



T-75-27-09

# MV5089

## DTMF GENERATOR

The MV5089 is fabricated using Plessey Semiconductors' ISO-CMOS high density technology and offers low power and wide voltage operation. An inexpensive 3.58MHz TV crystal completes the reference oscillator. From this frequency are derived 8 different sinusoidal frequencies which, when appropriately mixed, provide Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF) tones.

Inputs are compatible with a standard 2-of-8 active-low keyboard and the keyboard entries determine the correct division of the reference frequency by the row and column counters. D-to-A conversion, using R-2R ladder networks, results in a 'staircase' approximation of a sinewave with low total distortion.

Frequency stability over operating voltage and temperature range are maintained within industry DTMF standards.

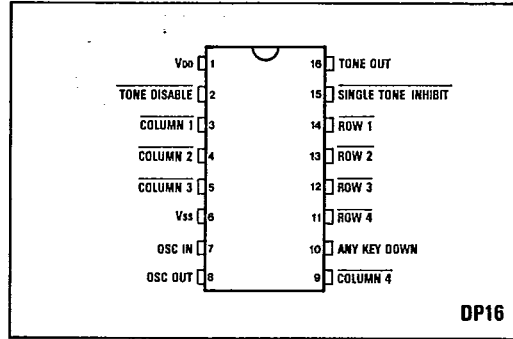


Fig.1 Pin connections - top view

### FEATURES

- Pin-for-Pin Replacement for MK5089
- Low Standby Power
- Minimum External Parts Count
- 2.75V to 10V Operation
- 2-of-8 Keyboard Input
- High Accuracy Tones Provided by 3.58MHz Crystal Oscillator
- Pin-Selectable Inhibit of Single Tone Generation

### APPLICATIONS

#### DTMF Signalling for

- Telephone Sets
- Mobile Radio
- Remote Control
- Point of Sale and Banking Terminals
- Process Control

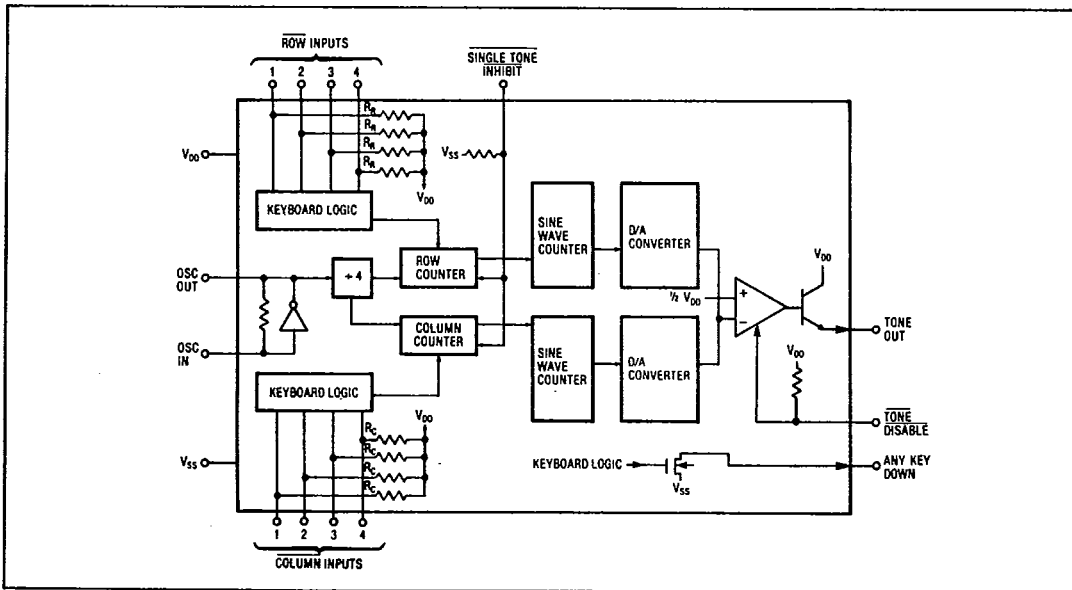


Fig.2 Functional block diagram

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**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

	MIN.	MAX.		MIN.	MAX.
$V_{DD} - V_{SS}$ Voltage on any pin	-0.3V	10.5V	Power dissipation Derate 16 mW/°C above 75°C (All leads soldered to PCB)		850 mW
Current on any pin	$V_{SS} - 0.3V$	$V_{DD} + 0.3V$			
Operating temperature	-40°C	+85°C			
Storage temperature	-65°C	+150°C			

**DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):  
 $T_{amb} = +25°C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3V$  to  $10V$

CHARACTERISTICS		SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
SUPPLY	Operating Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	2.75		10	V	Ref. to $V_{SS}$
	Standby Supply Current	$I_{DSS}$		0.2	100	uA	$V_{DD} = 3V$ No Key Depressed
				0.5	200	uA	$V_{DD} = 10V$ All outputs Unloaded
	Operating Supply Current	$I_{DD}$		1.0	2.0	mA	$V_{DD} = 3V$ One Key Depressed
			5.0	10.0	mA	$V_{DD} = 10V$ All outputs Unloaded	
INPUTS	SINGLE TONE INHIBIT.	INPUT HIGH VOLTAGE	$V_{IH}$	$0.7V_{DD}$		$V_{DD}$	V
		INPUT LOW VOLTAGE	$V_{IL}$	0		$0.3V_{DD}$	V
	TONE DISABLE	INPUT RESISTANCE	$R_{IN}$		60		K $\Omega$
	ROW 1-4 COLUMN 1-4	INPUT HIGH VOLTAGE	$V_{IH}$	$0.7V_{DD}$		$V_{DD}$	V
		INPUT LOW VOLTAGE	$V_{IL}$	0		$0.3V_{DD}$	V
OUTPUTS	ANY KEY DOWN	SINK CURRENT	$I_{OL}$	0.5			mA
				1.0			mA
	LEAKAGE CURRENT	$I_{OZ}$		1			uA

**AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):  
 $T_{amb} = +25°C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3V$  to  $10V$

CHARACTERISTICS		SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
TONE OUT	OUTPUT LEVEL, ROW	$V_{OUT}$	-10	-8	-7	dBm	$V_{DD} = 3V$ . Single Tone. $R_L = 100K\Omega$
	PRE EMPHASIS, High Band		2.4	2.7	3.0	dB	
	OUTPUT DISTORTION (Dual Tone)				-20	dB	Total out-of-band power relative to sum of row and column fundamental power
	Tone Output Rise Time	$t_r$		3	5	ms	Time for waveform to reach 90% of magnitude of either frequency from initial key stroke

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PIN FUNCTIONS

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PIN	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Power Supply
2	TONE DISABLE	This input has an internal pull-up resistor to V <sub>DD</sub> . When connected to V <sub>SS</sub> no tones are generated by any key depression allowing the keyboard to be used for purposes other than DTMF signalling.
3,4,5,9	COLUMN 1-4	These CMOS inputs are held at V <sub>DD</sub> by an internal pull-up resistor and are activated by the application of V <sub>SS</sub> .
6	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Power Supply (OV)
7,8	OSC IN, OSC OUT	On-chip inverter completes the oscillator when a 3.58 MHz Crystal is connected to these pins. OSC IN is the inverter input and OSC OUT is the output.
10	Any Key Down	This is an NMOS transistor output which switches to V <sub>SS</sub> while any key is depressed. Otherwise this output is high impedance. Switching is independent of Tone Disable and Single Tone Inhibit.
11,12,13,14	Row 1-4	As Column 1-4 inputs.
15	Single Tone Inhibit	This input has a pull-down resistor to V <sub>SS</sub> . When left unconnected or tied to V <sub>SS</sub> , dual tones may be generated, but keyboard input combinations resulting in single tone generation are inhibited. When V <sub>DD</sub> is applied single or dual tones may be generated.
16	Tone Out	Emitter output of a bipolar NPN transistor whose collector is tied to V <sub>DD</sub> . Input to this transistor is from an op-amp which mixes the Row and Column tones.

ROW AND COLUMN INPUTS

These inputs are compatible with the standard 2-of-8 keyboard or with an electronic input. Figures 3 and 4 show these input configurations and Fig.5 shows the internal chip structure of these inputs.

When operating with a keyboard, dual tones are generated when any single button is pushed.

With Single Tone Inhibit at V<sub>DD</sub>, connection of V<sub>SS</sub> to a single column causes the generation of that Column tone. Connection of V<sub>SS</sub> to more than one Column will result in no Column tones being generated. Connection of V<sub>SS</sub> to Rows only generates no tone - a Column must be connected to V<sub>SS</sub>.

A single Row tone only may be generated by connecting 2 columns, and the desired row, to V<sub>SS</sub>.

OUTPUT TONE LEVEL

The output tone level of the MV5089 is proportional to the applied DC supply voltage.

A regulated supply will normally be used which may be designed to provide stability over the temperature range.

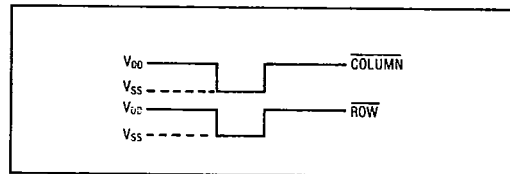


Fig.4 Electronic input

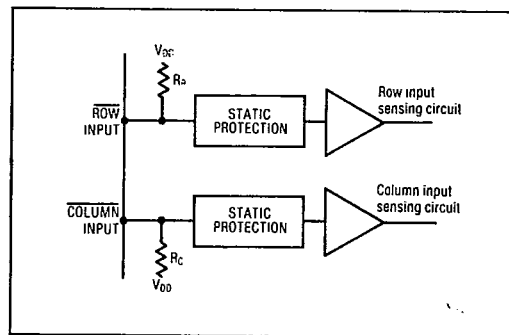


Fig.5 Row and Column inputs

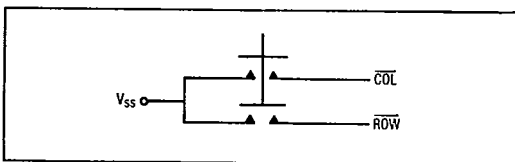


Fig.3 2 of 8 DTMF keyboard

PLESSEY SEMICONDUCTORS

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OUTPUT FREQUENCY

Table 1 shows the output frequency deviation from the standard DTMF frequencies when a 3.58MHz crystal is used as the reference.

The row and column output waveforms are digitally synthesised using R-2R D-to-A converters (see Fig.6) resulting in staircase approximations to a sinewave. An op-amp mixes these tones to produce a dual-tone waveform. Single tone distortion is typically better than 7% and all distortion components of the mixed dual-tone should be -30dB relative to the strongest fundamental (column tone).

	Standard DTMF (Hz)	Tone Output Frequency Using 3.579545 MHz Crystal	% Deviation From Standard
Row	f <sub>1</sub> 697	701.3	+0.62
	f <sub>2</sub> 770	771.4	+0.19
	f <sub>3</sub> 852	857.2	+0.61
	f <sub>4</sub> 941	935.1	-0.63
Column	f <sub>5</sub> 1209	1215.9	+0.57
	f <sub>6</sub> 1336	1331.7	-0.32
	f <sub>7</sub> 1477	1471.9	-0.35
	f <sub>8</sub> 1633	1645.0	+0.73

Table 1 Output frequency deviation

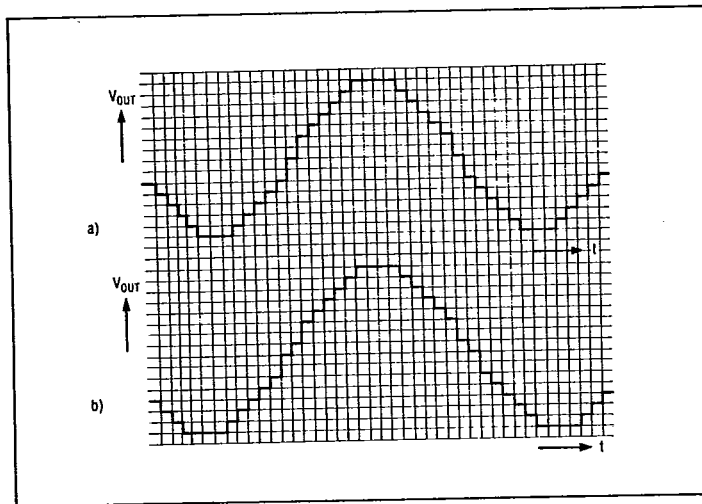


Fig.6 Typical sinewave output (a) Row tones (b) Column tones

DISTORTION MEASUREMENTS

THD for the single tone is defined by:

$$100 \left( \frac{\sqrt{V_{2f}^2 + V_{3f}^2 + V_{4f}^2 + \dots + V_{nf}^2}}{V_{\text{fundamental}}} \right) \%$$

Where V<sub>2f</sub> - V<sub>nf</sub> are the Fourier components of the waveform.

THD for the dual tone is defined by:

$$100 \left( \frac{\sqrt{V_{2R}^2 + V_{3R}^2 + \dots + V_{nR}^2 + V_{2C}^2 + V_{3C}^2 + \dots + V_{nC}^2 + V_{\text{IMD}}^2}}{\sqrt{V_{\text{ROW}}^2 + V_{\text{COL}}^2}} \right)$$

where V<sub>ROW</sub> is the row fundamental amplitude  
 V<sub>COL</sub> is the column fundamental amplitude  
 V<sub>2R</sub> - V<sub>nR</sub> are the Fourier component amplitudes of the row frequencies  
 V<sub>2C</sub> - V<sub>nC</sub> are the Fourier component amplitudes of the column frequencies  
 V<sub>IMD</sub> is the sum of all intermodulation components.

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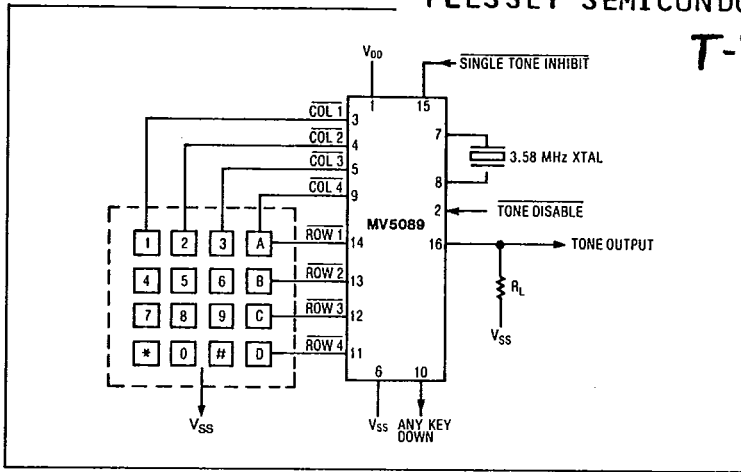


Fig.7 connection diagram