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MC34017

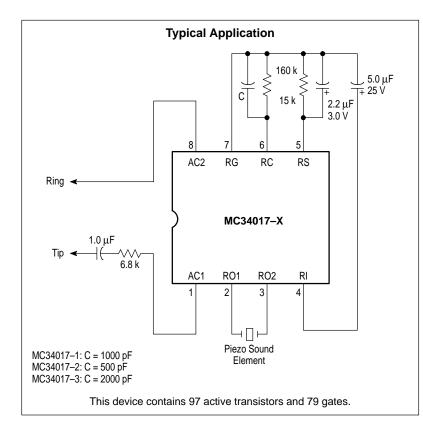
TELEPHONE TONE RINGER

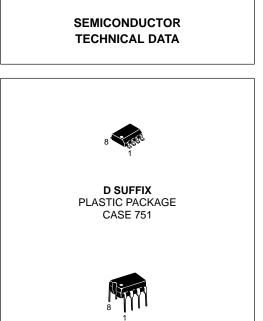
BIPOLAR LINEAR/I²L

Telephone Tone Ringer

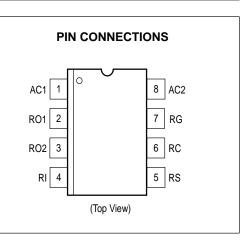
Bipolar Linear/I²L

- Complete Telephone Bell Replacement Circuit with Minimum External Components
- On–Chip Diode Bridge and Transient Protection
- Direct Drive for Piezoelectric Transducers
- Push Pull Output Stage for Greater Output Power Capability
- Base Frequency Options MC34017-1: 1.0 kHz
 - MC34017-2: 2.0 kHz
 - MC34017–3: 500 Hz
- Input Impedance Signature Meets Bell and EIA Standards
- Rejects Rotary Dial Transients





P SUFFIX PLASTIC PACKAGE CASE 626



ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Operating Temperature Range | Package |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| MC34017D | T. 20% to 160%C | SOIC |
| MC34017P | $T_A = -20^\circ$ to +60°C | Plastic DIP |

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MAXIMUM RATINGS (Voltages Referenced to RG, Pin 7)

| Rating | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------|
| Operating AC Input Current (Pins 1, 8) | _ | 20 | mA, RMS |
| Transient Input Current (Pins 1, 8) (T<2.0 ms) | V _{in} | ±300 | mA, peak |
| Voltage Applied at RC (Pin 6) | V _{RC} | 5.0 | V |
| Voltage Applied at RS (Pin 5) | V _{RS} | 5.0 | V |
| Voltage Applied to Outputs (Pins 2, 3) | VO | –2.0 to V_{RI} | V |
| Power Dissipation (@ 25°C) | PD | 1.0 | W |
| Operating Ambient Temperature | Т _А | -20 to +60 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | T _{stg} | -65 to +150 | °C |

NOTE: ESD data available upon request.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25° C)

| Characteristic | Test | Symbol | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
|--|------|------------------------|------|-------|------|------|
| Ringing Start Voltage | | | | | | Vdc |
| V _{Start} = V _I at Ring Start | | | | | | |
| VI > 0 | 1a | V _{Start} (+) | 34 | 37.5 | 41 | |
| V ₁ < 0 | 1b | V _{Start} (–) | -34 | -37.5 | -41 | |
| Ringing Stop Voltage | 1c | V _{Stop} | | | | Vdc |
| V _{Stop} = V _I at Ring Stop | | | | | | |
| MC34017–1 | | | 14 | 16 | 22 | |
| MC34017–2 | | | 12 | 14 | 20 | |
| MC34017–3 | | | 14 | 16 | 22 | |
| Output Frequencies ($V_I = 50 V$) | 1d | | | | | Hz |
| MC34017–1 High Tone | | fH | 937 | 1010 | 1083 | |
| Low Tone | | fL | 752 | 808 | 868 | |
| Warble Tone | | fW | 11.5 | 12.5 | 14 | |
| MC34017–2 High Tone | | fH | 1874 | 2020 | 2166 | |
| Low Tone | | fL | 1504 | 1616 | 1736 | |
| Warble Tone | | fW | 11.5 | 12.5 | 14 | |
| MC34017–3 High Tone | | fH | 937 | 1010 | 1083 | |
| Low Tone | | fL | 752 | 808 | 868 | |
| Warble Tone | | fW | 23 | 25 | 28 | |
| Output Voltage (VI = 50 V) | 6 | Vo | 34 | 37 | 43 | Vpp |
| Output Short-Circuit Current | 2 | IRO1, IRO2 | 35 | 60 | 80 | mApp |
| Input Diode Voltage (I _I = 5.0 mA) | 3 | VD | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | Vdc |
| Input Voltage – SCR "Off" (I _I = 30 mA) | 4a | Voff | 30 | 38 | 43 | Vdc |
| Input Voltage – SCR "On" (I _I = 100 mA) | 4b | V _{on} | 3.2 | 4.1 | 6.0 | Vdc |
| RS Clamp Voltage (V _I = 50 V) | 5 | V _{clamp} | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | Vdc |

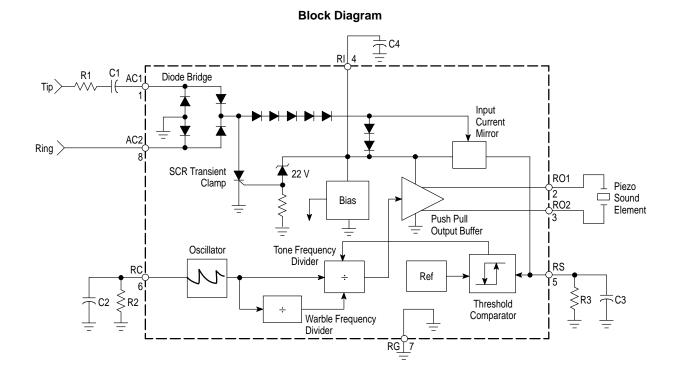
PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

| Pin | Symbol | Description |
|------|----------|--|
| 1, 8 | AC1, AC2 | The input terminals to the full–wave diode bridge. The ac ringing signal from the telephone line energizes the ringer through this bridge. |
| 5 | RS | The input of the threshold comparator to which diode bridge current is mirrored and sensed through an external resistor (R3). Nominal threshold is 1.2 V. This pin internally clamps at 1.5 V. |
| 4 | RI | The positive supply terminal for the oscillator, frequency divider and output buffer circuits. |
| 2, 3 | RO1, RO2 | The tone ringer output terminals through which the sound element is driven. |
| 7 | RG | The negative terminal of the diode bridge and the negative supply terminal of the tone generating circuitry. |
| 6 | RC | The oscillator terminal for the external resistor and capacitor which control the tone ringer frequencies (R2, C2). |



APPLICATION CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE (Refer to Typical Application)

| Characteristic | Typical Value | Units |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Output Tone Frequencies MC34017–1 MC34017–2 MC34017–3 Warble Frequencies | 808/1010 1616/2020 404/505 12.5 | Hz |
| Output Voltage (V _I ≥ 60 Vrms, 20 Hz) | 37 | Vpp |
| Output Duty Cycle | 50 | % |
| Ringing Start Input Voltage (20 Hz) | 36 | Vrms |
| Ringing Stop Input Voltage (20 Hz) | 21 | Vrms |
| Maximum AC Input Voltage (≤ 68 Hz) | 150 | Vrms |
| Impedance When Ringing V _I = 40 Vrms, 15 Hz V _I = 130 Vrms, 23 Hz | >16 12 | kΩ |
| Impedance When Not Ringing $V_I = 10 Vrms, 24 Hz$ $V_I = 2.5 Vrms, 24 Hz$ $V_I = 10 Vrms, 5.0 Hz$ $V_I = 3.0 Vrms, 200 - 3200 Hz$ | 28 >1.0 55 >200 | kΩ ΜΩ kΩ kΩ |
| Maximum Transient Input Voltage (T \leq 2.0 ms) | 1500 | V |
| Ringer Equivalence: Class A Class B | 0.5 0.9 | |



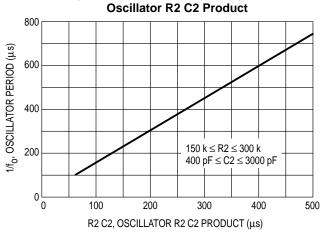
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The MC34017 Tone Ringer derives its power supply by rectifying the ac ringing signal. It uses this power to activate a tone generator and drive a piezo–ceramic transducer. The tone generation circuitry includes a relaxation oscillator and frequency dividers which produce high and low frequency tones as well as the tone warble frequency. The relaxation oscillator frequency f₀ is set by resistor R2 and capacitor C2 connected to Pin RC. The oscillator will operate with f₀ from 1.0 kHz to 10 kHz with the proper choice of external components (see Figure 1).

The frequency of the tone ringer output signal at RO1 and RO2 alternates between $f_0/4$ to $f_0/5$. The warble rate at which the frequency changes is $f_0/320$ for the MC34017–1, $f_0/640$ for the MC34017–2 and $f_0/160$ for the MC34017–3. With a 4.0 kHz oscillator frequency, the MC34017–1 produces 800 Hz and 1000 Hz tones with a 12.5 Hz warble rate. The MC34017–2 generates 1600 Hz and 2000 Hz tones with a similar 12.5 Hz warble frequency from an 8.0 kHz oscillator frequency. The MC34017–3 will produce 400 Hz and 500 Hz tones with a 12.5 Hz warble rate from a 2.0 kHz oscillator frequency. The tone ringer output circuit can source or sink 20 mA with an output voltage swing of 37 V peak–to–peak. Volume control is readily implemented by adding a variable resistance in series with the piezo transducer.

Input signal detection circuitry activates the tone ringer output when the ac line voltage exceeds programmed threshold level. Resistor R3 determines the ringing signal amplitude at which an output signal at RO1 and RO2 will be generated. The ac ringing signal is rectified by the internal diode bridge. The rectified input signal produces a voltage across R3 which is referenced to RG. The voltage across resistor R3 is filtered by capacitor C3 at the input to the threshold circuit.

Figure 1. Oscillator Period (1/fo) versus



$(1/f_0 = 1.45 \text{ R2 C2} + 10 \,\mu\text{s})$

When the voltage on capacitor C3 exceeds 1.2 V, the threshold comparator enables the tone ringer output. Line transients produced by pulse dialing telephones do not charge capacitor C3 sufficiently to activate the tone ringer output.

Capacitors C1 and C4 and resistor R1 determine the 10 V, 24 Hz signature test impedance. C4 also provides filtering for the output stage power supply to prevent droop in the square wave output signal. Six diodes in series with the rectifying bridge provide the necessary non–linearity for the 2.5 V, 24 Hz signature tests.

An internal shunt voltage regulator between the RI and RG terminals provides dc voltage to power the output stage, oscillator and frequency dividers. The dc voltage at RI is limited to approximately 22 V in regulation. To protect the IC from telephone line transients, an SCR is triggered when the regulator current exceeds 50 mA. The SCR diverts current from the shunt regulator and reduces the power dissipation within the IC.

| R1 | Line Input Resistor R1 affects the tone ringer input impedance. It also influences ringing threshold voltage and limits current from line transients. (Range: 2.0 to 10 k Ω). |
|----|---|
| C1 | Line Input Capacitor C1 ac couples the tone ringer to the telephone line and controls ringer input impedance at low frequencies. (Range: 0.4 to 2.0μ F). |
| R2 | Oscillator Resistor (Range: 150 to 300 k Ω). |
| C2 | Oscillator Capacitor (Range: 400 to 3000 pF). |
| R3 | Input Current Sense Resistor R3 controls the ringing threshold voltage. Increasing R3 decreases the ring–start voltage. (Range: 5.0 to 18 k Ω). |
| C3 | Ringing Threshold Filter Capacitor C3 filters the ac voltage across R3 at the input of the ringing threshold comparator. It also provides dialer transient rejection. (Range: 0.5 to 5.0μ F). |
| C4 | Ringer Supply Capacitor C4 filters supply voltage for the tone generating circuits. It also provides an ac current path for the 10 Vrms ringer signature impedance. (Range: 1.0 to 10 μ F). |

EXTERNAL COMPONENTS



Figure 2. Test One

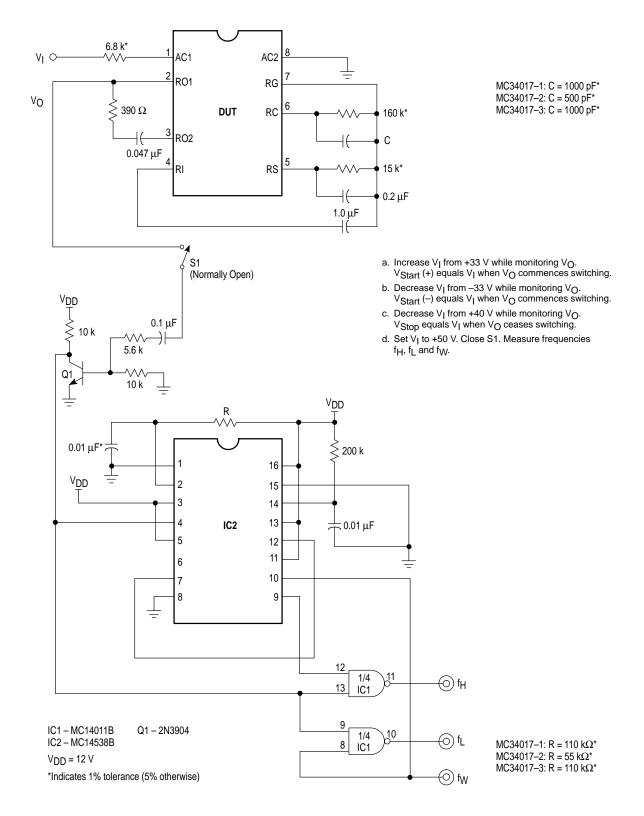
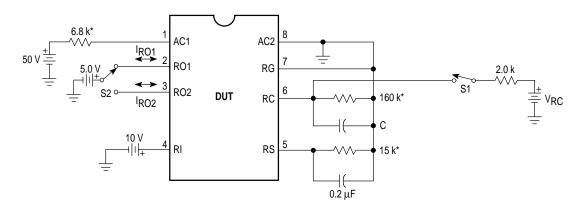


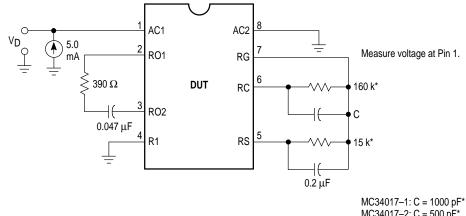


Figure 3. Test Two



MC34017-1: C = 1000 pF* MC34017-2: C = 500 pF* MC34017-3: C = 1000 pF* *Indicates 1% tolerance (5% otherwise) With V_{RC} = 4.0 V, close S1. Switch S2 to Pin 2 and measure current at Pin 2 (I_{O1}). Repeatedly switch V_{RC} between 4.0 V and 0 V until Pin 2 current changes polarity. Measure the opposite polarity current (I_{O2}). Calculate: $I_{RO1} = |I_{O1}| + |I_{O2}|$. Switch S2 to Pin 3 and repeat. Calculate: $I_{RO2} = |I_{O1}| + |I_{O2}|$.

Figure 4. Test Three

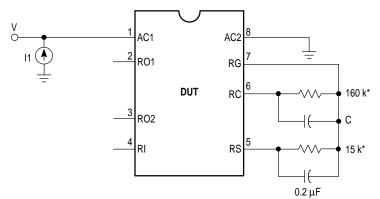


*Indicates 1% tolerance (5% otherwise)

MC34017-2: C = 500 pF* MC34017-3: C = 1000 pF*

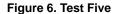


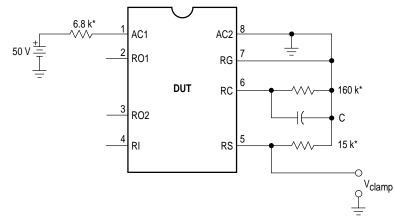
Figure 5. Test Four



MC34017-1: C = 1000 pF* MC34017-2: C = 500 pF* MC34017-3: C = 1000 pF* *Indicates 1% tolerance (5% otherwise)

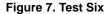
a. Set I1 to 30 mA. Measure voltage at Pin 1 (V_{off}). b. Set I1 to 100 mA. Measure voltage at Pin 1 (V_{on}). (Each test < 30 ms)

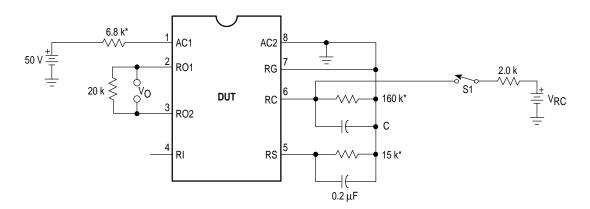




MC34017-1: C = 1000 pF* MC34017-2: C = 500 pF* MC34017-3: C = 1000 pF* *Indicates 1% tolerance (5% otherwise)

Measure voltage at Pin 5 (V_{clamp}).



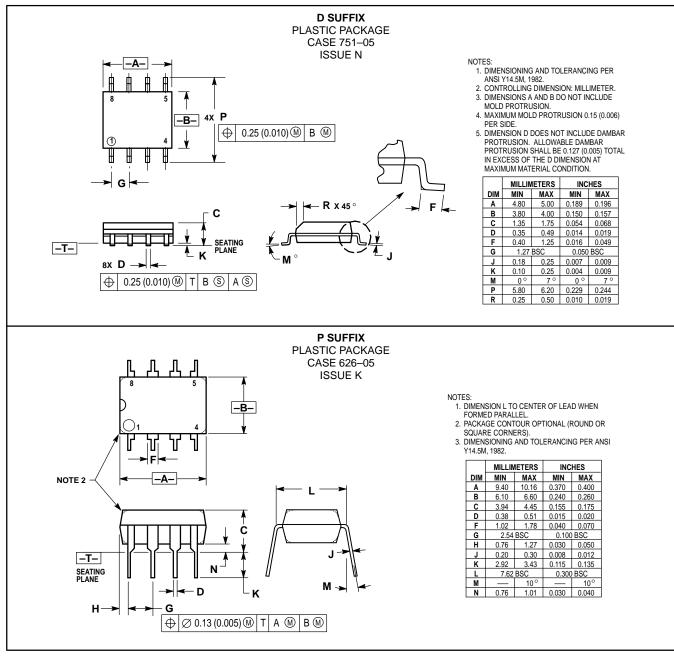


 $\begin{array}{l} MC34017-1: C = 1000 \ pF^* \\ MC34017-2: C = 500 \ pF^* \\ MC34017-3: C = 1000 \ pF^* \\ ^* Indicates 1\% \ tolerance (5\% \ otherwise) \end{array}$

With V_{RC} = 4.0 V, close S1. Measure dc voltage between Pins 2 and 3 (V_{O1}). Repeatedly switch V_{RC} between 4.0 V and 0 V until Pins 2 and 3 change state. Measure the new voltage between Pins 2 and 3 (V_{O2}). Calculate: V_O = |V_{O1}| + |V_{O2}|.



OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



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