

### **FEATURES**

- All Electromagnetic Oscillators and Filters
- **Compensation for Temperature Drift**
- Voltage Regulators for Improved Stability
- 16 Bit Tuning Resolution
- **Remote Device/Driver Location**

## **YIG DEVICE (RS SERIES) DRIVERS** SERIAL REMOTE SERIES FOR ELECTROMAGNETIC DEVICES .5-50 GHz



#### DESCRIPTION

All Micro Lambda Electromagnetic YIG Devices are available with remotely located serial driver circuits. These drivers eliminate the need for customers to design or develop their own circuits and sophisticated test and alignment procedures. These remote drivers can be aligned at Micro Lambda's factory to ensure peak performance. Alignment and compensation with the particular YIG Device can be maximized down to the component level.

All drivers in this series provide input voltage regulators, reverse voltage/dataline protection and compensation circuits to improve frequency drift. All voltages required by the YIG Device, except the heater inputs are supplied by the voltage regulators.

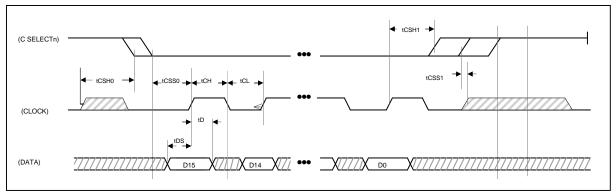
COMMERCIAL SERIAL DRIVERS	.5-50 GHz YIG DEVICE, SERIAL SERIES		
DRIVER INPUT & RESPONSE	SPECIFICATION	( 0 to + 65 deg. C )	
Tuning Command	Start Word (all 0's) = Lowest Frequency Stop Word (all 1's) = Highest Frequency		
Tuning Resolution	16 BIT Positive Logic (Fmax-Fmin)/65,535 Resolution		
Frequency Accuracy (Note 1)	YIG Device Accuracy +2 MHz		
(excluding hysteresis)	, ,		
Tuning Speed	5 mSec for 1 GHz step	to within +/-10 MHz.	
Main Driver Inputs			
Supply Voltage & Current (Note 2)			
+15 V +/5 V	Device Tuning Current + 100 mA, Max.		
-15 V +/5 V	100 mA, (Plus Oscillator –5 Vdc Current if any) Max.		
Supply Voltage Pushing	+/2%MHz Max. @ .5Vdc (2-3000 kHz)		
Supply Voltage Ripple	10 mV Ripple Pk-Pk from 2 kHz to 3 MHz		
Ground	Chassis Ground		
YIG Heater Voltage & Current (Note 3)	750 mA surge for 2 seconds, 150 mA steady state		
+24 Vdc ±4 Vdc	Polarity independent: ±12 Vdc or ±15 Vdc acceptable		
Digital Interface	The MLWI digital driver interface is a standard 3-wire connection com- patable with SPI/QSPI/MICROWIRE interfaces. The 3-wire serial inter- face will operate in a 5V or 3.3V logic system. The chip-select input (CSELECTn) frames the serial data loading at the data input pin (DATA). Immediately following CSELECTn's high-to-low transition, the data is shifted synchronously and latched into the input register on the rising edge of the serial-clock input (CLOCK). After 16 data bits have been loaded into the serial input register, it transfers its contents to the DAC latch on CSELECTn's low-to-high transition (Figure 2). Note that if CSE- LECTn does not remain low during the entire 16 CLOCK cycles, data will be corrupted. In this case, reload the DAC latch with a new 16-bit word.		
Power-On Reset	The MLWI digital driver has a power-on reset circuit to set the DAC's output to OV(F-min) in unipolar mode when VDD is first applied. This ensures that unwanted DAC output voltages will not occur immediately following a system power-up, such as after power loss.		

Note 1: Accuracy Includes Temperature Drift & Linearity. 2. Some YIG Devices require higher voltages - Check with factory.

3. See particular YIG Device specification for heater current requirements.

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# SERIAL REMOTE SERIES (RS-SERIES) - CONT.



# **Serial Interface Timing Diagrams**

Figure 1. Timing Diagram

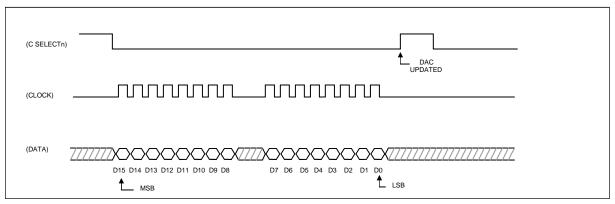


Figure 2. 3-Wire Interface Timing Diagram

## TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN TYP MAX	UNITS
CLOCK Frequency	fCLK		10	MHz
CLOCK Pulse Width High	tCH		45	ns
CLOCK Pulse Width Low	tCL		45	ns
CSn Low to CLOCK High Setup	tCSS0		45	ns
CSn High to CLOCK High Setup	tCSS1		45	ns
CLOCK High to CSn Low Hold	tCSH0		30	ns
CLOCK High to CSn High Hold	tCSH1		45	ns
DATA to CLOCK High Setup	tDS		40	ns
DATA to CLOCK High Hold	tDH		0	ns
VDD High to CSn Low (power-up delay)			20	μs

