 to 0 dBm, @ pins 2 and 19
		80	—	200		V <sub>in</sub> = -8 to 0 dBm, @ pins 2 and 19 Note
Reference Frequency	f <sub>ref</sub>	—	—	30	MHz	V <sub>in</sub> = 0.2 to 1.0 V, @ pin 16
Crystal Oscillation Stability	X t stb	-4	—	+4	ppm	Application circuit: f <sub>ref</sub> = 21.25 MHz, V <sub>CC1</sub> , V <sub>CC2</sub> constant
Crystal Oscillation Rise Time	X t frt	—	10	20	ms	Application circuit: f <sub>ref</sub> = 21.25 MHz, ±4 ppm
Reference Oscillator Buffer Output Level	V xb		-3		dBm	Application circuit: f <sub>ref</sub> = 21.25 MHz, R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ
Charge Pump and FI pin Leak Current	C <sub>P</sub> LEAK	-20	0	20	nA	T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C, CP & FI pins, CP state: high impedance
Charge Pump Output Current 1	C <sub>P</sub> I <sub>000</sub>		10		μA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, CPH/L common, CP data: 000
Charge Pump Output Current 2	C <sub>P</sub> I <sub>001</sub>		30		μA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, CPH/L common, CP data: 001
Charge Pump Output Current 3	C <sub>P</sub> I <sub>010</sub>		100		μA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, CPH/L common, CP data: 010
Charge Pump Output Current 4	C <sub>P</sub> I <sub>100</sub>		300		μA	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, CPH/L common, CP data: 100
Charge Pump Output Voltage	C <sub>P</sub> V <sub>111</sub>	—	0.1		V	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, CP current = ±500 μA, CP data: 111
Phase difference allowance for lockup 1	LOPW <sub>00</sub>		5.0		μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, LO data: 00
Phase difference allowance for lockup 2	LOPW <sub>10</sub>		1.5		μs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, LO data: 10
Phase difference allowance for lockup 3	LOPW <sub>01</sub>		500		ns	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, LO data: 01
Phase difference allowance for lockup 4	LOPW <sub>11</sub>		150		ns	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V, LO data: 11
Clock Rate	Crat	1.0	—	—	μs	EN, CLK, DATA pins

**Note:** Refer to AC characteristic's Guaranteed operating range (page 12)

**DATA FORMAT**

**Note:** Data can be clocked in at falling edge of the CLK.  
Latest 19 bits data before EN:H → L can be latched.

**1. Relation between A, B data and setting data content**

A	B	Setting data content
0	0	PLL 1ch (2 pin input) N counter data
0	1	PLL 2ch (19 pin input) N counter data
1	0	Option data
1	1	Reference counter data (PLL 1ch, 2ch common)

**Remarks:** Stable operation against same N counter data latched.

**2. Counter data**

- A, B = 0, 0 or 0, 1

PLL1ch, 2ch N counter Number :  $N = D17 \times 2^{16} + D16 \times 2^{15} + D15 \times 2^{14} + D14 \times 2^{13} + D13 \times 2^{12} + D12 \times 2^{11} + D11 \times 2^{10} + D10 \times 2^9 + D9 \times 2^8 + D8 \times 2^7 + D7 \times 2^6 + D6 \times 2^5 + D5 \times 2^4 + D4 \times 2^3 + D3 \times 2^2 + D2 \times 2^1 + D1 \times 2^0$

**Note:** Continuous setting range = 4 096 to 131 071 ('1' should be set to any of D13 to D17 data.)

- A, B = 1, 1

Reference Counter Number :  $R = D11 \times 2^{11} + D10 \times 2^{10} + D9 \times 2^9 + D8 \times 2^8 + D7 \times 2^7 + D6 \times 2^6 + D5 \times 2^5 + D4 \times 2^4 + D3 \times 2^3 + D2 \times 2^2 + D1 \times 2^1$

**Note:** Setting range : 64 to 4 094 (Continuous even numbers can be set.)

**3. Option settings (A, B = 1, 0)**

<1> D1 to D6: Charge pump driving capability setting (CP data)

D3 (D6)	D2 (D5)	D1 (D4)	Charge pump driving capability		
			capability	Output Current	Output resistance Value
0	0	0	weak	10 $\mu$ A	100 k $\Omega$
0	0	1		30 $\mu$ A	33 k $\Omega$
0	1	0		100 $\mu$ A	10 k $\Omega$
0	1	1		130 $\mu$ A	7.7 k $\Omega$
1	0	0		300 $\mu$ A	3.3 k $\Omega$
1	0	1		330 $\mu$ A	3 k $\Omega$
1	1	0		400 $\mu$ A	2.5 k $\Omega$
1	1	1	strong	Voltage output	0.5 k $\Omega$

1 Output resistance values are typical at  $V_{CC} = 2$  V.

2 D1 to D3: PLL1ch data  
D4 to D6: PLL2ch data

<2> D7: Charge pump polarity (PLL 1ch, 2ch common)

D7	Input phase status against reference signal phase			Filter Type
	phase advanced	phase delayed	Synchronized	
0	Low	High	High impedance	Passive filter
1	High	Low	High impedance	Active filter

&lt;3&gt; D8, D9: Prescaler ON/OFF control

D8	D9	PLL1ch	PLL2ch
0	0	OFF	OFF
0	1	OFF	ON
1	0	ON	OFF
1	1	ON	ON

&lt;4&gt; D11, 12: Lock phase sensitivity setting (PLL1 ch, 2 ch in common)

D11	D12	Lock Phase sensitivity
0	0	5.0 $\mu$ s
1	0	1.5 $\mu$ s
0	1	500 ns
1	1	150 ns

\* Phase difference allowance for lock up, Input signal phase against reference signal phase.

&lt;5&gt; D10: Charge pump voltage/current output automatic control mode (PLL1ch, 2ch in common)

D10	CP data D1 to D3	Lock condition	PLL 1ch
0	except 111	UNLOCK	Current Output
		LOCK	
1	except 111	UNLOCK	Voltage Output
		LOCK	Current Output

\* CP data D4 to D6 : PLL 2ch

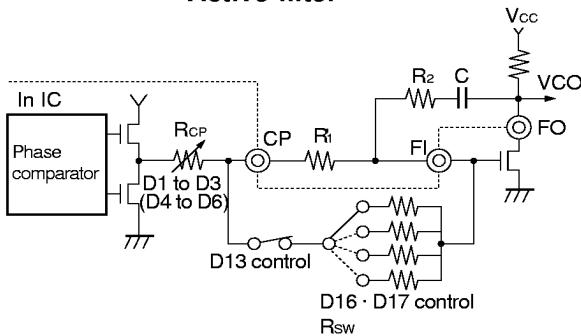
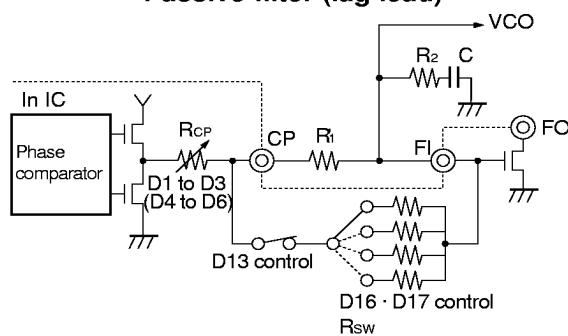
**Recommendable Application of CP V/I output control mode**

- External loop filter should be designed as minimum lock-up time at D1-D3, D4-D6 = (111).
- Desired C/N and loop cut-off frequency should be optimized with chosen CP current data 000 to 110. This mode is called 'fixed frequency mode'.
- On D10 = 1 setting, lock up mode and fixed frequency mode can be switched automatically.

&lt;6&gt; D13 to D17: Charge pump switch control (decreased lock up time) mode: PLL 1ch, PLL 2ch in common

- D13: charge pump switch control

D10	D13	CPSW
1	1	ON <sup>1</sup>
	0	OFF <sup>2</sup>
0	1	OFF <sup>2</sup>
	0	OFF <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>1 Output route can be controlled as 'CPSWout (Flpin) → CPout'.<sup>2</sup>2 CPout only**Active filter****Passive filter (lag lead)**

D14	D15	CPSW out polarity reverse time
0	0	1 time
0	1	2 times
1	0	4 times
1	1	8 times

After CPSW out polarity reverse time, output route will be switched from Fl pin to CP pin.

D16	D17	CPSW resistance: Rsw (MOS: ON resistance)
0	0	150 $\Omega$
0	1	500 $\Omega$
1	0	1.5 k $\Omega$
1	1	5.0 k $\Omega$

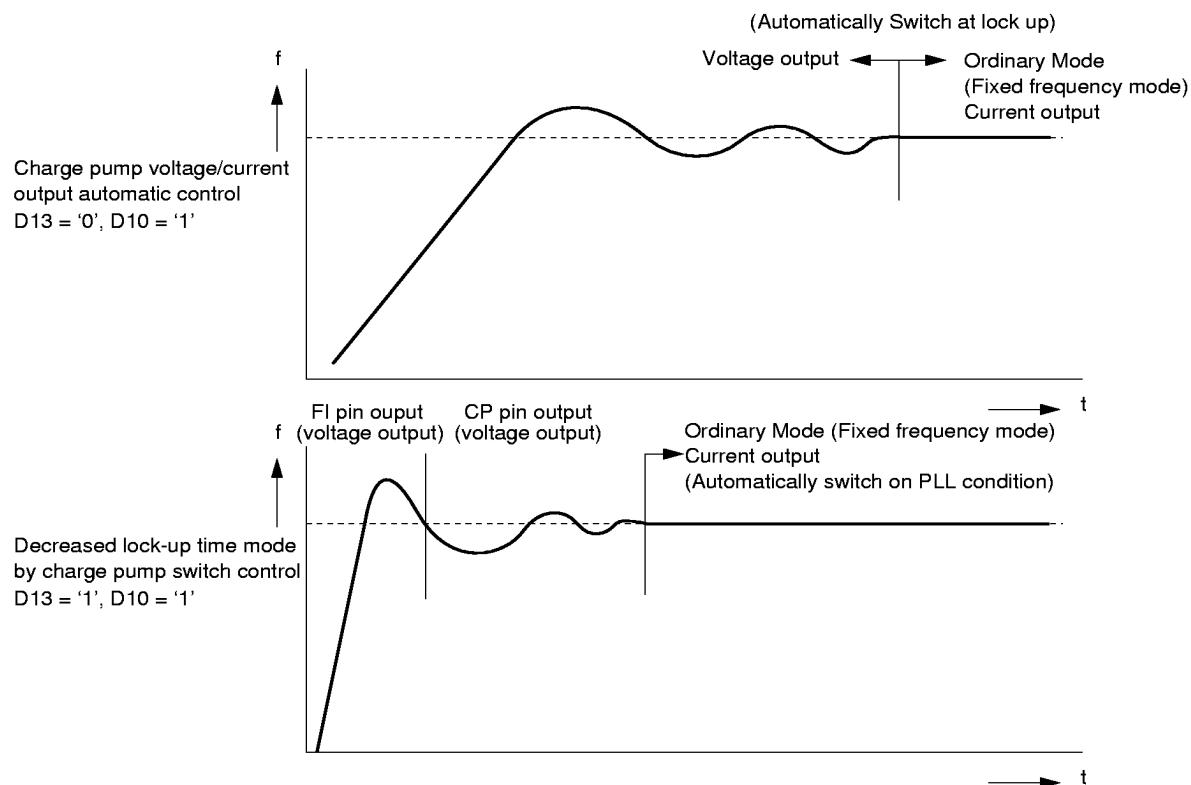
**Recommendable Application of decreased lock up time by CPSW control mode**

This mode can realize faster lock up than CP V/I output control mode.

- For sweep to adjacent frequency, CP V/I output control mode should be used.
- For rise-up from power save mode, decreased lock up time mode should be used.
- Charge pump switch resistance should be chosen at (D10, D13) = (1, 1), (D14, D15) = (0, 0).
- After charge pump switch resistance is fixed, polarity reverse time should be chosen.

**Note:** On passive filter application, Fl pin should be used as a charge pump switch output pin.

## SCHEMATICS FOR LOCKUP MOVEMENT



## NOTICE FOR DESIGNING LOOP FILTER

For automatic switching on decreased lock up time mode, loop filter should be designed to suppress fluctuation of the loop gain among three modes. For example, the CP-FI resistor ( $R'_1$ ) may be determined as 10 k $\Omega$  to 30 k $\Omega$ .

## TEST MODE SETTING

1. Test mode can be set at  $(V_{CC2} - \text{other bias}) \geq 1.5 \text{ V}$

For example, other bias = 2 V,  $V_{CC2} = 3.5 \text{ V}$ .

2. Test mode gives us operation monitoring of each block as follows:

<1> Test mode 1

- PLL 1ch's prescaler – Output frequency of  $IN_1$  input/65 can be monitored at TEST pin.

<2> Test mode 2

- PLL 2ch's prescaler – Output frequency of  $IN_2$  input/65 can be monitored at TEST pin.

<3> Test mode 3

- This test mode can make PLL Lock and following operation monitor.
  - Charge pump circuit - Enforced high impedance outputs from CP pin to measure the leakage.
  - Charge pump switch circuit - When 16 or more signals are input to the CLK pin, the Charge pump switch (FI pin) changes from ON to OFF (open).

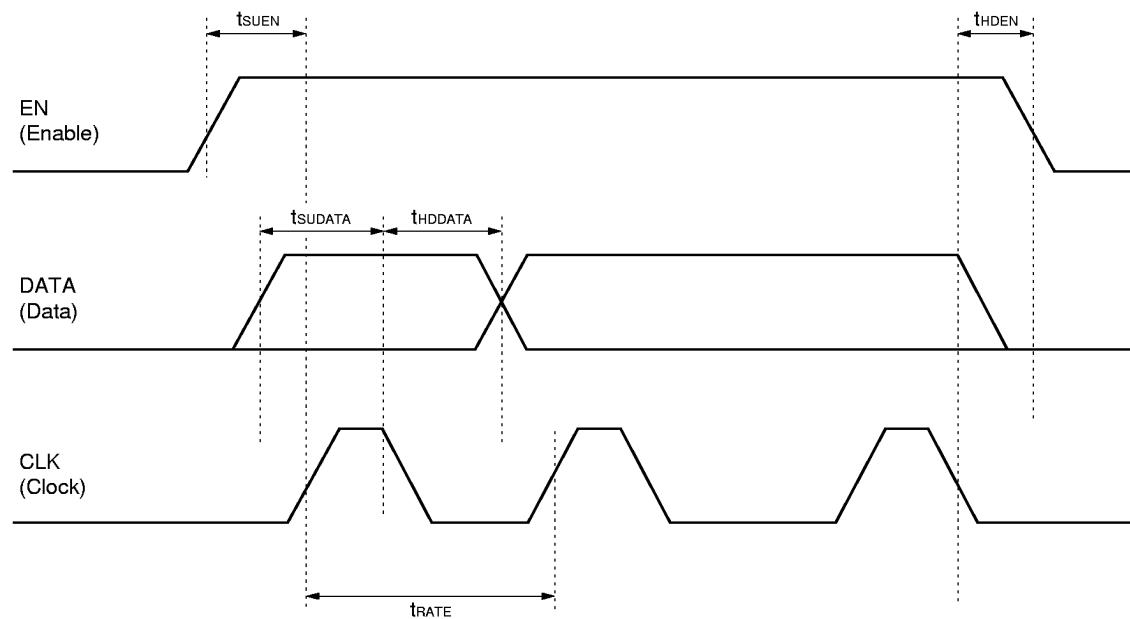
CLK pin input count signal	CPSW (FI pin)	LOK pin
16 or over	OFF (open)	Low
less than 16	ON	High

- Lock detection circuit - When 16 or more signals are input to the CLK pin, the lock pin turns ON (L).

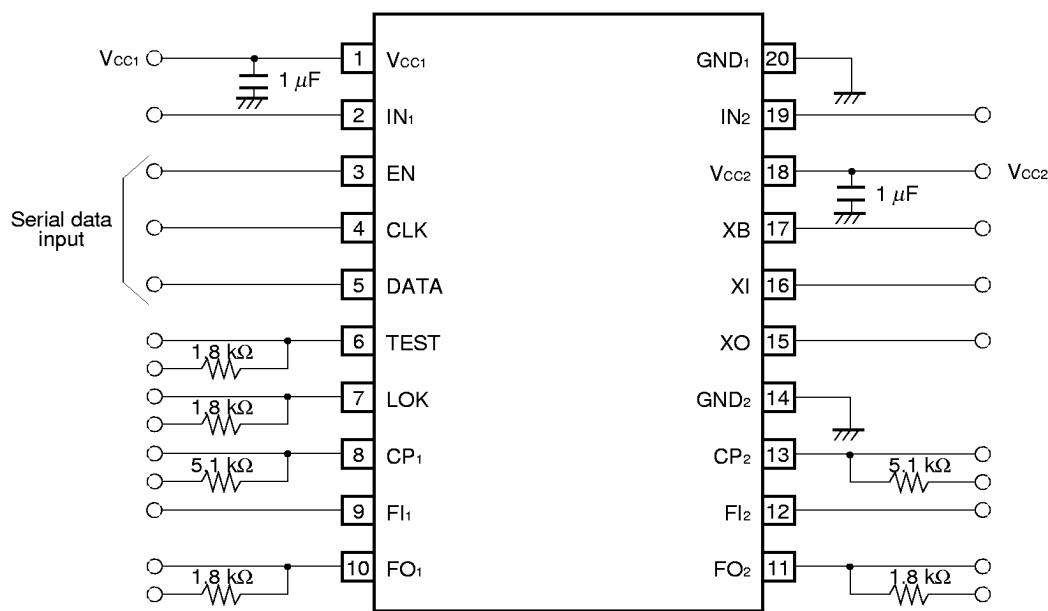
## TEST MODES SETTING TABLE

Block name	Test mode condition setting			CLK pin	TEST pin	Other monitor pin
	Setting mode	EN pin	DATA pin			
PLL 1 ch's prescaler	Test Mode 1	H	L	–	$IN_1/65$	–
PLL 2 ch's prescaler	Test Mode 2	L	H	–	$IN_2/65$	–
Change pump circuit	Test Mode 3	H	H	–	–	CP pin: High impedance output
Charge pump switch circuit	Test Mode 3	H	H	16 count signal	–	Switch control between CP and FI pins
Lock detection circuit	Test Mode 3	H	H	16 count signal	–	LOK pin : Low at Lock up

## SERIAL DATA INPUT TIMING



Parameter	Specification
EN set up time	$t_{SUEN} \geq 500 \text{ ns}$
EN hold time	$t_{HDEN} \geq 500 \text{ ns}$
DATA set up time	$t_{SDATA} \geq 100 \text{ ns}$
DATA hold time	$t_{HDDATA} \geq 100 \text{ ns}$
CLK rate	$1 \mu\text{s} \leq t_{RATE} \leq 1 \text{ s}$

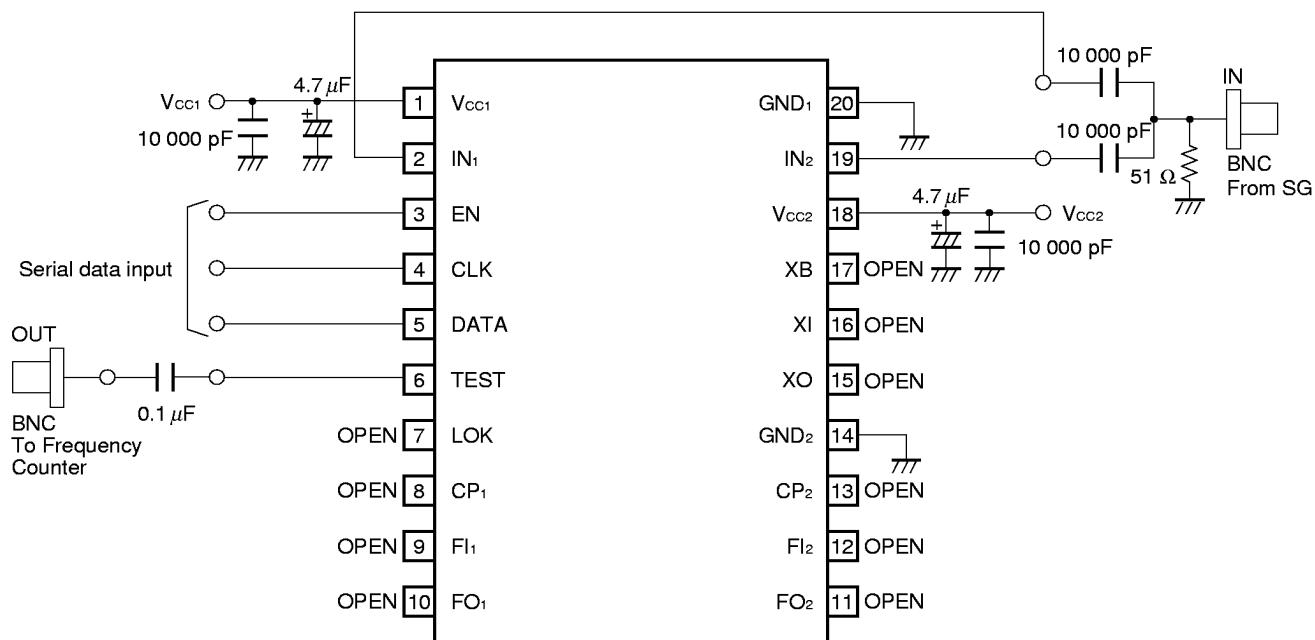
**TEST CIRCUIT****1. DC measurement circuit**

## Supply current measurement flow

1. Supply power ( $V_{CC1}$ ,  $V_{CC2}$  ON). Except for  $V_{CC1}$ ,  $V_{CC2}$ ,  $GND_1$ ,  $GND_2$ ,  $EN$ ,  $CLK$  and  $DATA$  pins should be opened.
2. Serial data input to 3, 4, and 5 pin. Prescaler operation should be set with option data D8 and D9.
3. Measure the supply current of  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$ .

**ATTENTION** Serial data must be input for correct measurement. If you did not input serial data, measurement would be failed and show undesired value.

## 2. AC measurement circuit



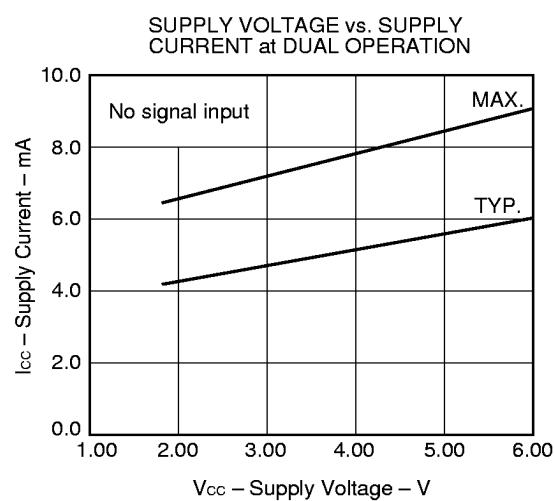
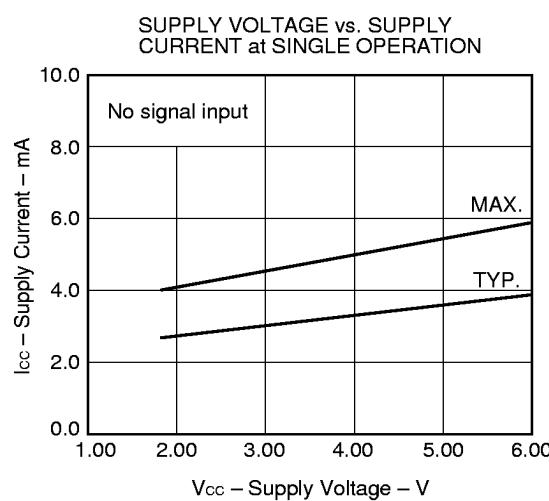
Input response of internal prescaler measurement flow.

1. Supply power ( $V_{CC1}$ ,  $V_{CC2}$  ON).
2. Serial data input to 3, 4, and 5 pin.  
[Command as dual operation with option data D8 and D9.]
3. Set TEST mode.  
 $V_{CC2} = V_{CC1} + 2$  (Other bias =  $V_{CC1}$ )
4. The 1ch (IN1) or 2ch (IN2) prescaler output can be monitored at TEST pin. (See the table below.)

EN (3 pin) input	DATA (5 pin) input	TEST (6 pin)
H	L	1ch prescaler output
L	H	2ch prescaler output

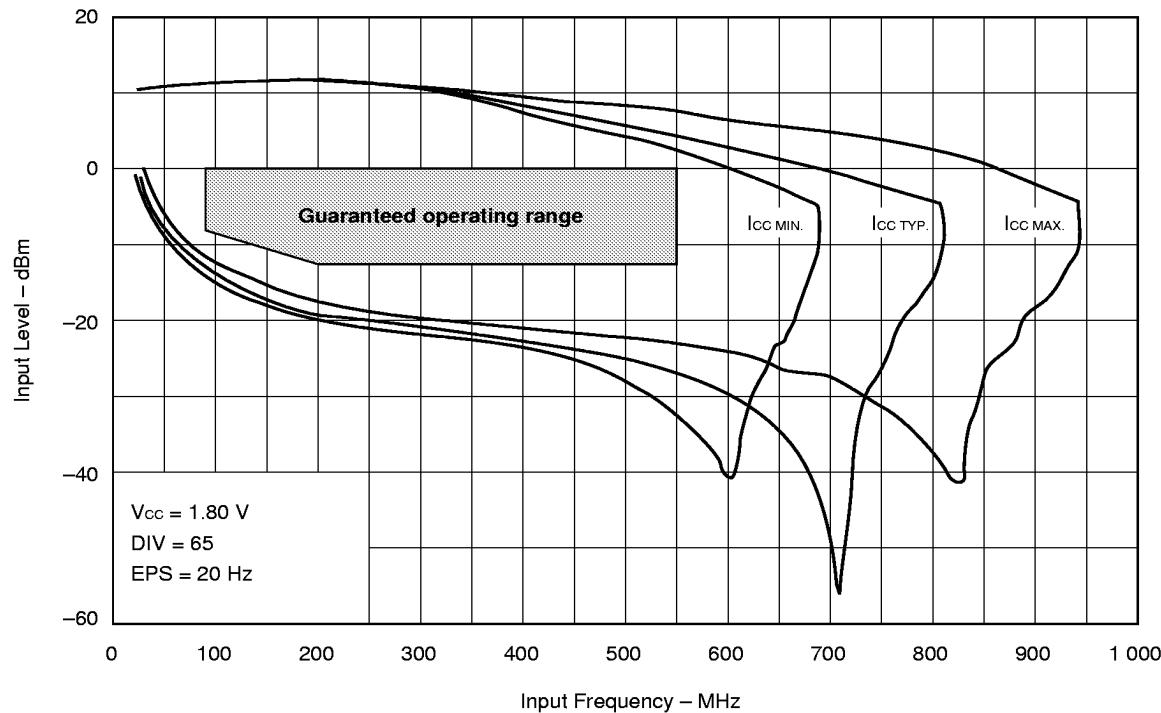
CHARACTERISTICS CURVES ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

## DC characteristics

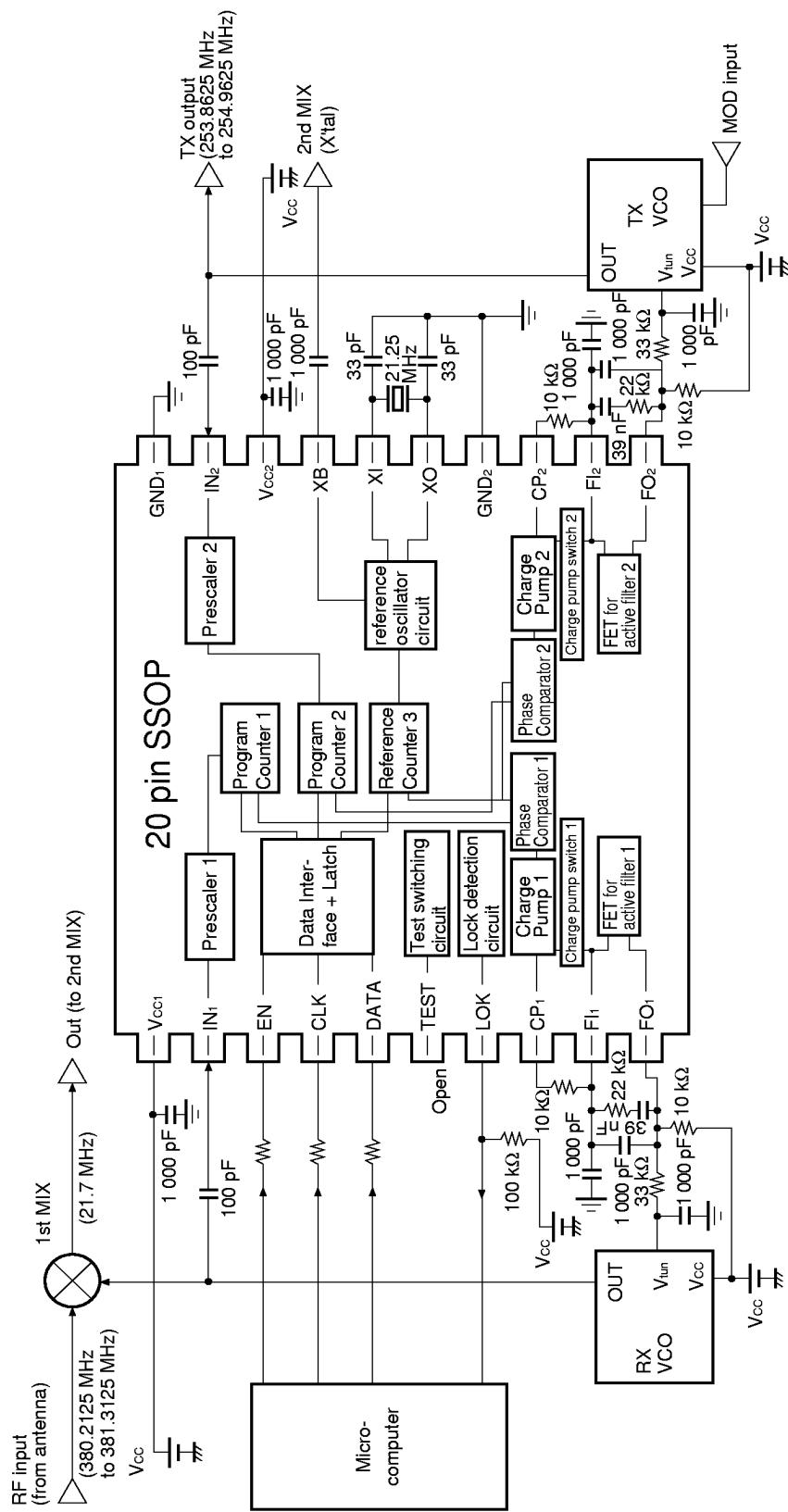


## AC characteristics

INPUT RESPONSE OF INTERNAL PRESCALER (PLL1ch, 2ch in common)



## APPLICATION CIRCUIT EXAMPLE (Example for hand-held set of analog cordless phone)



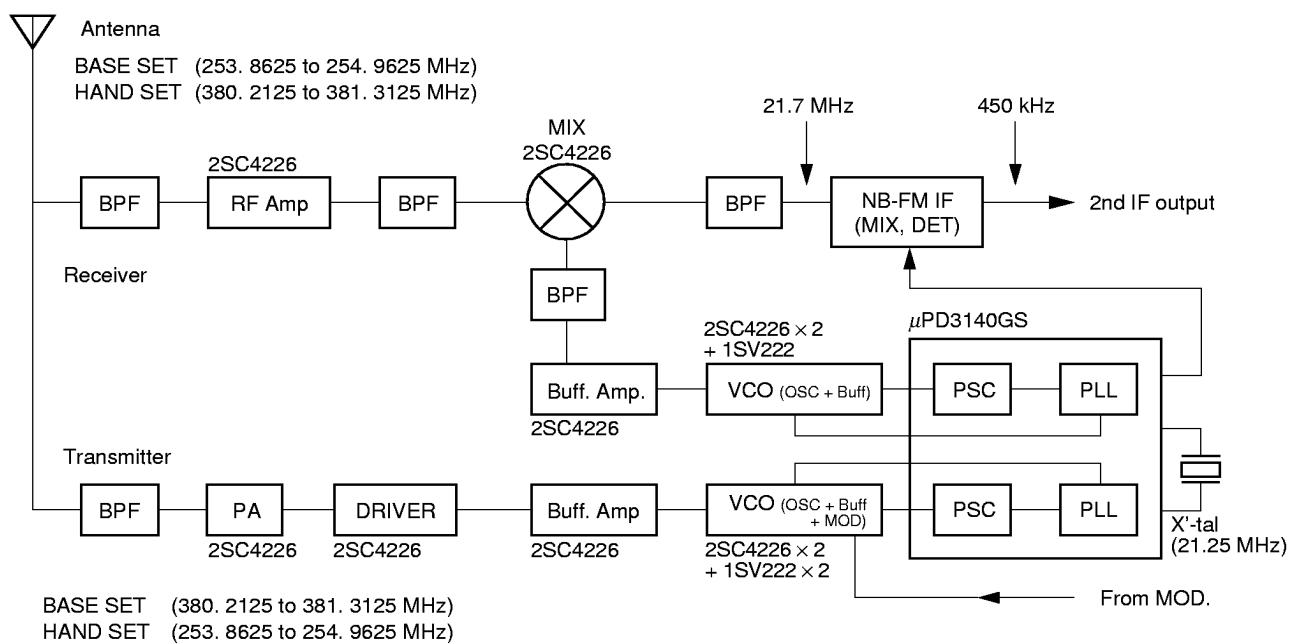
The application circuits and their parameters are for references only and are not intended for use in actual design-in's.

## SELECTOR GUIDE OF DUAL PLL FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER LSI FAMILY FOR CORDLESS TELEPHONE

Item \ IC number	μPD2840GS	μPD2842GS	μPD2843GS	μPD2844BGS	μPD2844BGS(1)	μPD3140GS					
Reference counter number	Fixed (1 024)		Variable (2 to 4 096)	Variable (4 to 8 192) <b>Note:</b> Even number only.		Variable (64 to 4 094) <b>Note:</b> Even number only.					
Charge pump output mode	Current output type (Fixed)		Current Output type (Programmable)		Current output Voltage output (Programmable)						
Charge pump output phase polarity	Advanced	HIGH	LOW	Polarity can be switched. (Programmable)							
	Delayed	LOW	HIGH								
	Synchronized	High impedance									
External low-pass filter type	• Passive main		• Active • Passive								
Low-pass filter FET (for active filter)	None (External)		Equipped								
Reference oscillator buffer output	None (external if necessary)				Equipped						
High-speed lockup charge pump switch	None				Equipped						
Lock sensitivity data setting	None (Fixed at 500 ns)				Programmable (4 stages)						
Data reset latch type	Yes				No. Stable operation against same N counter data latched.						
Supply voltage	2.2 to 5.5 V			2.0 to 5.5 V	1.8 to 5.5 V						
Package	20 pin SOP (300 mil)			20 pin SSOP (300 mil)							

μPD3140GS is recommendable due to the most excellent performance.

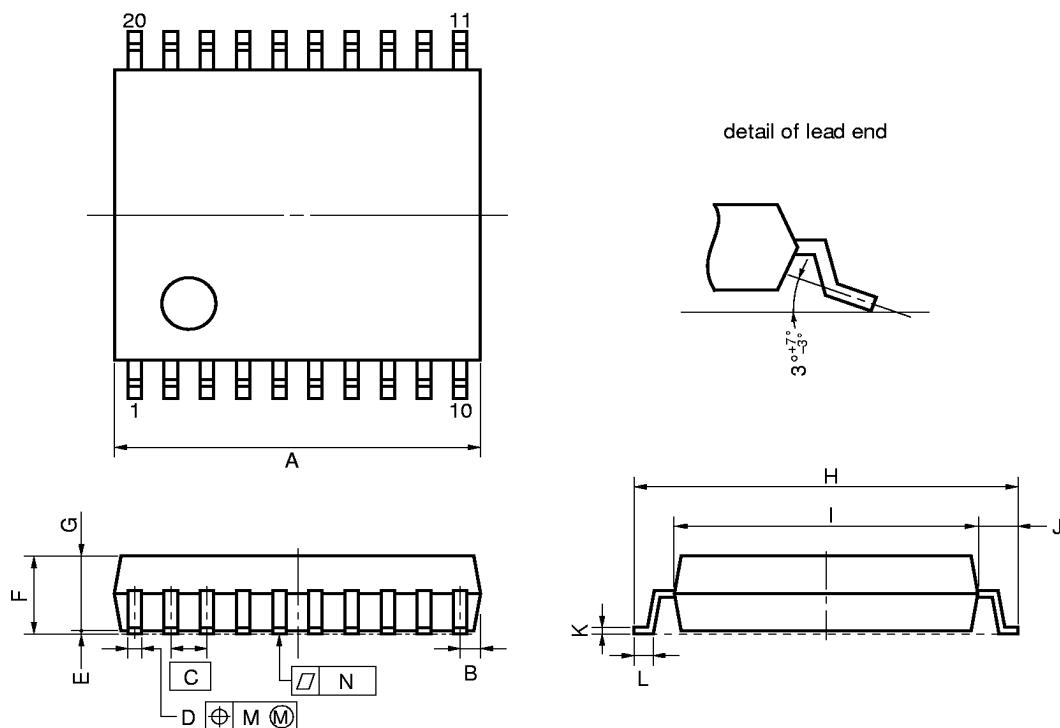
**SCHEMATIC BLOCK DIAGRAM FOR 200 MHz to 400 MHz WIRELESS SYSTEM (Example of Japanese analog cordless telephone)**



**APPLICATION SYSTEM EXAMPLES**

- Japanese analog cordless telephone
- Low-power transceiver
- VHF band radio communication system
- RF remote controller
- CT1/CT2 cordless telephone (doubler type)
- PHS/DECT digital cordless telephone (for 2nd PLL)
- Analog/digital cellular (for 2nd PLL)

## 20 PIN PLASTIC SHRINK SOP (300 mil) (Unit : mm)

**NOTE**

Each lead centerline is located within 0.12 mm (0.005 inch) of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.

P20GM-65-300B-2

ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
A	7.00 MAX.	0.276 MAX.
B	0.575 MAX.	0.023 MAX.
C	0.65 (T.P.)	0.026 (T.P.)
D	$0.30 \pm 0.10$	$0.012^{+0.004}_{-0.005}$
E	$0.125 \pm 0.075$	$0.005 \pm 0.003$
F	2.0 MAX.	0.079 MAX.
G	1.7	0.067
H	$8.1 \pm 0.3$	$0.319 \pm 0.012$
I	$6.1 \pm 0.2$	$0.240 \pm 0.008$
J	$1.0 \pm 0.2$	$0.039^{+0.009}_{-0.008}$
K	$0.15^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$	$0.006^{+0.004}_{-0.002}$
L	$0.5 \pm 0.2$	$0.020^{+0.008}_{-0.009}$
M	0.12	0.005
N	0.10	0.004

## RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS

This product should be soldered in the following recommended conditions. Other soldering methods and conditions than the recommended conditions are to be consulted with our sales representatives.

### $\mu$ PD3140GS

Soldering method	Soldering conditions	Symbol
Infrared ray reflow	Package peak temperature: 235 °C, Hour: within 30 s. (more than 210 °C), Time: 2 times, Limited days: no. *	IR35-00-2
VPS	Package peak temperature: 215 °C, Hour: within 40 s. (more than 200 °C), Time: 2 times, Limited days: no. *	VP15-00-2
Pin part heating	Pin area temperature: less than 300 °C, Hour: within 3 s./pin. Limited days: no. *	

\*: It is the storage days after opening a dry pack, the storage conditions are 25 °C, less than 65 % RH.

**Note 1.** Apply only a single process at once (except the pin part heating method.)

For details of recommended soldering conditions for surface mounting, refer to information document  
SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY MANUAL (C10535EJ7V0IF00)

## NOTE ON CORRECT USE

- (1) Observe precautions for handling because of electrostatic sensitive devices.
- (2) Connect a bypass capacitor (e.g. 1 000 pF) to the Vcc pin.
- (3) External R, C values of loop filter should be determined according to the VCO specifications.
- (4) Form a ground pattern as wide as possible to minimize ground impedance.
- (5) After initial Vcc supplying, serial data should be input immediately. (Before serial data input, LSI operation is unstable or undesired.)

For details of application circuit example and setting data, refer to application note 'USAGE AND APPLICATION OF  $\mu$ PD3140GS'.