

TOSHIBA BIPOLAR LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC

TA31136F, TA31136FN

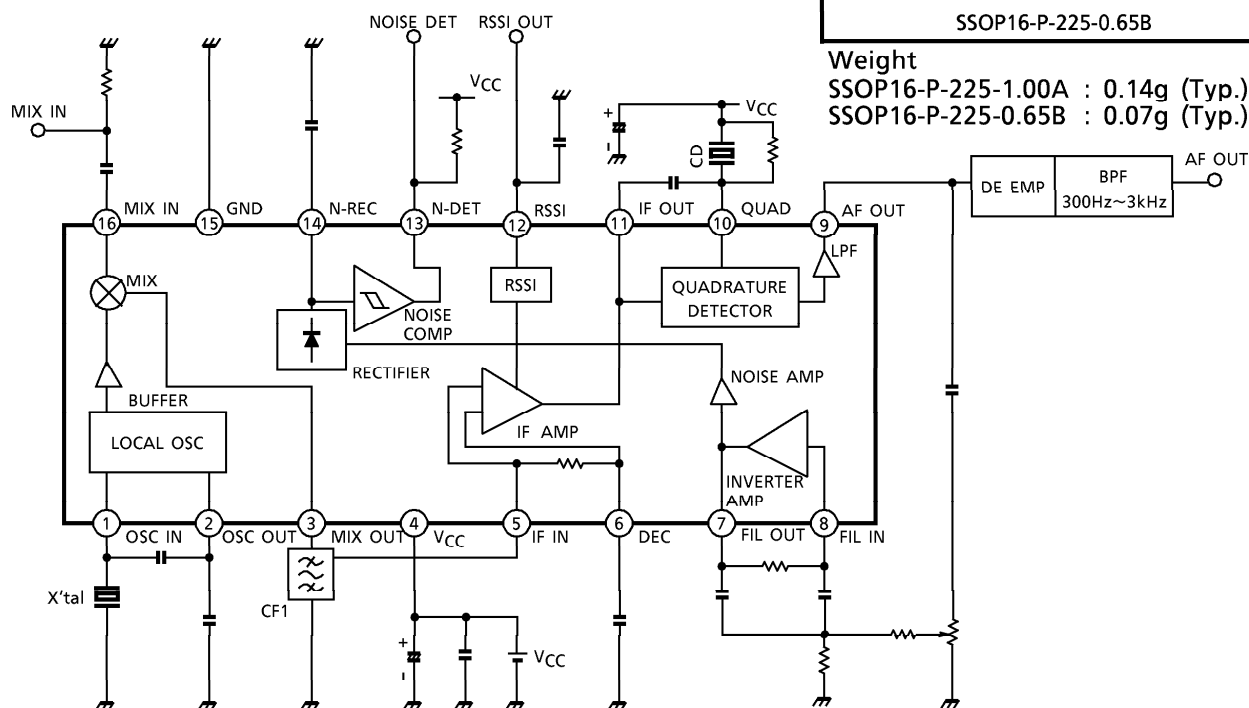
FM IF DETECTOR IC FOR CORDLESS TELEPHONE

Low operation voltage FM IF detector IC. This IC is suitable for cordless telephone.

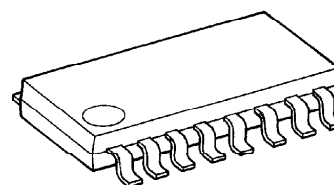
FEATURES

- Low operating voltage : $V_{CC} = 1.8 \sim 5.5V$
- Excellent temperature characteristics
- High sensitivity
12dB sensitivity : $11dB\mu V$ EMF (Input 50Ω)
- High intercept point : $96dB\mu V$ (Input 50Ω)
- Quadrature detector, both ceramic and coil discriminators are usable
- Built-in 2nd MIX
Operating frequency : $10 \sim 100MHz$
- Built-in noise detection circuit
- RSSI function
- Very small package

BLOCK DIAGRAM

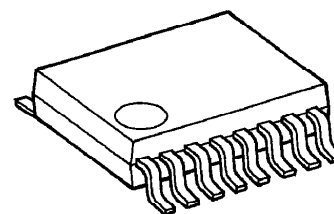


TA31136F



SSOP16-P-225-1.00A

TA31136FN



SSOP16-P-225-0.65B

Weight

SSOP16-P-225-1.00A : 0.14g (Typ.)
SSOP16-P-225-0.65B : 0.07g (Typ.)

961001EBA2

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PIN FUNCTION (The values of resistor and capacitor are typical.)

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERNAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
1	OSC IN	Local oscillator input and output terminals. Colpitts oscillator is formed by internal emitter follower and external X'tal. And external injection is possible from pin 2 or pin 1.	
2	OSC OUT		
3	MIX OUT	MIX output terminal. Output impedance is around 1.8kΩ.	
4	VCC	Power supply	—
5	IF IN	2nd IF input and decoupling for bias. Input impedance is around 1.8kΩ.	
6	DEC		
7	FIL OUT	INVERTER AMP input and output terminals. BPF is composed of external capacitors and resistors. Connected internally to rectifier circuit by coupling capacitor.	
8	FIL IN		
9	AF OUT	Demodulate signal output terminal. Carrier leak is small as LPF is built-in. Output impedance is around 360Ω.	

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PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERNAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
10	QUAD	Phase shift signal input terminal of FM demodulator.	
11	IF OUT	Output terminal of IF AMP.	
12	RSSI	This terminal outputs DC level according to input signal level to IF AMP. Dynamic range is around 70dB.	
13	N-DET	The result of noise detection is output by comparing output voltage of N-REC terminal with internal reference. Hysteresis range is about 100mV and output is open collector.	
14	N-REC	After output of INVERTER AMP amplified around 20dB, noise signal is rectified by external capacitor.	
15	GND	GND terminal.	—
16	MIX IN	1st IF signal input terminal. Input impedance is around 4kΩ at 21.7MHz.	

DESCRIPTION

1. Local oscillator external injection method

Inject as shown in Figure 1, setting the injection level between $95\text{dB}\mu\text{V}$ and $100\text{dB}\mu\text{V}$. A built-in BUFFER amp. minimizes leakage from the mixer.

Input from pin 1 is possible as shown in Figure 2. However, when the input frequency is high, the level at pin 2 may not be sufficient, causing a decrease in sensitivity.

In such a case, add resistor R_{51} and set the input signal so that signal level at pin 2 is $95\sim 100\text{dB}\mu\text{V}$.

The input capacitance of pins 1 and 2 is respectively 1.5pF (typ.) and 4.6pF (typ.).

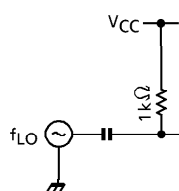


Figure 1

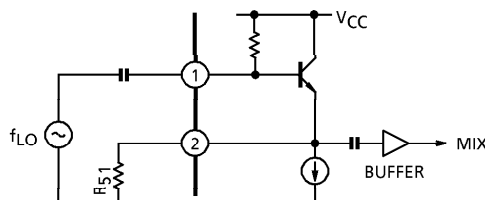


Figure 2

2. Overtone oscillation

Figure 3 shows the basic configuration of the local oscillation circuit using overtone oscillation. The C_{51} and L_1 tuning circuits prevent crystal fundamental oscillation. Therefore, set C_{51} and L_1 to inductive at the fundamental frequency and capacitive at the overtone frequency.

Since the level at pin 2 may decrease and the sensitivity may fall at high frequency as with external injection, adjust the oscillation level using R_{51} .

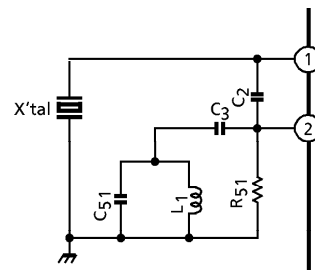


Figure 3

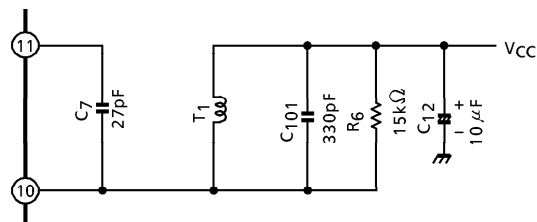
3. Detection circuit

Detection stage is quadrature method.

Oscillator is ceramic discriminator on reference application. In case of using coil, connect as shown in Figure 4. In this case, demodulation output V_{OD} is about 80mV_{rms} . Demodulation output can be increased by raising damping resistance R_3 . However, be careful because the temperature dependency of the modulation output also increases.

Center frequency f_0 and demodulation output depends largely on phase shifter and C_7 . For C_7 , use a capacitor with good temperature characteristics.

In case of coil, especially C_{101} , use a capacitor with good temperature characteristics.



T_1 : 5114-JPS-010
(SUMIDA)

Figure 4

4. Demodulation output distortion factor

Demodulation output distortion factor is about -43dB when ceramic discriminator CDB450C24 used, is about -50dB when coil 5114-JPS-010 used. (IF $100\text{dB}\mu\text{V}$ EMF input, measured pin 9 before when input from MIX demodulation output distortion factor depends largely on a ceramic filter band and a group delay characteristic. Select ceramic filter adequately.

5. INVERTER AMP usage

The INVERTER AMP can be used to form a band pass filter as shown in Figure 4. Set constants as in equations (1) to (3). However, because a low pass filter and a high pass filter are built in, it is recommended that center frequency f_0 be about 30kHz .

$$(1) \quad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R_3(R_4 // R_5)C^2}}$$

$$(2) \quad G_V = R_3 / 2R_4$$

$$(3) \quad Q^2 = \frac{R_3}{4(R_4 // R_5)}$$

at $R_4 \gg R_p$

Example $R_3 = 150\text{k}\Omega$, $R_4 = 330\text{k}\Omega$,
 $R_5 = 3.3\text{k}\Omega$, $R_p = 20\text{k}\Omega$ (VR)
 $C = 220\text{pF}$ provide ;
 $f_0 \approx 31\text{kHz}$, $G_V \approx -13\text{dB}$
 $Q \approx 12$

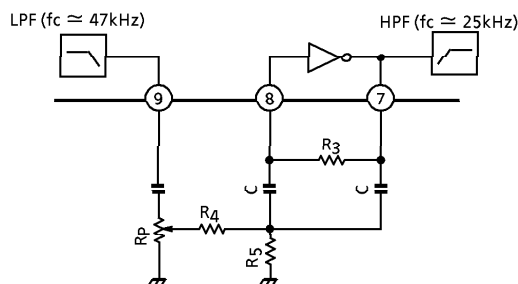


Figure 5

6. Noise detection rise time

The rise time is a proportion of time constant 7.5ms of the smoothing capacitor $C_g = 0.1\mu\text{F}$ of the noise rectifier and internal resistor $75\text{k}\Omega$. Although decreasing the capacitance of C_g can shorten the rise time, note that the noise detection output fluctuation may increase. This should be taken into account before use.

7. RSSI function

A DC voltage corresponding to the input level of IF input pins (pin 5) is output to the RSSI pin (P21). While the linear range is about 80dB when $V_{CC}=2V$, the range can be expanded to 80dB as in Figure 6.

However, in such a case, note that the temperature characteristics of the RSSI output may alter due to a disparity between the temperature coefficient of the external resistor and the internal resistance of the IC.

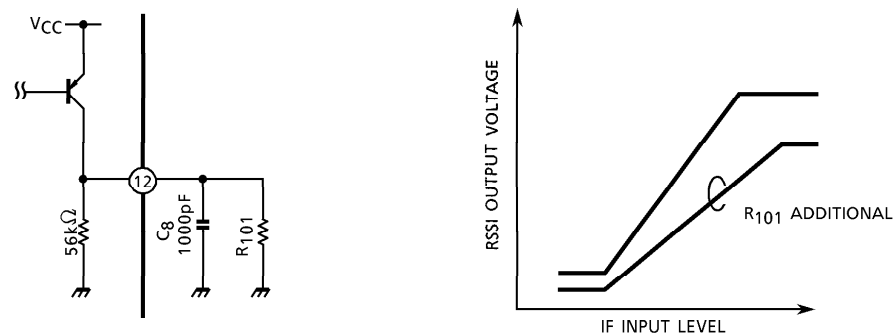


Figure 6

8. DC voltages for pins (Typical values for reference)

$V_{CC}=2.0V$

PIN No.	PIN NAME	VOLTAGE	PIN No.	PIN NAME	VOLTAGE
1	OCS IN	1.98	9	AF OUT	—
2	OSC OUT	1.33	10	QUAD	2.0
3	MIX OUT	0.74	11	IF OUT	1.14
4	V_{CC}	2.0	12	RSSI	—
5	IF IN	1.67	13	N-DET	—
6	DEC	1.67	14	N-REC	—
7	FIL OUT	0.67	15	GND	0.0
8	FIL IN	0.65	16	MIX IN	0.94

(UNIT : V)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage		V _{CC}	7	V
Power Dissipation	TA31136F	P _D	370	mW
	TA31136FN		560	
Operating Temperature		T _{opr}	– 30~85	°C
Storage Temperature		T _{stg}	– 50~150	°C

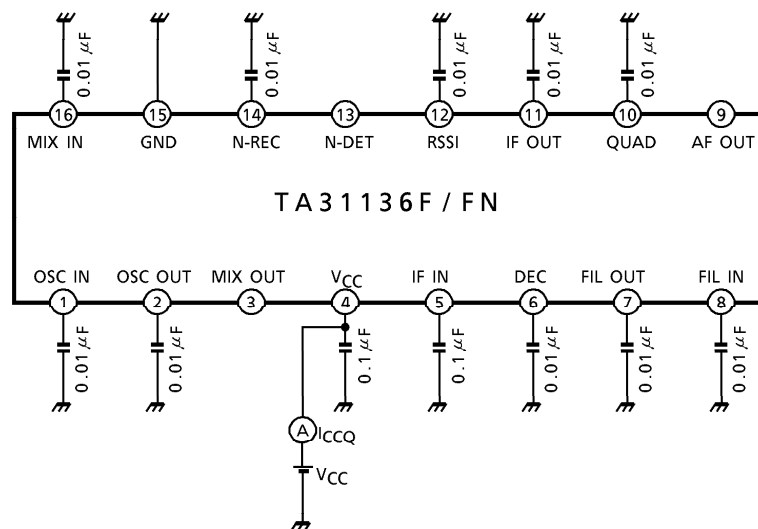
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified, V_{CC} = 2.0V, f_{IN} (MIX) = 21.7MHz, f_{IN} (IF) = 450kHz, Δf = ± 1.5kHz, f_{MOD} = 1kHz, Ta = 25°C)

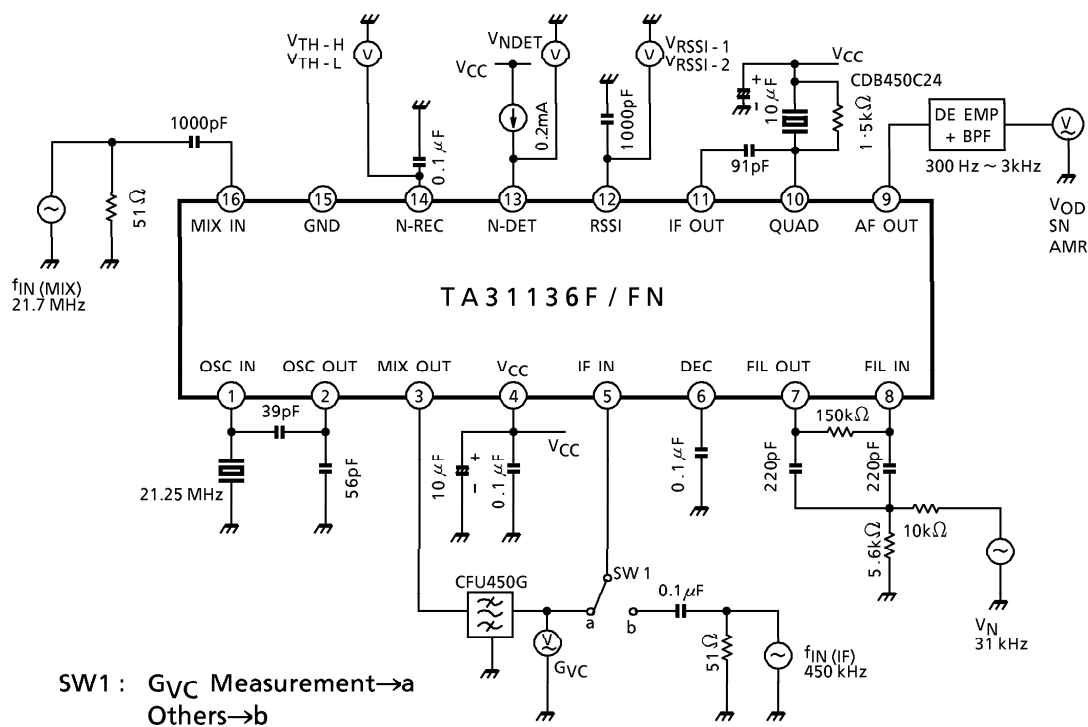
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	—	—	1.8	2.0	5.5	V
Current Consumption	I _{CCQ}	1	—	—	3.2	4.6	mA
Mixer Conversion Gain	G _{VC}	2	Measured through ceramic filter. V _{IN} (MIX) = 46dB μ V	15	18	21	dB
Mixer Intercept Point	P _{IM}	—	Input 50 Ω	—	96	—	dB μ V
Mixer Input Impedance	R _{IN} (MIX)	—	—	—	5.5	—	k Ω
	C _{IN} (MIX)	—		—	2.8	—	pF
Mixer Output Resistance	R _O (MIX)	—	—	1.2	1.8	2.4	k Ω
12dB Sensitivity	12dB SN	—	—	—	11	—	dB μ V
Demodulation Output Level	V _{OD}	2	V _{IN} (IF) = 80dB μ V	70	100	130	mV _{rms}
SN Ratio	SN	2	V _{IN} (IF) = 80dB μ V	43	65	—	dB
AM Rejection Ratio	AMR	2	V _{IN} (IF) = 80dB μ V, AM = 30%	—	40	—	dB
IF AMP. Input Resistance	R _{IN} (IF)	—	—	1.2	1.8	2.4	k Ω
RSSI Output Voltage	V _{RSSI-1}	2	V _{CC} = 3V V _{IN} (IF) = 30dB μ V	200	360	520	mV
	V _{RSSI-2}	2		1.4	2.0	2.6	V
Noise Detection Output Voltage	V _{NDET}	2	I _{SINK} = 0.2mA	—	0.1	0.5	V
Noise Detection Output Leak Current	I _{LEAK}	—	V _{NREC} = 0.6V, V _{NDET} = 2V	—	0	5	μ A
Noise Detection Level	"H" Level	V _{TH-H}	—	—	0.5	0.7	V
	"L" Level	V _{TH-L}		0.3	0.4	—	

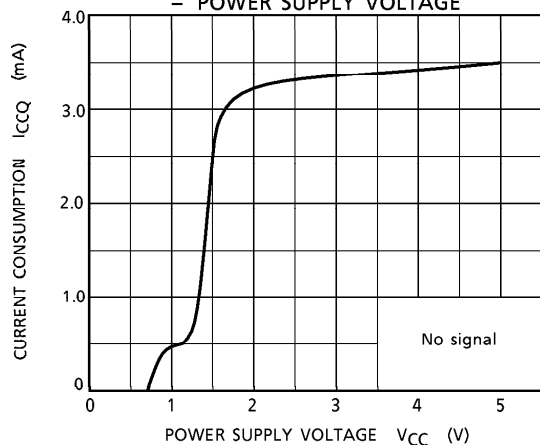
All AC levels are indicated by open level (EMF).

TEST CIRCUIT 1

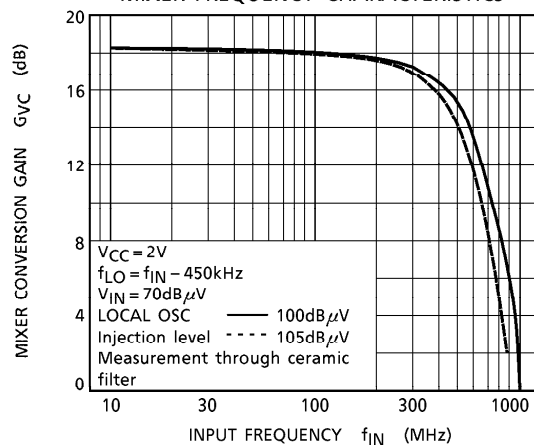
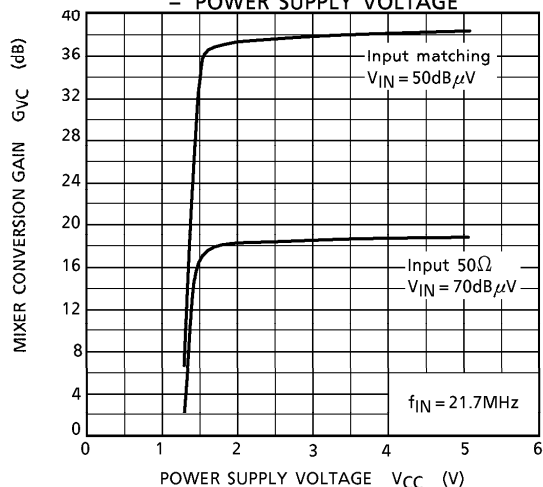


TEST CIRCUIT 2

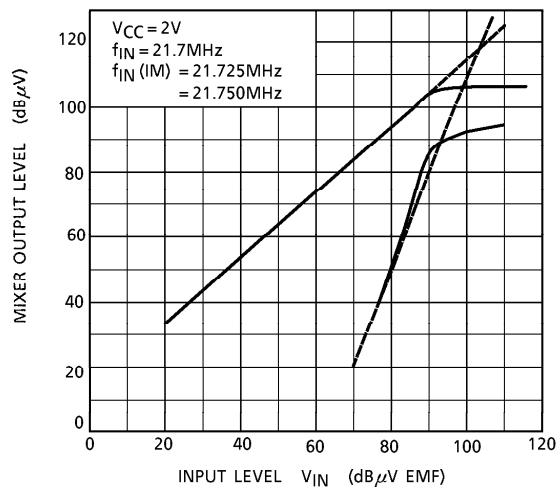
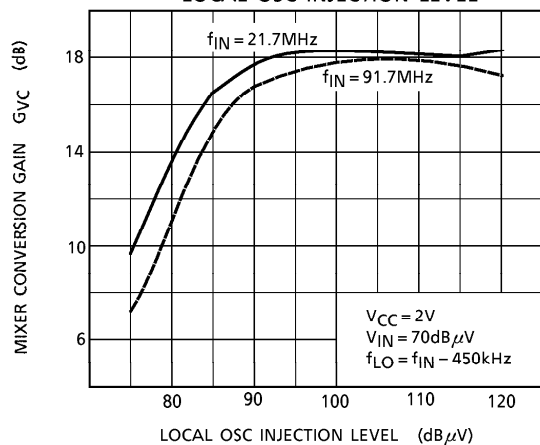
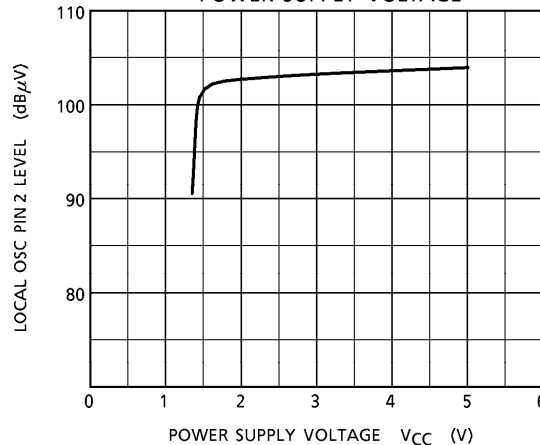


CURRENT CONSUMPTION
- POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

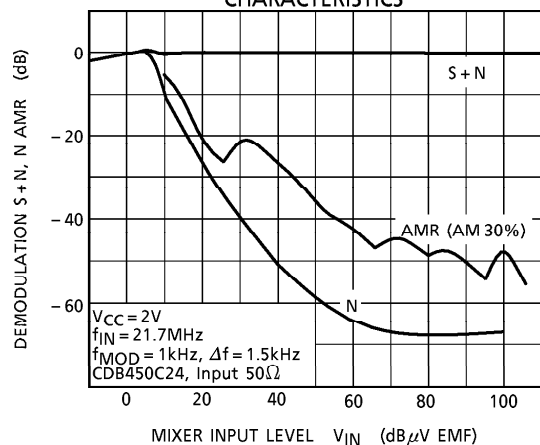
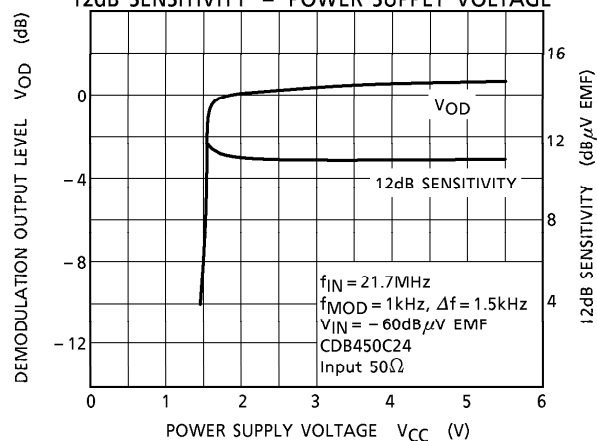
MIXER FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS

MIXER CONVERSION GAIN
- POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

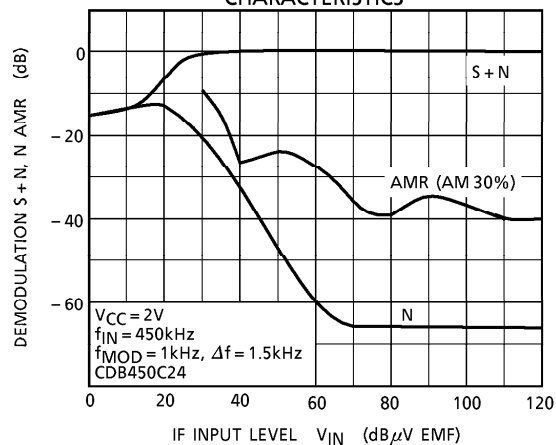
MIXER INTERCEPT POINT CHARACTERISTICS

MIXER CONVERSION GAIN
- LOCAL OSC INJECTION LEVELLOCAL OSC LEVEL
- POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

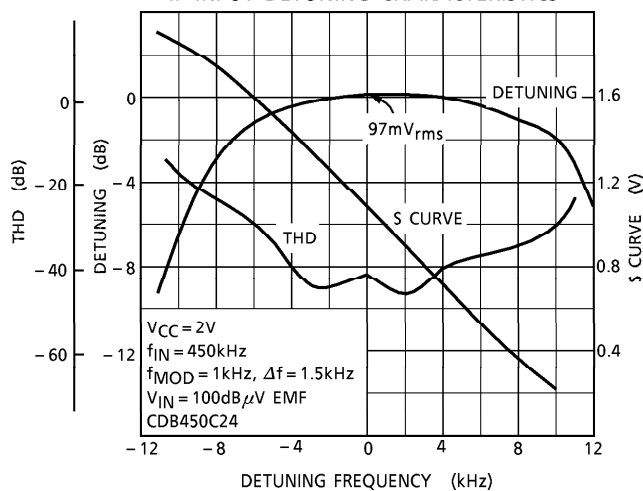
MIXER INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

DEMULATION OUTPUT LEVEL V_{OD} , 12dB SENSITIVITY – POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

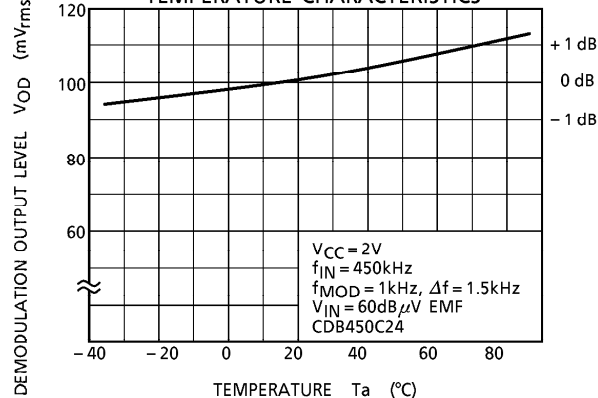
IF INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS



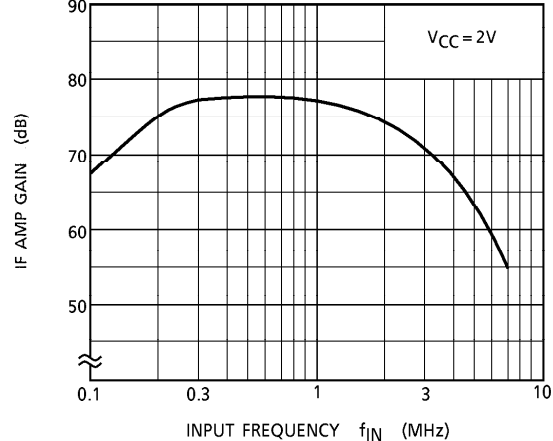
IF INPUT DETUNING CHARACTERISTICS



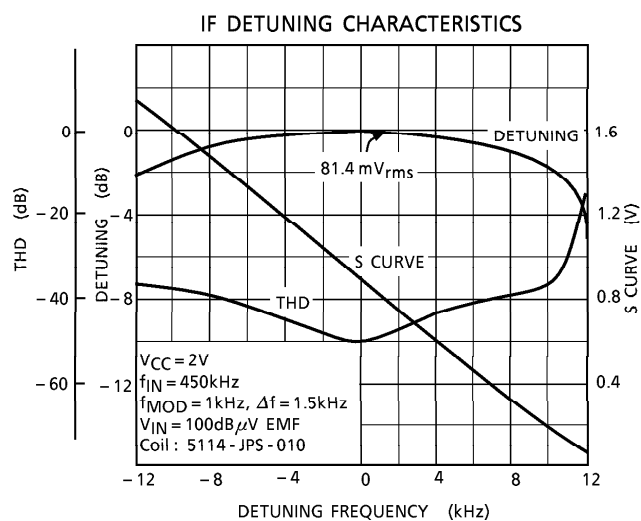
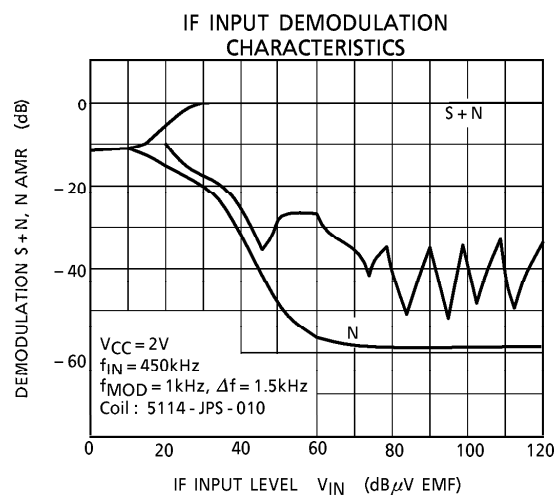
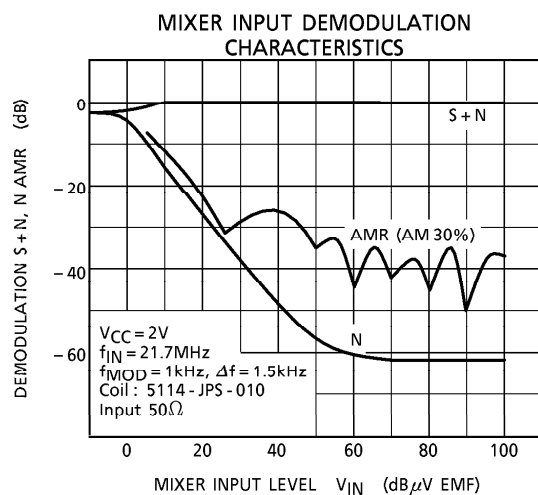
DEMULATION OUTPUT LEVEL TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

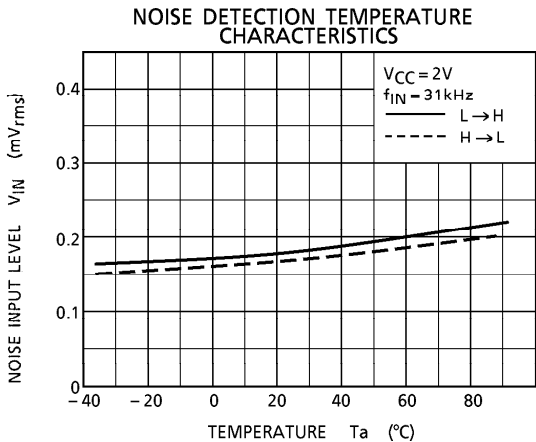
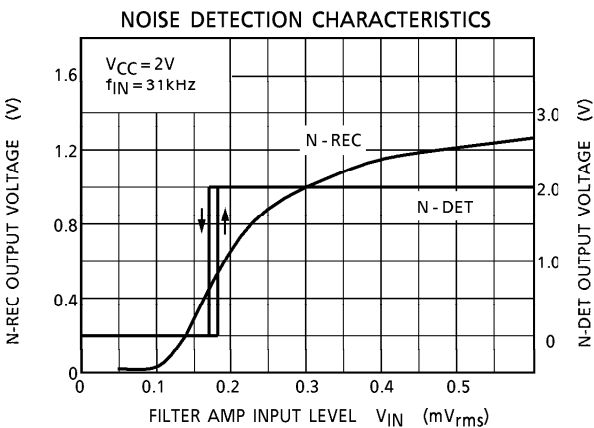
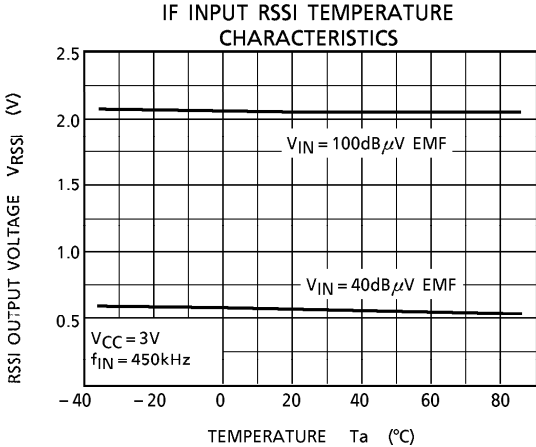
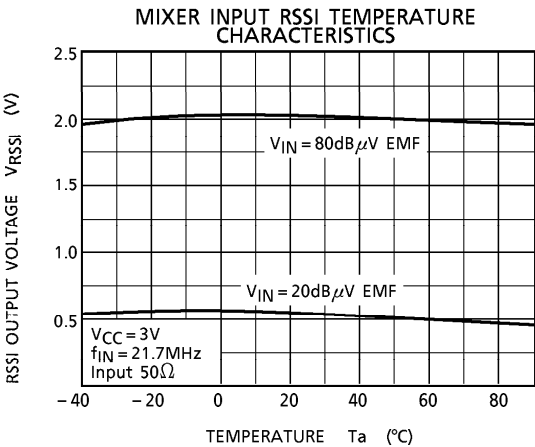
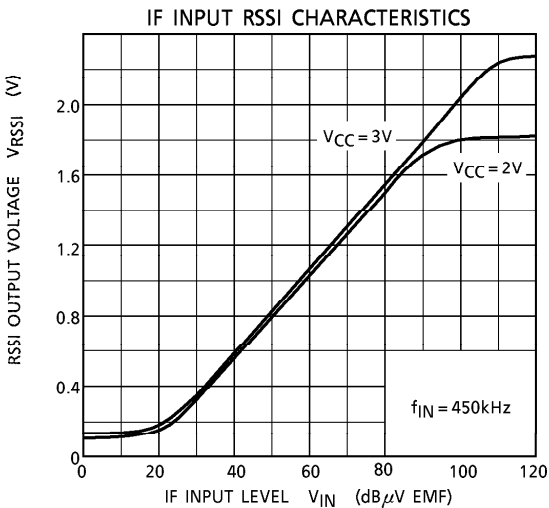
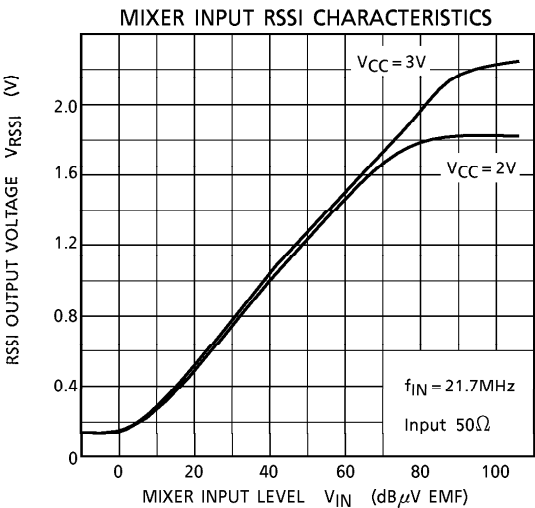


IF AMP GAIN FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS

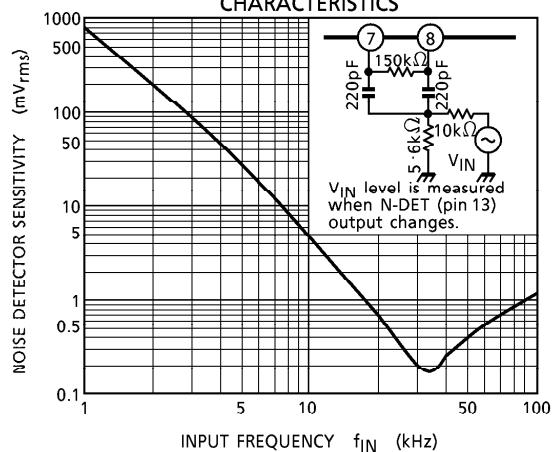


IN COIL DISCRIMINATOR USED

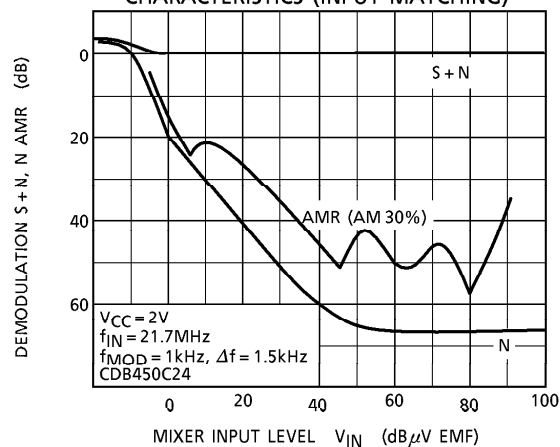
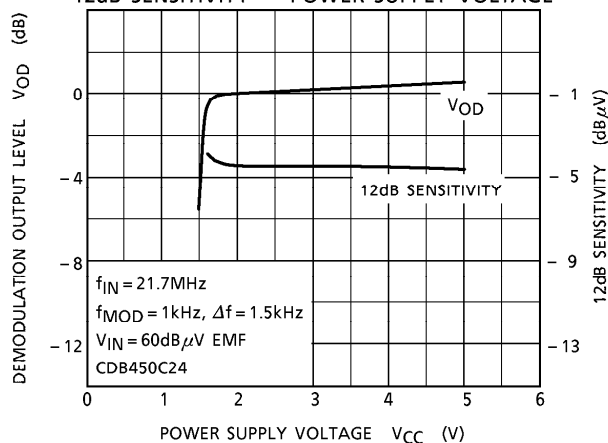
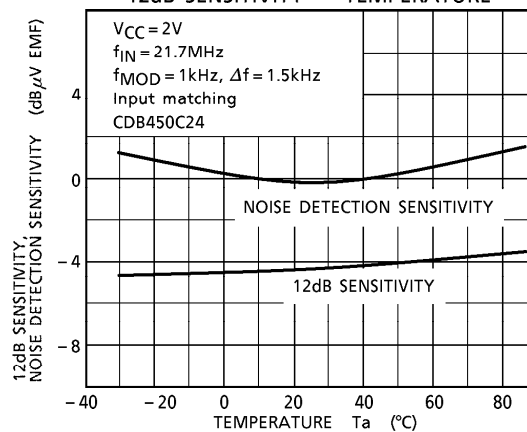
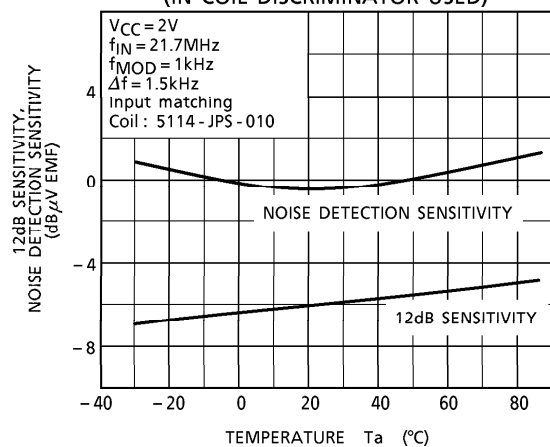
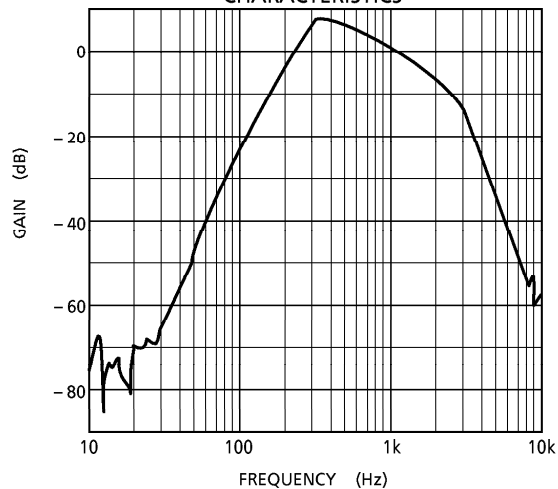




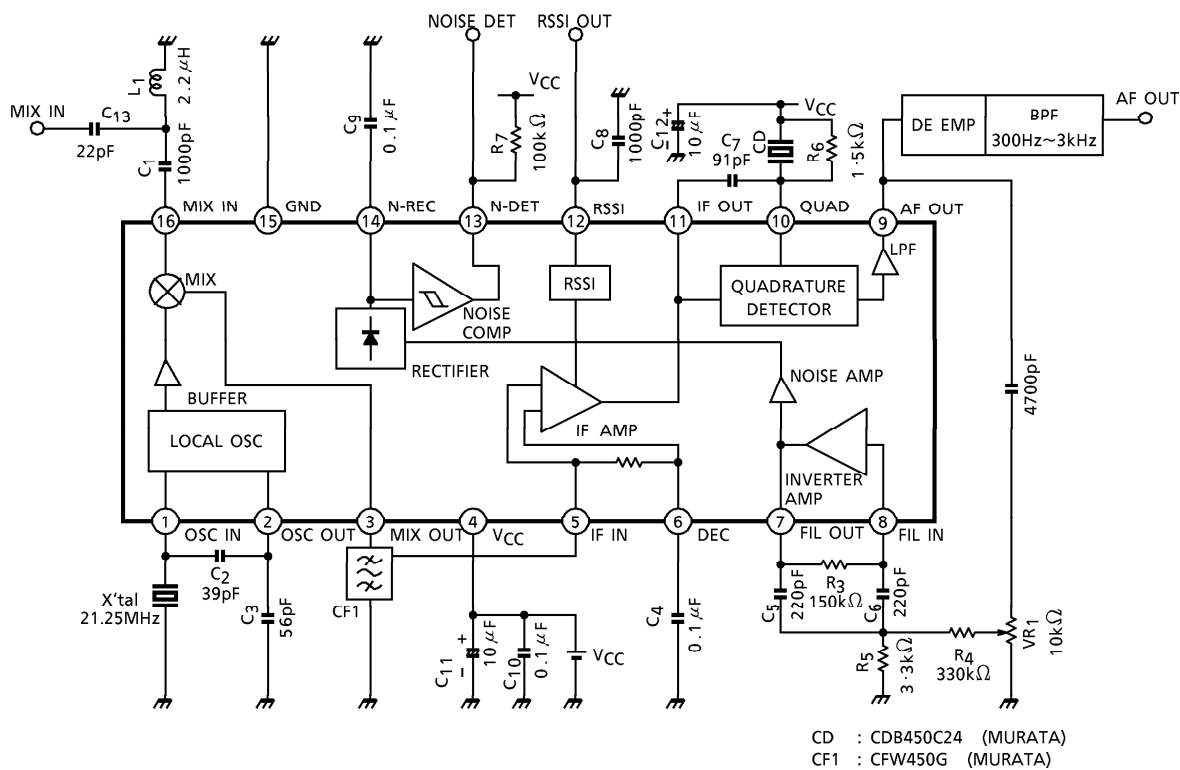
NOISE DETECTION FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS



MIXER INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (INPUT MATCHING)

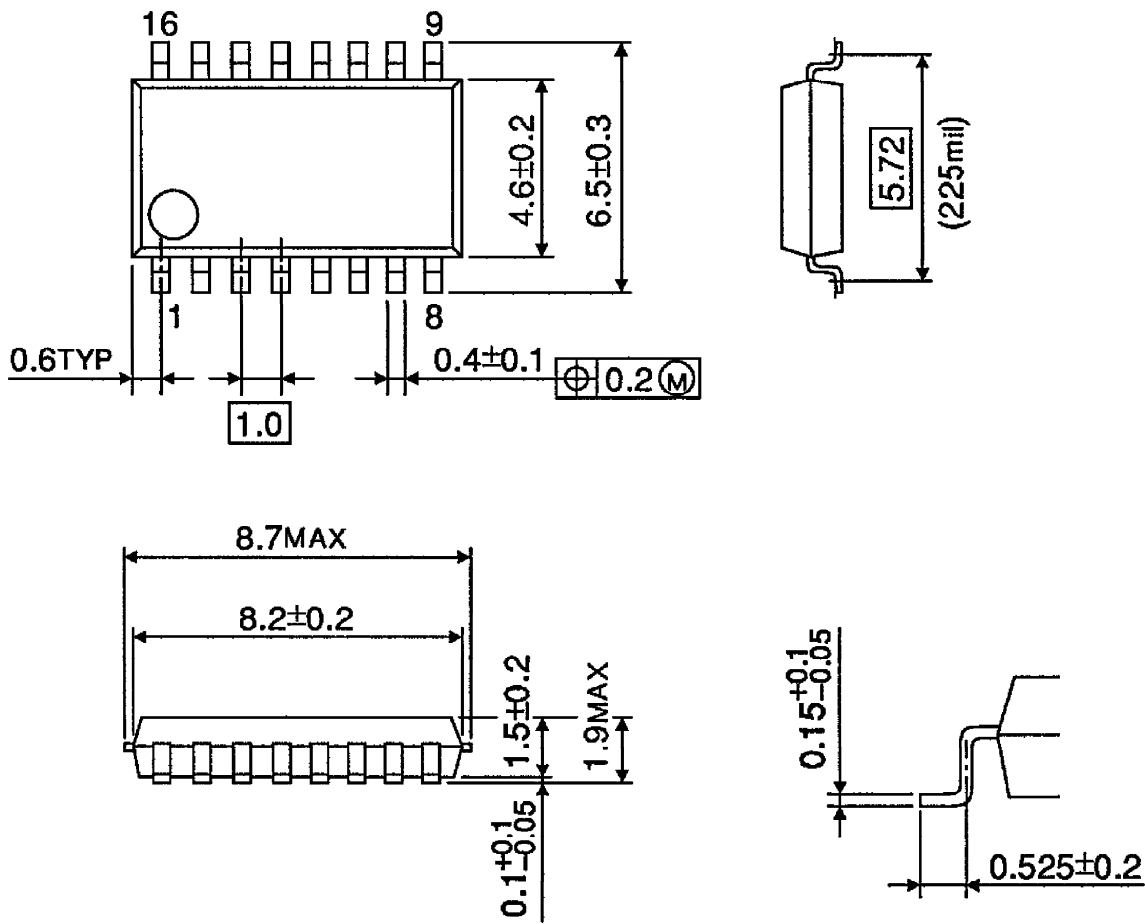
DEMOMULATED OUTPUT
12dB SENSITIVITY - POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGENOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY,
12dB SENSITIVITY - TEMPERATURENOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY,
12dB SENSITIVITY - TEMPERATURE
(IN COIL DISCRIMINATOR USED)DE-EMPHASIS + BPF CIRCUIT
CHARACTERISTICS

APPLICATION CIRCUIT



OUTLINE DRAWING
SSOP16-P-225-1.00A

Unit : mm

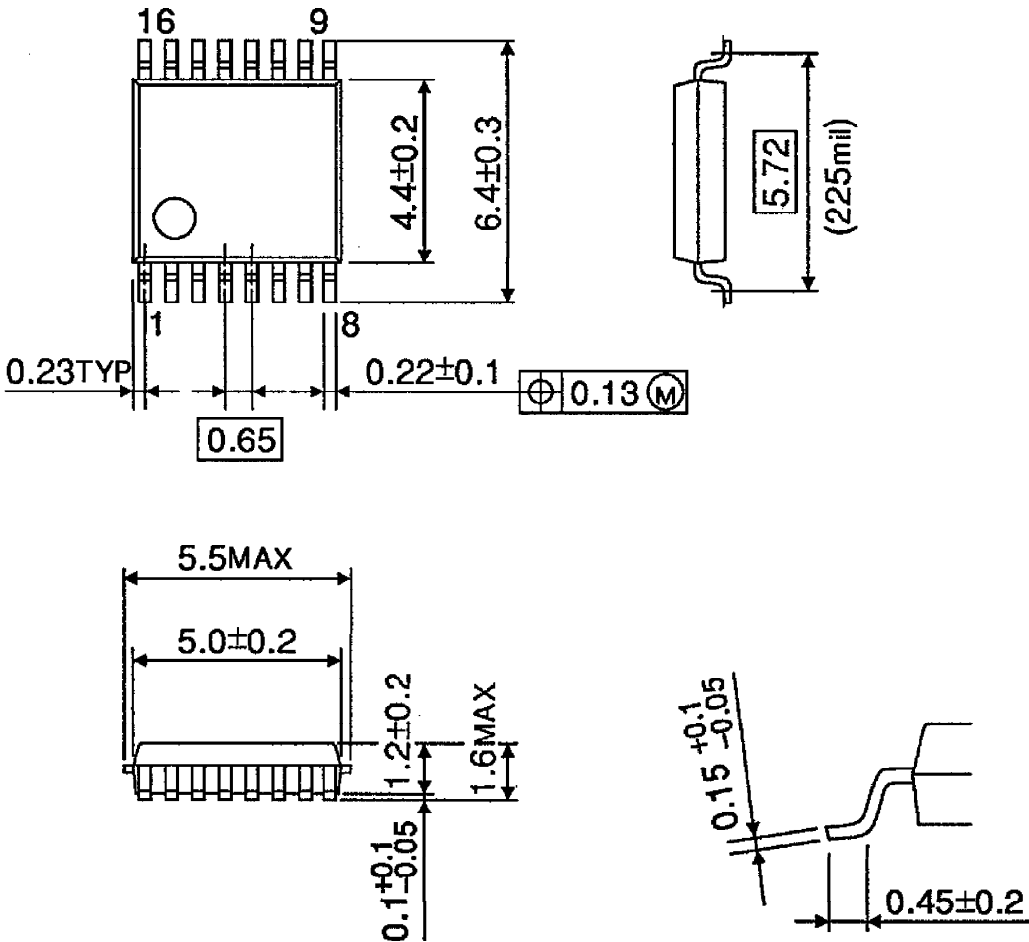


Weight : 0.14g (Typ.)

OUTLINE DRAWING

SSOP16-P-225-0.65B

Unit : mm



Weight : 0.07g (Typ.)