TOSHIBA BIPOLAR LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC
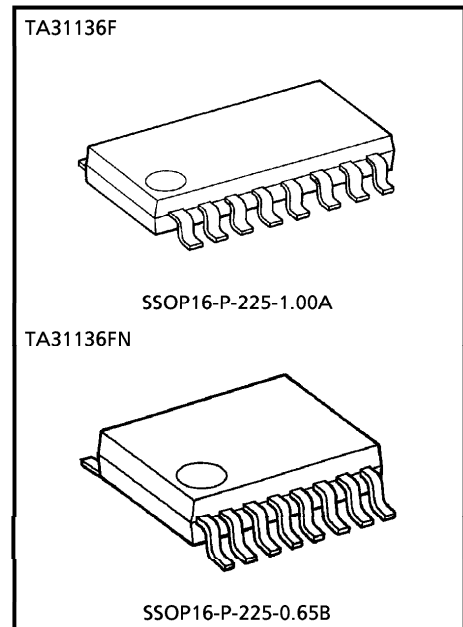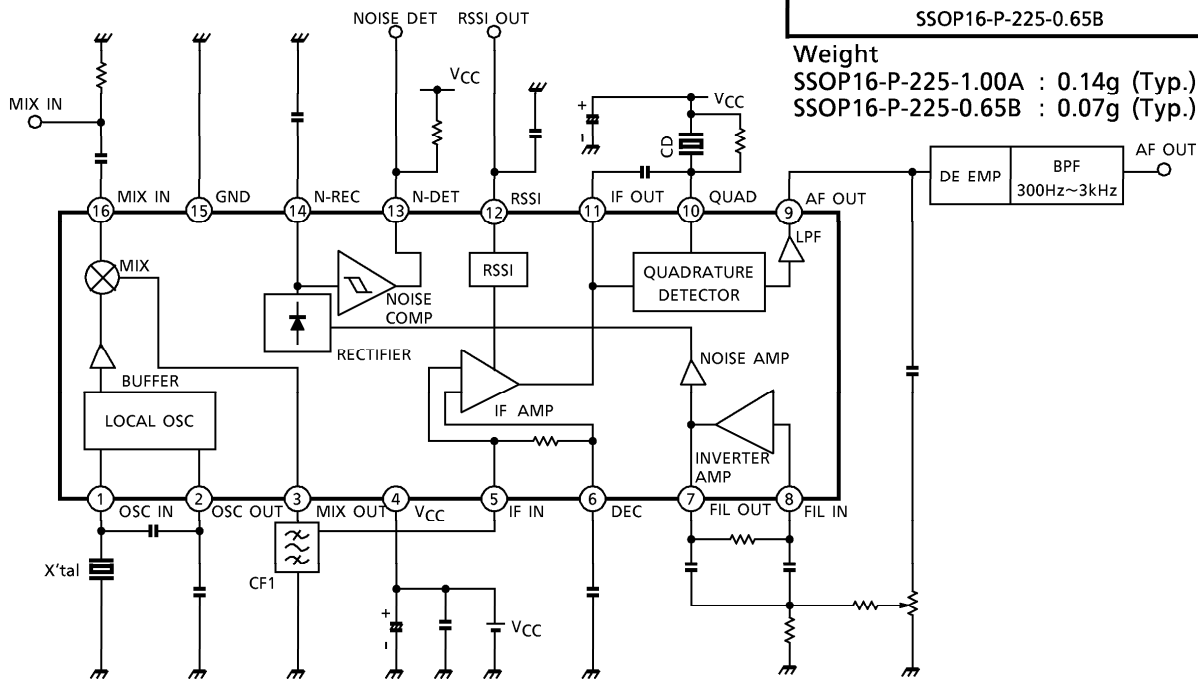
TA31136FG,TA31136FNG

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   :   11dBμV EMF (Input 50Ω)
- High intercept point :   96dBμV (Input 50Ω)
- Quadrature detector, both ceramic and coil discriminators are usable
- Built-in 2nd MIX
  Operating frequency :   10~100MHz
- Built-in noise detection circuit
- RSSI function
- Very small package

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.)

BLOCK DIAGRAM

TA31136FNG Package is Pb-Free.

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	V$_{CC}$	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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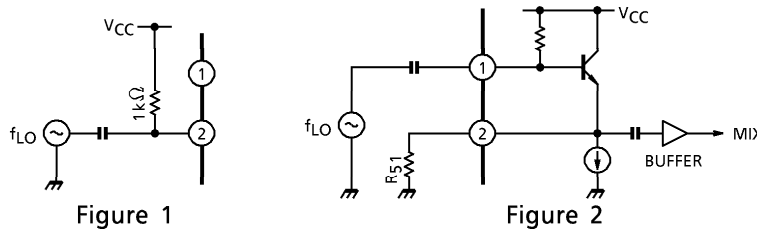| PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	INTERNAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
10	QUAD	Phase shift signal input terminal of FM demodulator.	
11	IF OUT	Output terminal of IF AMP.	
12	RSSI	This terminal outputs DC level according to input signal level to IF AMP. Dynamic range is around 70dB.	
13	N-DET	The result of noise detection is output by comparing output voltage of N-REC terminal with internal refrence. 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.	

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DESCRIPTION

1. Local oscillator external injection method

Inject as shown in Figure 1, setting the injection level between 95dBμV and 100dBμV. 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.

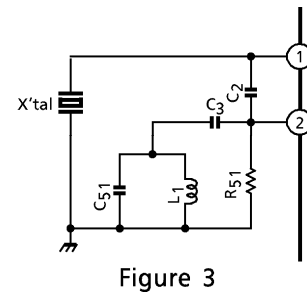In such a case, add resistor R_{51} and set the input signal so that signal level at pin 2 is 95~100dBμV.

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

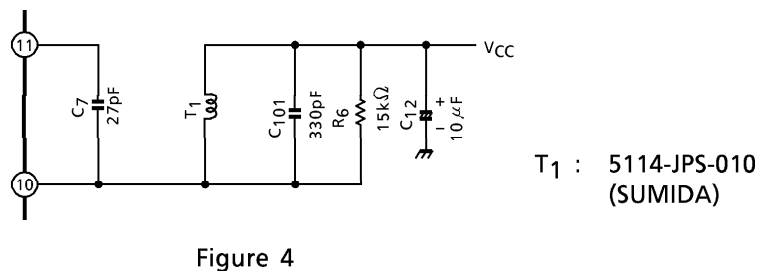### 3. Detection circuit

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 100dBμV 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) $\quad f_0 = \dfrac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R_3\,(R_4\,/\!/\,R_5)\,C^2}}$

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

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

at $R_4 \gg R_p$

Example $R_3 = 150$kΩ, $R_4 = 330$kΩ,
$\qquad\qquad$ $R_5 = 3.3$kΩ, $R_p = 20$kΩ (VR)
$\qquad\qquad$ $C = 220$pF provide ;
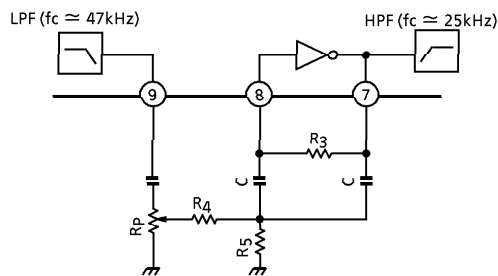$\qquad\qquad$ $f_0 \simeq 31$kHz, $G_V \simeq -13$dB
$\qquad\qquad$ $Q \simeq 12$

Figure 5

6. Noise detection rise time

The rise time is a proportion of time constant 7.5ms of the smoothing capacitor $C_9 = 0.1\mu$F of the noise rectifier and internal resistor 75kΩ. Although decreasing the capacitance of C_9 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.
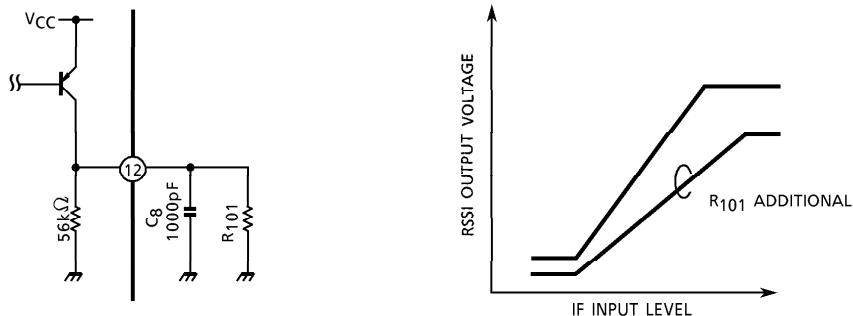

Figure 6

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

$\left(\right.$ Unless otherwise specified, $V_{CC} = 2.0V$, $f_{IN\,(MIX)} = 21.7MHz$, $f_{IN\,(IF)} = 450kHz$, $\Delta f = \pm 1.5kHz$, $f_{MOD} = 1kHz$, Ta = 25°C $\left.\right)$

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. $V_{IN\,(MIX)} = 46dB\mu V$		15	18	21	dB
Mixer Intercept Point		P_{IM}	—	Input 50Ω		—	96	—	$dB\mu V$
Mixer Input Impedance		$R_{IN\,(MIX)}$	—	—		—	5.5	—	kΩ
		$C_{IN\,(MIX)}$	—			—	2.8	—	pF
Mixer Output Resistance		$R_{O\,(MIX)}$	—	—		1.2	1.8	2.4	kΩ
12dB Sensitivity		12dB SN	—	—		—	11	—	$dB\mu V$
Demodulation Output Level		V_{OD}	2	$V_{IN\,(IF)} = 80dB\mu V$		70	100	130	mV$_{rms}$
SN Ratio		SN	2	$V_{IN\,(IF)} = 80dB\mu V$		43	65	—	dB
AM Rejection Ratio		AMR	2	$V_{IN\,(IF)} = 80dB\mu V$, AM = 30%		—	40	—	dB
IF AMP. Input Resistance		$R_{IN\,(IF)}$	—	—		1.2	1.8	2.4	kΩ
RSSI Output Voltage		V_{RSSI-1}	2	$V_{CC} = 3V$	$V_{IN\,(IF)} = 30dB\mu V$	200	360	520	mV
		V_{RSSI-2}	2		$V_{IN\,(IF)} = 100dB\mu V$	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	μA
Noise Detection Level	"H" Level	V_{TH-H}	2	—		—	0.5	0.7	V
	"L" Level	V_{TH-L}				0.3	0.4	—	

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

CURRENT CONSUMPTION – POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

CURRENT CONSUMPTION I_{CCQ} (mA) vs POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE V_{CC} (V)

No signal

MIXER FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS

MIXER CONVERSION GAIN G_{VC} (dB) vs INPUT FREQUENCY f_{IN} (MHz)

$V_{CC} = 2V$
$f_{LO} = f_{IN} - 450kHz$
$V_{IN} = 70dB\mu V$
LOCAL OSC ——— $100dB\mu V$
Injection level - - - - $105dB\mu V$
Measurement through ceramic filter

MIXER CONVERSION GAIN – POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

MIXER CONVERSION GAIN G_{VC} (dB) vs POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE V_{CC} (V)

Input matching
$V_{IN} = 50dB\mu V$

Input 50Ω
$V_{IN} = 70dB\mu V$

$f_{IN} = 21.7MHz$

MIXER INTERCEPT POINT CHARACTERISTICS
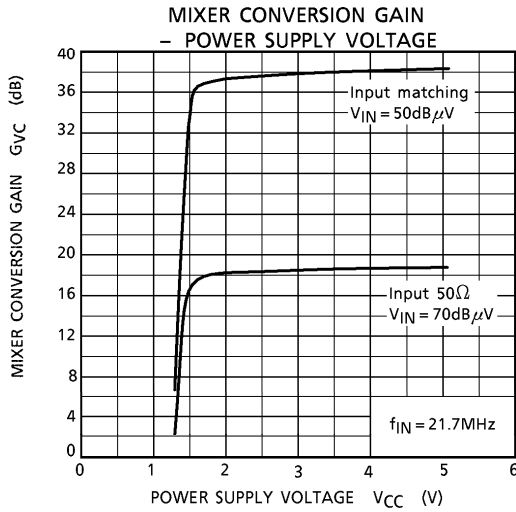
MIXER OUTPUT LEVEL (dBμV) vs INPUT LEVEL V_{IN} (dBμV EMF)

$V_{CC} = 2V$
$f_{IN} = 21.7MHz$
f_{IN} (IM) = 21.725MHz
= 21.750MHz

MIXER CONVERSION GAIN – LOCAL OSC INJECTION LEVEL

MIXER CONVERSION GAIN G_{VC} (dB) vs LOCAL OSC INJECTION LEVEL (dBμV)

$f_{IN} = 21.7MHz$
$f_{IN} = 91.7MHz$

$V_{CC} = 2V$
$V_{IN} = 70dB\mu V$
$f_{LO} = f_{IN} - 450kHz$

LOCAL OSC LEVEL – POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

LOCAL OSC PIN 2 LEVEL (dBμV) vs POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE V_{CC} (V)

MIXER INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

DEMODULATION S + N, N AMR (dB) vs MIXER INPUT LEVEL V_{IN} (dBμV EMF)

S + N
AMR (AM 30%)
N

$V_{CC} = 2V$
$f_{IN} = 21.7MHz$
$f_{MOD} = 1kHz, \Delta f = 1.5kHz$
CDB450C24, Input 50Ω

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

DEMODULATION OUTPUT LEVEL V_{OD} (dB) vs POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE V_{CC} (V), 12dB SENSITIVITY (dBμV EMF)

V_{OD}
12dB SENSITIVITY

$f_{IN} = 21.7MHz$
$f_{MOD} = 1kHz, \Delta f = 1.5kHz$
$V_{IN} = -60dB\mu V$ EMF
CDB450C24
Input 50Ω

IF INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

DEMODULATION S + N, N AMR (dB) vs IF INPUT LEVEL V_{IN} (dBμV EMF)

S + N
AMR (AM 30%)
N

$V_{CC} = 2V$
$f_{IN} = 450kHz$
$f_{MOD} = 1kHz, \Delta f = 1.5kHz$
CDB450C24

IF INPUT DETUNING CHARACTERISTICS

THD (dB), DETUNING (dB) vs DETUNING FREQUENCY (kHz), S CURVE (V)

DETUNING
97mV$_{rms}$
S CURVE
THD

$V_{CC} = 2V$
$f_{IN} = 450kHz$
$f_{MOD} = 1kHz, \Delta f = 1.5kHz$
$V_{IN} = 100dB\mu V$ EMF
CDB450C24

DEMODULATION OUTPUT LEVEL TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

DEMODULATION OUTPUT LEVEL V_{OD} (mV$_{rms}$) vs TEMPERATURE Ta (°C)

+1 dB
0 dB
−1 dB

$V_{CC} = 2V$
$f_{IN} = 450kHz$
$f_{MOD} = 1kHz, \Delta f = 1.5kHz$
$V_{IN} = 60dB\mu V$ EMF
CDB450C24

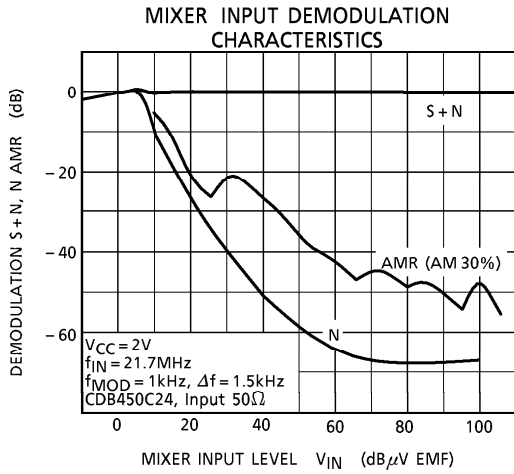### IF AMP GAIN FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS

IF AMP GAIN (dB) vs INPUT FREQUENCY f_{IN} (MHz)

$V_{CC} = 2V$
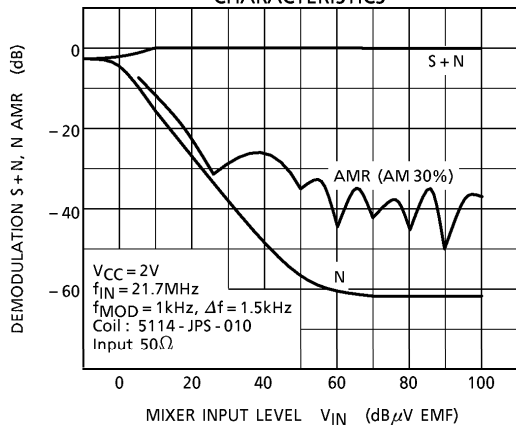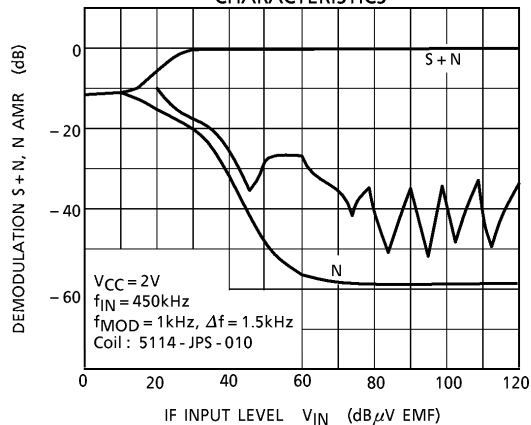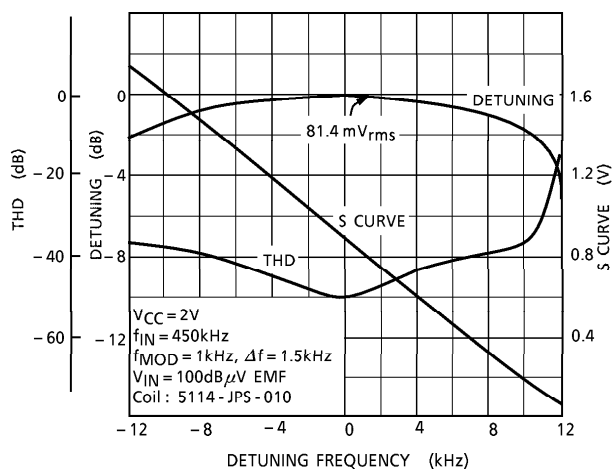
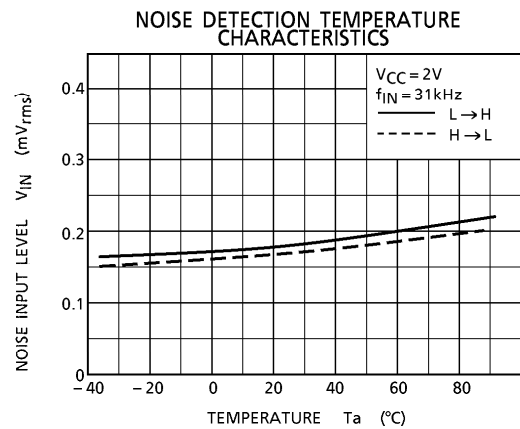IN COIL DISCRIMINATER USED

MIXER INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

V$_{CC}$ = 2V
f$_{IN}$ = 21.7MHz
f$_{MOD}$ = 1kHz, Δf = 1.5kHz
Coil : 5114 - JPS - 010
Input 50Ω

IF INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

V$_{CC}$ = 2V
f$_{IN}$ = 450kHz
f$_{MOD}$ = 1kHz, Δf = 1.5kHz
Coil : 5114 - JPS - 010

IF DETUNING CHARACTERISTICS

81.4 mV$_{rms}$

V$_{CC}$ = 2V
f$_{IN}$ = 450kHz
f$_{MOD}$ = 1kHz, Δf = 1.5kHz
V$_{IN}$ = 100dBμV EMF
Coil : 5114 - JPS - 010

MIXER INPUT RSSI CHARACTERISTICS

IF INPUT RSSI CHARACTERISTICS

MIXER INPUT RSSI TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

IF INPUT RSSI TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

NOISE DETECTION CHARACTERISTICS

NOISE DETECTION TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

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NOISE DETECTION FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS

NOISE DETECTOR SENSITIVITY (mV$_{rms}$)

INPUT FREQUENCY f$_{IN}$ (kHz)

220pF　150kΩ　220pF
5·6kΩ　10kΩ
V$_{IN}$

V$_{IN}$ level is measured when N-DET (pin 13) output changes.

MIXER INPUT DEMODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (INPUT MATCHING)

DEMODULATION S + N, N AMR (dB)

MIXER INPUT LEVEL V$_{IN}$ (dBμV EMF)

S + N

AMR (AM 30%)

N

V$_{CC}$ = 2V
f$_{IN}$ = 21.7MHz
f$_{MOD}$ = 1kHz, Δf = 1.5kHz
CDB450C24

DEMODULATED OUTPUT 12dB SENSITIVITY − POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

DEMODULATION OUTPUT LEVEL V$_{OD}$ (dB)

12dB SENSITIVITY (dBμV)

POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE V$_{CC}$ (V)

V$_{OD}$

12dB SENSITIVITY

f$_{IN}$ = 21.7MHz
f$_{MOD}$ = 1kHz, Δf = 1.5kHz
V$_{IN}$ = 60dBμV EMF
CDB450C24

NOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY, 12dB SENSITIVITY − TEMPERATURE
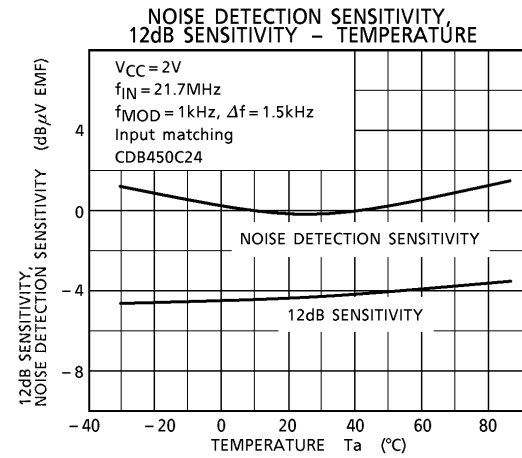
12dB SENSITIVITY, NOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY (dBμV EMF)

TEMPERATURE Ta (°C)

V$_{CC}$ = 2V
f$_{IN}$ = 21.7MHz
f$_{MOD}$ = 1kHz, Δf = 1.5kHz
Input matching
CDB450C24

NOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY

12dB SENSITIVITY

NOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY, 12dB SENSITIVITY − TEMPERATURE (IN COIL DISCRIMINATOR USED)

12dB SENSITIVITY, NOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY (dBμV EMF)

TEMPERATURE Ta (°C)

V$_{CC}$ = 2V
f$_{IN}$ = 21.7MHz
f$_{MOD}$ = 1kHz
Δf = 1.5kHz
Input matching
Coil : 5114-JPS-010

NOISE DETECTION SENSITIVITY

12dB SENSITIVITY

DE-EMPHASIS + BPF CIRCUIT CHARACTERISTICS

GAIN (dB)

FREQUENCY (Hz)

13　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2003-10-31

APPLICATION CIRCUIT

NOISE DET   RSSI OUT

AF OUT

MIX IN

L_1 2.2μH

C_{13} 22pF

C_1 1000pF

V_{CC}

R_7 100kΩ

C_9 0.1μF

C_8 1000pF

C_{12} 10μF

C_7 91pF

CD

R_6 1·5kΩ

V_{CC}

DE EMP

BPF 300Hz~3kHz

MIX IN (16)   GND (15)   N-REC (14)   N-DET (13)   RSSI (12)   IF OUT (11)   QUAD (10)   AF OUT (9)

MIX

RSSI

LPF

QUADRATURE DETECTOR

NOISE COMP

RECTIFIER

BUFFER

LOCAL OSC

IF AMP

NOISE AMP

INVERTER AMP

4700pF

OSC IN (1)   OSC OUT (2)   MIX OUT (3) V_{CC} (4)   IF IN (5)   DEC (6)   FIL OUT (7)   FIL IN (8)

X'tal 21.25MHz

C_2 39pF

C_3 56pF

CF1

C_{11} 10μF

C_{10} 0.1μF

V_{CC}

C_4 0.1μF

C_5 220pF

R_3 150kΩ

C_6 220pF

R_5 3·3kΩ

R_4 330kΩ

VR_1 10kΩ
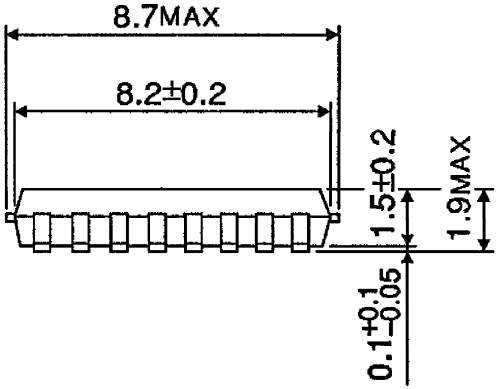
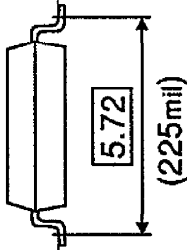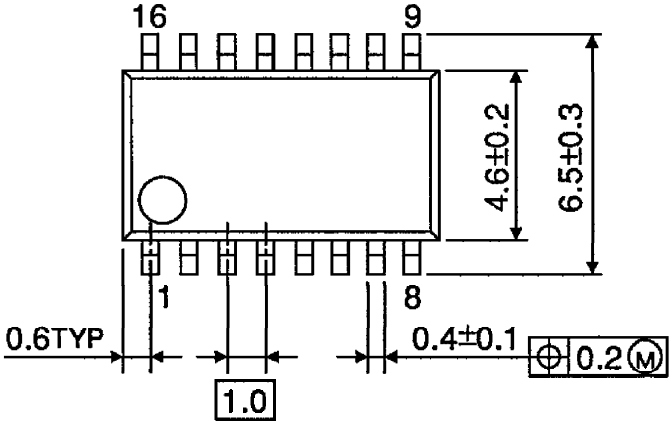CD : CDB450C24 (MURATA)
CF1 : CFW450G   (MURATA)

2003-10-31

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS
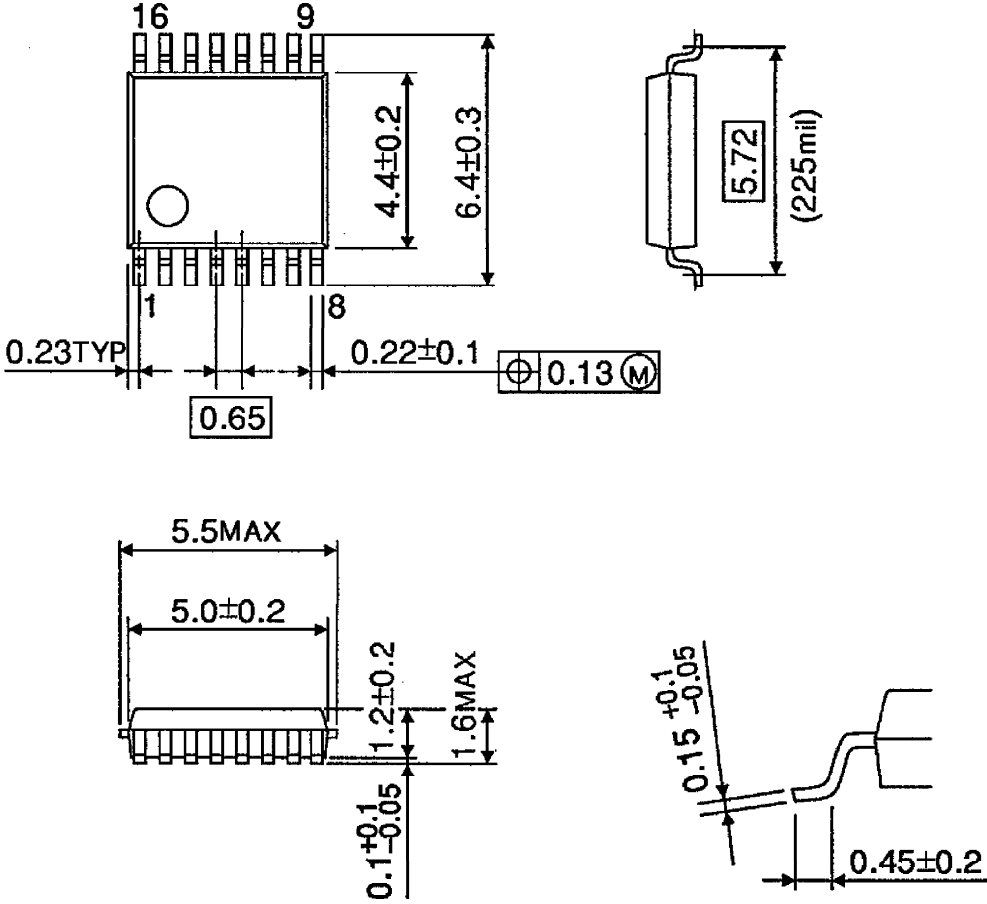SSOP16-P-225-1.00A   Unit : mm

Weight : 0.14g (Typ.)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS
SSOP16-P-225-0.65B   Unit : mm

16   9

4.4±0.2

6.4±0.3

(225mil) 5.72

1   8

0.23TYP   0.22±0.1   ⊕ 0.13 Ⓜ

0.65

5.5MAX

5.0±0.2

1.2±0.2   1.6MAX

$0.1^{+0.1}_{-0.05}$

$0.15^{+0.1}_{-0.05}$

0.45±0.2

Weight : 0.07g (Typ.)

```
Notice for Pb free product
    About solderability, following conditions were confirmed
        Solderability
    (1) Use of Sn-63Pb solder bath
        Solder bath temperature = 230
        Dipping time = 5seconds
        The number of times = once
        Use of R-type flux
    (2) Use of Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder bath
        Solder bath temperature = 245
        Dipping time = 5seconds
        The number of times = once
        Use of R-type flux
```

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000707EBA

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