



General Information

Model 7141-420, Dual Digital Transceiver with Wideband DDC and Interpolation Filter cores, is a complete software radio system in PMC/XMC format. It includes two A/D and two D/A converters for connecting to HF or IF ports of a communications or radar system.

The 7141-420 receiver section features two LTC2255 125 MHz 14-bit A/D converters and one TI GC4016 quad multiband digital downconverter. The digital outputs of the A/Ds are delivered to the Virtex-II Pro FPGA and to other module resources including the GC4016 which supports a decimation range from 32 to 16,384. For an A/D sample clock frequency of 100 MHz, the output bandwidth for each of the four channels ranges from 2.5 MHz down to 5 kHz. By combining two or four channels, decimations of 16 or 8 can be achieved for an output bandwidth of up to 5 or 10 MHz, respectively.

For applications that require even wider bandwidths, the module includes Pentek's GateFlow Installed Core 420 high-performance wideband DDC, similar in functionality to the GC1012 but with enhanced performance, and an interpolation filter that extends the range of the DAC5686 D/A converter.

Core 420 Wideband Downconverter

Like the GC4016, the Core 420 downconverter translates any frequency band within the input bandwidth range down to zero frequency. A complex FIR low pass filter then removes any out of band frequency components. An output decimator and formatter deliver output data in either real or complex representation.

An input gain block scales both I and Q data streams by a 16-bit gain term. The

NCO provides over 118 dB spurious-free dynamic range (SFDR).

The mixer utilizes four 18x18-bit multipliers to handle the complex inputs from the NCO and the complex data input samples. The FIR filter is capable of storing and utilizing up to four independent sets of 18-bit coefficients for each decimation value. These coefficients are user-programmable using RAM structures within the FPGA.

Two identical Core 420 DDCs are factory installed in the 7141-420 FPGA. The decimation settings of 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and 64 provide output bandwidths from 40 MHz down to 1.25 MHz for an A/D sampling rate of 100 MHz. It also delivers better stopband rejection than the GC4016 in combined channel modes.

A multiplexer in front of the Core 420 DDCs allows data to be sourced from either the A/D converters or from the output of the GC4016, extending the maximum cascaded decimation factor to 1,048,576.

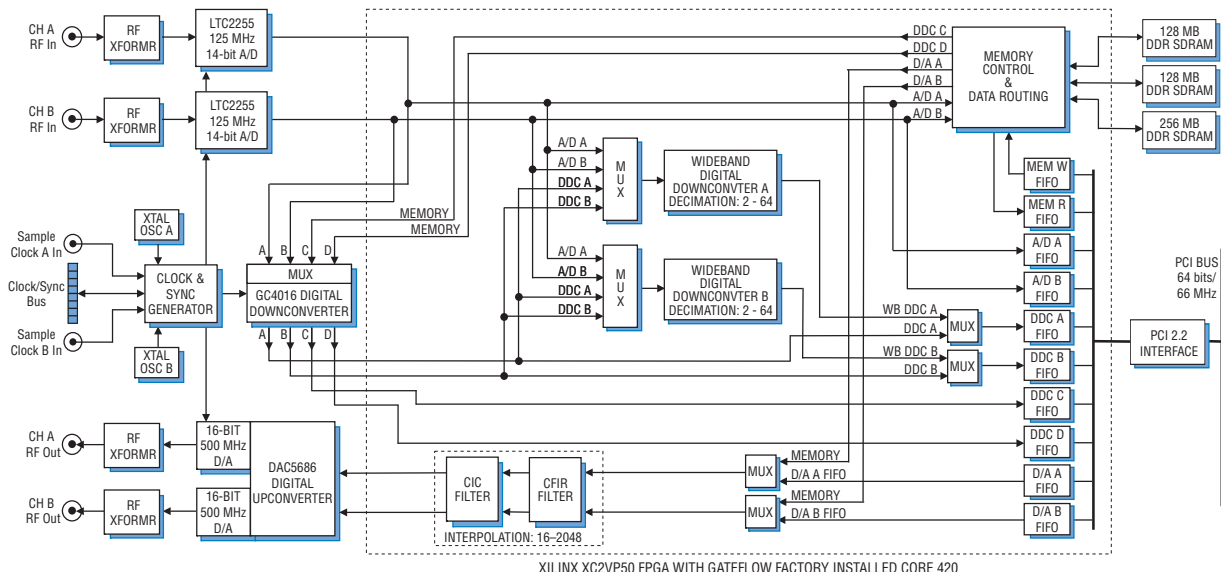
Core 420 Interpolation Filter

The interpolation filter included in the 420 Core, expands the interpolation factor from 2 to 32,768 programmable in steps of 2, and relieves the host processor from performing upsampling tasks. Including the DUC, the maximum interpolation factor is 16,384 which matches the maximum decimation of the GC4016 narrowband DDC.

In addition to the Core 420, all the standard features of the 7141-420 are retained including D/A waveform generator mode, all data routing and formatting, and delay and transient capture memory. ➤

Features

- GateFlow Core 420, two high-performance wideband DDCs and interpolation filter, factory-installed
- Extended DDC decimation range of 2 to 1,048,576
- Extended DDC bandwidth range of 40 MHz to 76.3 Hz
- Extended DUC interpolation range of 2 to 32,768
- Extended DUC bandwidth range of 40 MHz to 2.44 kHz
- **Conduction-cooled version available with Model 7141-703**



XMC Interface

Model 7141-420 complies with the VITA 42.0 XMC specification for carrier boards. This emerging standard provides, among others, for a 4X link with a 3.125 GHz bit clock between the XMC module and the carrier board. With two 4X links, the 7141-420 achieves 2.5 GB/sec streaming data transfer rate independent of the PCI interface and supports switched fabric protocols such as Serial RapidIO and PCI Express.

► Clocking and Synchronization

Two independent internal timing buses can provide either a single clock or two different clock rates for the input and output signals.

Each timing bus includes a clock, a sync, and a gate or trigger signal. Signals from either Timing Bus A or B can be selected as the timing source for the A/Ds, the downconverter, the upconverter and the D/As.

Two external reference clocks are accepted, one for each timing bus and two internal clocks may be used for each timing bus.

A front panel 26-pin LVDS Clock/Sync connector allows multiple modules to be synchronized. In the slave mode, it accepts differential LVDS inputs that drive the clock, sync and gate signals for the two internal timing buses.

In the master mode, the LVDS bus can drive one or both sets of timing signals from the two internal timing buses for synchronizing multiple modules.

Up to seven slave 7141-420's, can be driven from the LVDS bus master, supporting synchronous sampling and sync functions across all connected modules. Up to 80 modules may be synchronized with a Model 9190 Clock and Sync Generator.

Memory Resources

Three independent banks of SDRAM are available to the FPGA. Built-in memory functions include an A/D data transient capture mode with pre- and post-triggering; a D/A waveform generator mode; and an A/D data delay mode for applications such as tracking receivers.

PCI Interface

Model 7141-420 includes an industry-standard interface fully compliant with PCI 2.2 bus specifications. The interface includes nine separate DMA controllers for efficient transfers to and from the module. Data widths of 32 or 64 bits and data rates of 33 or 66 MHz are supported.

Specifications

Analog Signal Inputs

Input Type: Transformer-coupled, front panel female MMCX connectors
Transformer Type: Coil Craft WBC1-1TLB
Full Scale Input: +10 dBm into 50 ohms
3 dB Passband: 250 kHz to 300 MHz

A/D Converters

Type: Linear Technology LTC2255
Sampling Rate: 1 MHz to 125 MHz
Internal Clock: Crystal oscillator A or B
External Clock: 1 to 125 MHz
Resolution: 14 bits

Digital Downconverter

Type: TI/Graychip GC4016
Decimation: 32 to 16,384; with channel combining mode: 8 or 16
Data Source: A/D, FPGA, or PCI interface
Control Source: FPGA or PCI interface
Output: Parallel complex data
Receiver Bypass Mode: Data from the A/Ds can be written directly into the FPGAs at a rate equal to the A/D clock decimated by any integer between 1 and 4096

Front Panel Analog Signal Outputs

Output Type: Transformer-coupled, front panel female MMCX connectors
Full Scale Output: +4 dBm into 50 ohms
3 dB Passband: 60 kHz to 300 MHz

Digital Upconverter

Type: TI DAC5686
Input Bandwidth: 40 MHz, max.
Output IF: DC to 160 MHz
Output Signal: Analog, real or quadrature
Sampling Rate: 320 MHz, max; 500 MHz max. with upconversion disabled
Resolution: 16 bits

Clock Sources: Selectable from onboard A or B crystal oscillators, external or LVDS clocks

External Clocks

Type: Front panel female MMCX connector, sine wave, 0 to +10 dBm, AC-coupled, 50 ohms

Sync/Gate Bus: 26-pin connector, dual clock/sync/gate input/output LVDS buses; one sync/gate input TTL signal

Field Programmable Gate Array

Type: Xilinx Virtex-II Pro XC2VP50

Memory

DDR SDRAM: 512 MB in three banks
FLASH: One bank of 16 MB.

PCI Interface

PCI Bus: 64-bit, 66 MHz (also supports 32-bit and/or 33 MHz)
Local Bus: 64-bit, 66 MHz
DMA: 9 channel demand-mode and chaining controller

Environmental (Commercial version)

Operating Temp: 0° to 50° C
Storage Temp: -20° to 90° C
Relative Humidity: 0 to 95%, non-cond.
Size: Standard PMC module, 2.91 in. x 5.87 in.

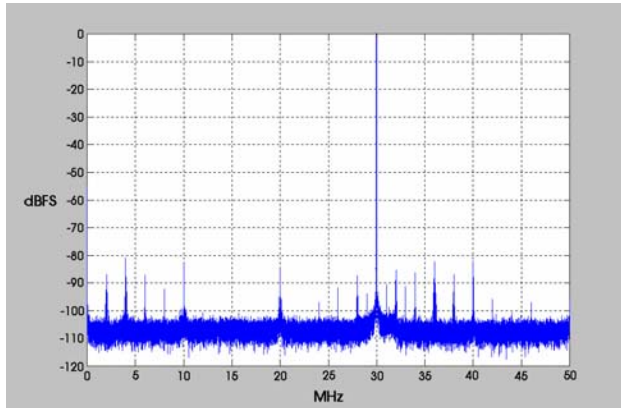
Ordering Information

Model	Description
7141-420	GateFlow Transceiver with two Wideband DDCs and Interpolation Filter factory-installed - PMC/XMC

Contact Pentek for available options

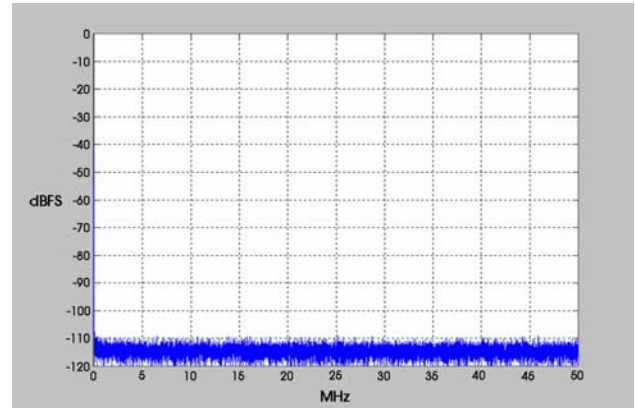
A/D Performance

Spurious Free Dynamic Range



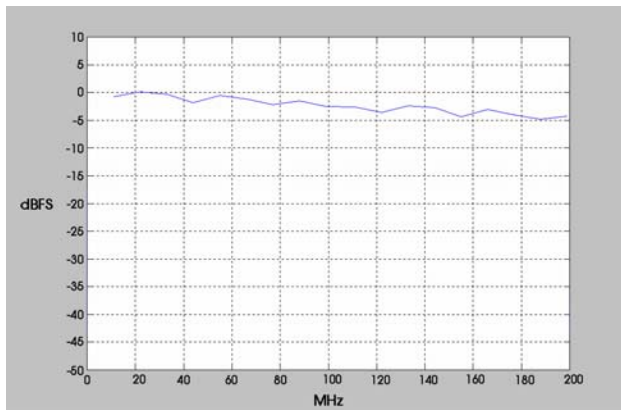
$f_{in} = 70 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 100 \text{ MHz}$

Spurious Pick-up



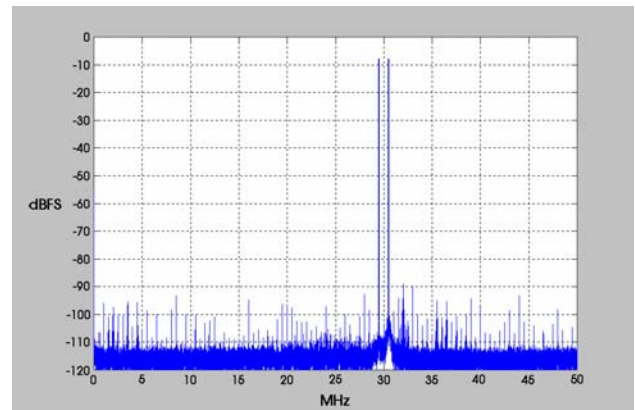
$f_s = 100 \text{ MHz}, 32k \text{ point FFT}, 8 \text{ averages}$

Input Frequency Response



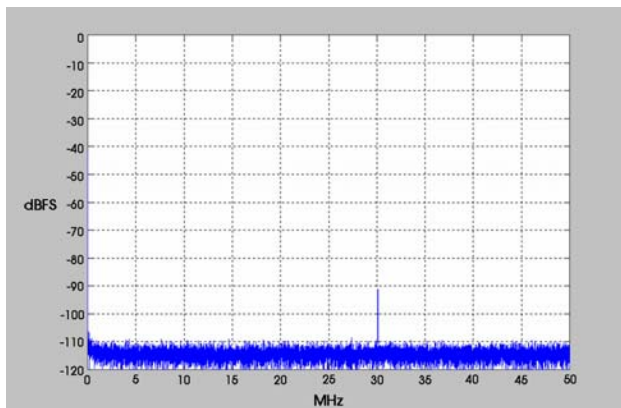
$f_s = 100 \text{ MHz}$

Two-Tone SFDR



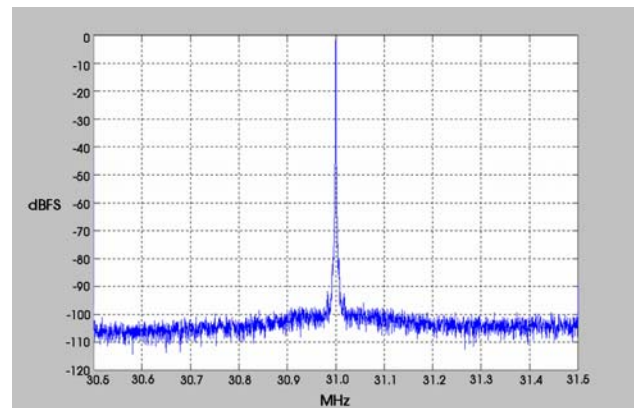
$f_1 = 29.5 \text{ MHz}, f_2 = 30.5 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 100 \text{ MHz}$

Crosstalk



$f_{in \text{ Ch2}} = 69 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 100 \text{ MHz}, \text{ Ch 1 shown}$

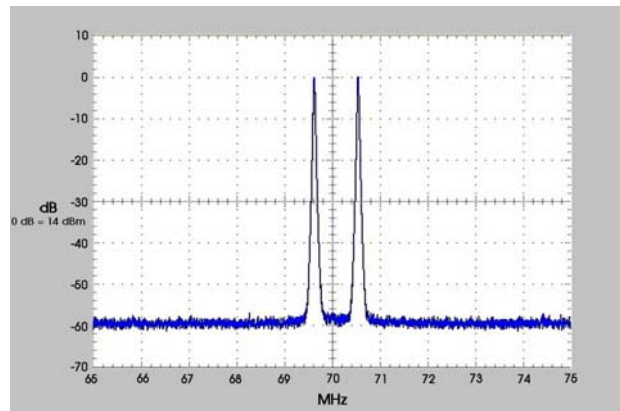
Phase Noise



$f_{in} = 69 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 100 \text{ MHz}$
Phase Noise @ 100 kHz = $-102 - 10 \cdot \log(610) = -129.8 \text{ dB/Hz}$

D/A Performance

Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion



$f_1 = 69.5 \text{ MHz}$, $f_2 = 70.5 \text{ MHz}$, $f_s = 100 \text{ MHz}$