FM IF detector for cordless phones **BA4116FV**

The BA4116FV is an IC with mixing circuit, IF circuit, FM detector circuit, RSSI circuit, and noise detector circuit. As it can operate at low voltages, it is ideal for use in cordless phones.

Applications

Cordless phones, amateur short wave radios, and other portable wireless equipment

Features

- Input frequencies of 10MHz to 150MHz can be accommodated.
- 2) Low-voltage operation. (1.8 to 5.5V)
- 3) Excellent temperature characteristic.

- 4) High sensitivity; 12dB SINAD sensitivity = 8dB μ VEMF (50 Ω)
- 5) High intercept point. (-11dBm)
- 6) Small package used. (0.65mm pitch)

● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

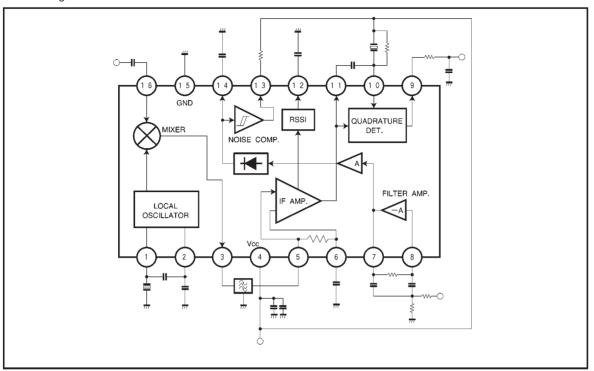
Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage	Vcc	7.0	V
Power dissipation	Pd	350*	mW
Operating temperature	Topr	−30~+85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	−55∼+125	°C

^{*} Reduced by 3.5mW for each increase in Ta of 1℃ over 25℃.

■Recommended operating conditions (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltage	Vcc	1.8	2.0	5.5	٧

■Block diagram



Pin descriptions

Pin No.	Function	Internal peripheral circuit	Pin voltage with no signal (V)
1	Local oscillator pin (base) Connect crystal resonator and capacitor	1 Vcc	Vcc
2	Local oscillator pin (emitter) Connect capacitor or input local signal from external oscillator	6p to MIXER	Vcc-0.75
3	Mixer output pin Connect ceramic filter; output impedance is 1.8 $k\Omega$	1.6k	Vcc-1.33
4	Vcc pin		Vcc
5	IF amplifier input pin Connect ceramic filter; input impedance is 1.8 kΩ	1.8k	Vcc-0.33
6	IF amplifier bypass pin Connect capacitor	6 8 8	Vcc-0.33

Pin No.	Function	Internal peripheral circuit	Pin voltage with no signal (V)
7	Filter amplifier output pin Connect CR network	7 Vcc	0.70
8	Filter amplifier input pin Connect CR network	8 to Rectification circuit	0.70
9	Demodulated signal $ \begin{array}{c} \text{Connect to noise amplifier or} \\ \text{similar device; output impedance} \\ \text{is 360 } \Omega \end{array} $	9 Voc	0.86
10	Discriminator pin Connect phase-shifting coil or ceramic discriminator	10 Vcc	Vcc
11	IF amplifier output pin Connect to phase-shifting capacitor	100 110 W	Vcc-0.95

Pin No.	Function	Internal peripheral circuit	Pin voltage with no signal (V)
12	RSSI output pin Connect to capacitor	12 Yes	0.4
13	Noise comparator output pin Connect to load resister	13	0
14	Noise detector output pin Connect to capacitor	14 Vcc	0
15	GND pin		0
16	Mixer input pin $ \text{Connect 1st IF signal from DC cut;} \\ \text{input impedance is 5 k} \Omega $	55k 55k 57k 77k	0.95

●Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, Ta = 25 °C, Vcc = 2.0V, fin (Mix) = 21.7MHz, fin (IF) = 450kHz, $\Delta f = \pm 1.5$ kHzdev, fm = 1kHz, all AC levels open (EMF) display)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions		Measurement circuit
Quiescent current	lα	2.1	3.0	4.2	mA	No input		Fig.1
⟨Mixer section⟩								
Conversion gain	Gvc	15	18	21	dB	Tested after	ceramic filter(-3 dB loss)	Fig.1
Intercept point	lР	_	-11	_	dBm			_
Invest Survey and a series	Rin	_	5.5	_	kΩ			_
Input impedance	Cin	_	4.6	_	pF			_
Output impedance	Ro	1.2	1.8	2.4	kΩ			_
12 dB SINAD sensitivity	S	_	8	_	dB μV			_
⟨IF,FM detector section⟩	'		•	•				
FM detector output	Vo	79	100	126	mVrms	V_{IN} (IF) =80dB μ V		Fig.1
Signal-to-noise ratio	S/N	43	63	_	dB	V _{IN} (IF) =80dB μV		Fig.1
AM rejection ratio	AMR	_	40	_	dB	V _{IN} (IF) =80dB μV, AM=30%		Fig.1
Input resistance	Rin	1.2	1.8	2.4	kΩ			_
DCCI autout valleure	VRSSI1	0.7	1.0	1.45	٧	\/=0\/	V _{IN} (IF) =50dB μV	Fig.1
RSSI output voltage	V _{RSSI2}	1.6	2.3	2.9	٧	Vcc=3V	V _{IN} (IF) =100dB μV	Fig.1
⟨Noise detector section⟩	·			•				
Output voltage	VNDET	_	0.1	0.5	٧	VNREC=0.2V, ISINK=0.2mA		Fig.1
Output leakage current	ILEAK	_	0	5	μΑ	V _{NREC} =0.7V, V _{NDET} =2V		Fig.1
Noise detection high level	V тн-н	0.5	0.6	0.7	٧	Pin 14 voltage so that V _{NDET} ≤ 0.5 V		Fig.1
Noise detection low level	V _{TH} -L	0.3	0.4	0.5	٧	Pin 14 voltage so that Isıκκ ≦ 5 μA		Fig.1
Noise detection hysteresis width	Hys	2.0	3.5	5.0	dB	Hysteresis width between Vтн-н and Vтн-L above Fig.		Fig.1

Measurement circuit

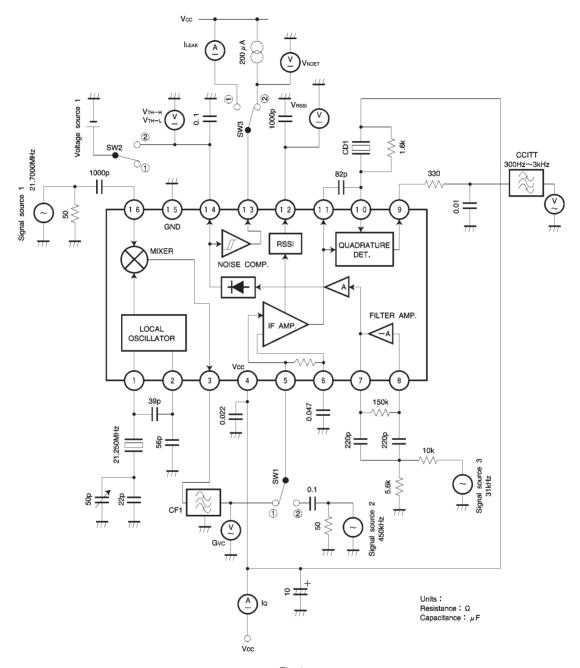


Fig. 1

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Application example

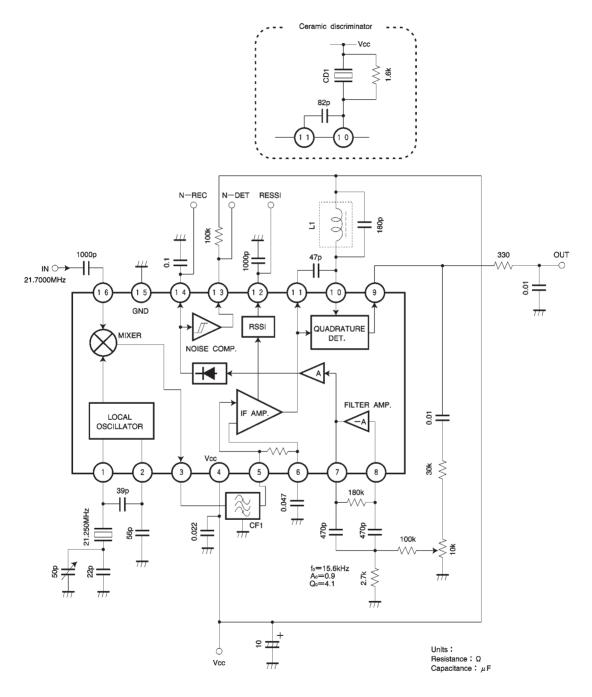


Fig. 2

Attached components

Part No.	Part name	Prod. No./Mfg.	Notes		
CF1	Ceramic filter	Murata: CFWM450G	6 dB band width $=\pm4.5$ kHz min. Attenuation band width $=\pm10$ kHz max. Guaranteed attenuation= 35 dB min. Input loss = 6 dB max.		
CD1	Ceramic discriminator	Murata: CDB450C24			
L1	Wave detection coil	Toko: 5PNR-2876Z	3 4 2 1–3 190T Wire type: 0.045ø, 3UEW L variable range= ±4 % Q at no load = 20 min.		

Determining the filter amplifier constant (multi-layer recovery band pass filter)

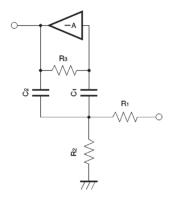


Fig. 3

fo: Center frequency

Q: Center frequency fo/band width BW

A₀: I/O gain

The reference resistance R_0 is determined as $C_1 = C_2 = C_0$.

 $R_0 = 1/2\pi f_0 \cdot C_0$

 $R_1 = R_0 \cdot Q/A_0$

 $R_2 = R_0/[2Q - (A_0/Q)]$

 $R_3 = 2R_0 \cdot Q$

The Filter gain can be adjusted by varying R_1 , but with the $A_0 > 1$ design, please be aware that influence from the open loop characteristic of the amplifier causes offset in the center frequency f_0 .

Electrical characteristic curves

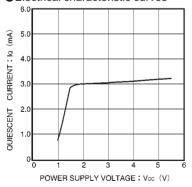


Fig. 4 Quiescent current vs. power supply voltage

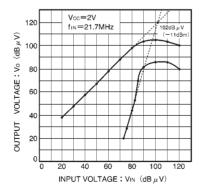


Fig. 5 Mixer output voltage vs. input voltage

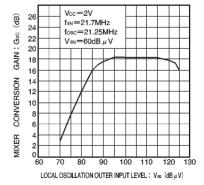


Fig. 6 Mixer conversion gain vs. Pin 2 OSC injection level

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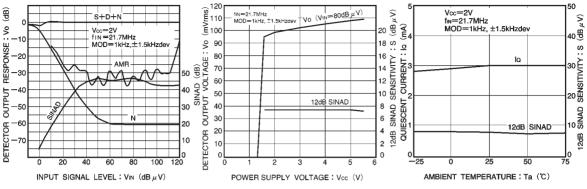


Fig. 7 Detector output response, AMR, SINAD vs. input signal leve

Fig. 8 Detector output voltage, 12 dB SINAD sensitivity vs. power supply voltage

Fig. 9 Quiescent current, 12 dB SINAD sensitivity vs. ambient temperature

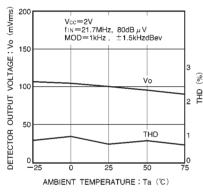


Fig. 10 Detector output level, THD vs. ambient temperature

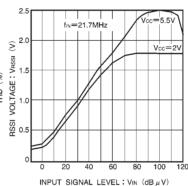


Fig. 11 RSSI voltage vs. input signal level

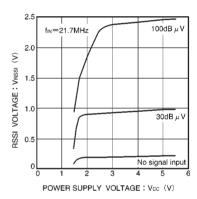


Fig. 12 RSSI voltage vs. power supply voltage

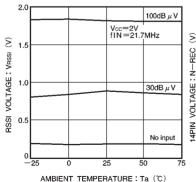


Fig. 13 RSSI voltage vs. ambient temperature

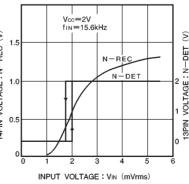


Fig. 14 Pin 13 voltage,
Pin 14 voltage vs.
noise amplifier input voltage

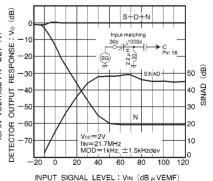
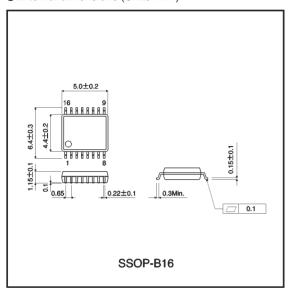


Fig. 15 Detector output response, SINAD vs. input signal level



●External dimensions (Units: mm)



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