# UNISONIC TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD

# MC34018

# LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# VOICE SWITCHED SPEAKER-PHONE CIRCUIT

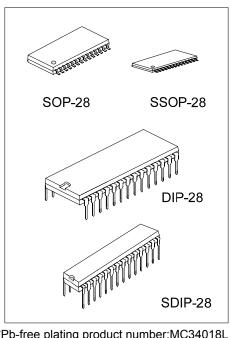
#### DESCRIPTION

The UTC MC34018 speaker-phone integrated circuit includes all the active circuitry and control functions to implement a high quality hands-free telephone system. The circuit includes a microphone amplifier, a speaker amplifier, level detectors, a background sound level monitoring system in both the transmit and receive channels and an attenuation system which can control the transmit and receive levels as well as the background level.

The applications include household and office speaker-phones, intercom systems, hand free kit for mobile phones, and others.

#### **FEATURES**

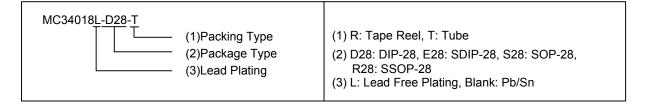
- \* Chip Select pin for Power conservation (active/standby mode).
- \* Integrated all necessary active circuitry for a hand-free telephone into one single chip.
- \* Operating under wide dynamic range through signal compression technology.
- \* Build-In voltage regulators illuminate external regulators for lining operation.
- \* Monitoring system for background noise level.
- \* Background sound level compensation for transmit and receive levels as well as the background level.
- \* Power audio amplifier for typical 100mW output (into 25 $\Omega$ ) with peak limiting for speaker to minimize distortion.
- \* Volume control function for external volume control circuit.



\*Pb-free plating product number:MC34018L

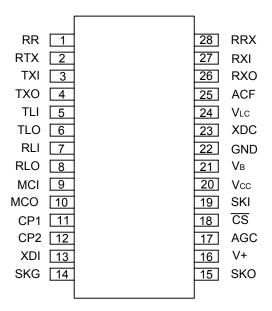
#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Order				
Normal	Lead Free Plating	Package	Packing	
MC34018-D28-T	MC34018L-D28-T	DIP-28	Tube	
MC34018-E28-T	MC34018L-E28-T	SDIP-28	Tube	
MC34018-R28-R	MC34018L-R28-R	SSOP-28	Tape Reel	
MC34018-R28-T	MC34018L-R28-T	SSOP-28	Tube	
MC34018-S28-R	MC34018L-S28-R	SOP-28	Tape Reel	
MC34018-S28-T	MC34018L-S28-T	SOP-28	Tube	



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#### **■ PIN CONFIGURATION**



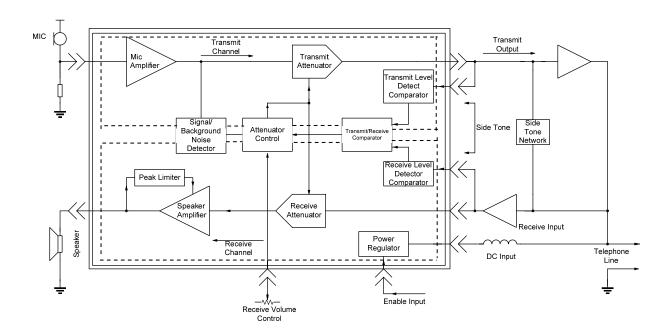
#### **■** PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	RR	A resistor to ground provides a reference current for the transmit and receive attenuators
2	RTX	A resistor to ground determines the nominal gain of the transmit attenuator, the transmit channel gain is inversely proportional to RTX resistance.
3	TXI	Transmit Attenuator Input, Input resistance is nominally 5.0k $\Omega$ .
4	TXO	Transmit Attenuator Output, The TXO output signal drivers the input of transmit level detcetor, as well as the external circuit which drivers the telephone line.
5	TLI	Transmit Level detector Input. An external resistor ac coupled to The TLI pin sets the detection level. Decreasing this resistor increases the sensitivity to transmit channel signals.
6	TLO	Transmit Level detector Output. The external resistor and capacitor set the time the comparator will hold the system in the transmit mode after speech ceases.
7	RLI	Receive Level detector Input. An external resistor ac coupled to The RLI pin sets the detection level. Decreasing this resistor increases the sensitivity to receive channel signals.
8	RLO	Receive Level detector Output. The external resistor and capacitor set the time the comparator will hold the system in the receive mode after speech ceases.
9	MCI	Microphone amplifier input. Input impedance is nominally $10k\Omega$ and the dc bias voltage is approximately equal to $V_B$
10	MCO	Microphone amplifier output. The MIC amp gain is internally set at 34dB (50V/V).
11	CP1	A parallel resistor and capacitor connected between this pin and $V_{\text{CC}}$ holds a voltage corresponding to the background noise level. The transmit detector compares the CP1 voltage with the speech signal from CP2.
12	CP2	A capacitor at this pin peak detects the speech signals for comparison with the background noise level held at CP1.
13	XDI	Input to the transmit detector system. The microphone amplifier output is ac coupled to the XDI pin through an external resistor.
14	SKG	High current ground pin for the speaker amplifier output stage. The SKG voltage should be within 10mV of the ground voltage at pin 22.

## ■ PIN DESCRIPTION(Cont.)

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
15	SKO	Speaker amplifier output. The SKO pin will source and sink up to 100mA when ac coupled
		to the speaker. The speaker amplifier gain is internally set at 34dB (50V/V).
16	V+	Input DC supply voltage. V+ can be powered from Tip and Ring if an ac decoupling inductor is used to prevent loading ac line signals. The required V+ voltage is 6.0V to 11V (7.5V nominal) at 7.0mA.
17	AGC	A capacitor from this pin to $V_B$ stabilizes the speaker amplifier gain control loop, and additionally controls the attack and decay time of this circuit. The gain control loop limits the speaker amplifier input to prevent clipping at SKO. The internal resistance at AGC pin is nominally $110k\Omega$ .
18	<del>CS</del>	Digital chip select input. When at a logic "0" (<0.7V) the $V_{CC}$ regulator is enabled. When at a logic "1" (>1.6V),the chip is in the standby mode drawing 0.5mA.An open $\overline{CS}$ pin is a logic "0".Input impedance is nominally 140k ohms. The input voltage should not exceed 11V.
19	SKI	Input to the speaker amplifier. Input impedance is nominally 20k $\Omega$ .
20	V <sub>CC</sub>	A 5.4V regulated output which powers all circuits except the speaker amplifier output stage. $V_{\rm CC}$ can be used to power external circuitry such as a microprocessor(3.0mA max.) A filter capacitor is required. The UTC MC34018 can be powered by a separate regulated supply by connecting V+ and $V_{\rm CC}$ to a voltage between 4.5V and 6.5V while maintaining $\overline{\rm CS}$ at a logic "1".
21	V <sub>B</sub>	An output voltage equal to approximately $V_{\rm CC}/2$ which series as an analog ground for the speakerphone system. Up to 1.5mA of external load current may be sourced from $V_{\rm B}$ . Output impedance is 250 ohms. A filter capacitor is required.
22	GND	Ground pin for the IC(except the speaker amplifier)
23	XDC	Transmit detector output. A resistor and capacitor at his pin hold the system in the transmit mode during pauses between words or phrases. When the XDC pin voltage decays to ground, the attenuators switch from the transmit mode to idle mode. The internal resistor at XDC is nominally 2.6k ohms(see Fig.1).
24	V <sub>LC</sub>	Volume control input>connecting this pin to the slider of a variable resistor provides receive mode volume control. The $V_{LC}$ pin voltage should be less than or equal to $V_{B}$ .
25	ACF	Attenuator control filter. A capacitor connected to this pin reduces noise transient as the attenuator control switches level of attenuation.
26	RXO	Receive attenuator Output. Normally this pin is ac coupled to the input of the speaker amplifier.
27	RXI	Receive attenuator Input. Input impedance is nominally is 5.0k $\Omega$ .
28	RRX	A resistor to ground determines the nominal gain of the receive attenuator. The receive channel gain is directly proportional to the RRX resistance.

#### **■ BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### ■ **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** (Ta=25°C, Voltage referred to pin 22.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
V+ terminal Voltage (pin 16)		+12, -1.0	V
CS (pin 18)		+12, -1.0	V
Speaker amplifier Ground(pin 14)		+3.0, -1.0	V
V <sub>LC</sub> (pin 24)		+V <sub>CC</sub> , -1.0	V
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-65 ~ +150	°C

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

#### ■ RECOMMENDED OPERATION CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
V+ Terminal Voltage (pin 16)		+6.0 ~ +11	V
CS (pin 18)		0 ~ +11	V
V <sub>LC</sub> (pin 24)		$0.55V_B \sim V_B$	V
Receive Signal(pin 27)		0 ~ 250	mVrms
Microphone Signal(pin 9)		0 ~ 5.0	mVrms
Speaker Amplifier Ground (pin 14)		-10 ~ +10	mVdc
I <sub>CC</sub> (pin 20)		0 ~ 3.0	mA
Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-20 ~ +60	°C

## ■ TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS (-20 ~+60°C)

PARAMETER	PIN	TYP CHANGE	UNIT
V+ Supply Current (V+ 11V,Pin 18 = 0.7V)	16	-0.2	%/°C
V+ Supply Current(V+ 11V,Pin 18 = 1.6V)	16	-0.4	%/°C
V <sub>CC</sub> Voltage( V+ = 7.5V )	20	+0.1	%/°C
Attenuator Gain ( Max and Min Setting )		±0.003	dB/°C
Delta RXO,TXO Voltage	4,26	±0.24	%/°C
Speaker AMP Gain	15,19	±0.001	dB/°C
Microphone AMP Gain	9,10	±0.4	dB/°C
Microphone Amp Input Resistance	9	+0.4	%/°C
Tx-Rx Switching Threshold (20μA)	5,7	±0.2	nA/°C

# ■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Referred to Fig.1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY VOLTAGES						
V <sub>CC</sub> Voltage	Vcc	V+=7.5V	4.9	5.4	5.9	Vdc
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{CCLN}$	6.5V <v+<11v< td=""><td></td><td>65</td><td>150</td><td>mV</td></v+<11v<>		65	150	mV
Dropout Voltage	$V_D$	V+=5.0V		80	300	mV
V <sub>B</sub> Voltage	$V_{B}$	V+=7.5V	2.5	2.9	3.3	Vdc
V4 Supply Current	ı	V+=11V,Pin 18=0.7V			9.0	mA
V+ Supply Current	$I_{V+}$	V+=11V,Pin 18=1.6V			800	μΑ
Output Resistance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	I <sub>CC</sub> =3mA		6.0	20	Ω
Output Resistance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	I <sub>B</sub> =1.7mA		250		Ω
ATTENUATORS						
Receive Attenuator Gain (1.0kHz)	G <sub>RX</sub>		2.0	6.0	10	dB
Rx Mode, Pin 24= V <sub>B</sub> Pin 27 = 250Mvrms	$\Delta G_{RX}$		40	44	48	dB
Range (Rx to Tx Modes) Idle Mode, Pin 27= 250mVrms	G <sub>RI</sub>		-20	-16	-12	dB

## **■** ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

				(				
PARAMETER			SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
RXO Voltage (Rx Mode)			$V_{RXO}$		1.8	2.3	3.2	mV
Delta RXO Voltage			$\Delta V_{RXO}$				100	mV
(Switch from Rx to Tx			∆ v RXO				100	1117
RXO Sink Current (Rx	mode)		I <sub>RXOL</sub>		75			μΑ
RXO Source Current (	Rx mode	)	I <sub>ROXH</sub>		1.0		3.0	mA
RXI Input Resistance			R <sub>RXI</sub>		3.5	5.0	8.0	kΩ
Volume Control Range	)		$V_{\text{CR}}$	Rx Attenuator Gain, Rx Mode, 0.6V <sub>B</sub> <pin 24<v<sub="">B</pin>	24.5		32.5	dB
ATTENUATORS					1			
TXO Voltage (Tx mode	e)		$V_{TXO}$		1.8	2.3	3.2	Vdc
Delta TXO Voltage (sw Tc to Rx Mode)	vitch fron	n	$\Delta V_{\text{TXO}}$				100	mV
AOE Valtaria (V. Dia	0.5			Rx Mode		150		mV
ACF Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> -Pin	25		$\Delta V_{ACF}$	Tx Mode		6.0		mV
Voltage)				Idle Mode		75		mV
Transmit Attenuator Ga	ain(1.0kł	Hz)	$G_TX$		4.0	6.0	8.0	dB
Tx Mode, Pin 3 = 250n	nVrms		$\Delta G_{TX}$		40	44	48	dB
Range, (Tx to Rx Mode Idle Mode, Pin 3 = 250	,		$G_TXI$		-16.5	-13	-8.5	dB
TXO Sink Current (Tx			I <sub>SINK</sub>		75			μΑ
TXO Source Current (		)	I <sub>SOURCE</sub>		1.0		3.0	mA
TXO Input Resistance			R <sub>IN</sub>		3.5	5.0	8.0	kΩ
SPEAKER AMPLIFIE	R							
Speaker Amp Gain			$G_{SPK}$	Pin 19 = 20mVrms	33	34	35	dB
SKI Input Resistance			$R_{IN}$		15	22	37	kΩ
SKO Voltage			$V_{O(SKO)}$	Pin 19 =Cap couple to GND	2.4	3.0	3.6	Vdc
01/0 \/-14	Hiç	gh	$V_{SKOH}$	Pin 19 = 0.1V, -100mA Load at Pin 15	5.5			Vdc
SKO Voltage	Lo	w	$V_{SKOL}$	Pin 19=0.1V +100mA Load at Pin 15			600	mV
MICROPHONE AMPL	IFIER							
Microphone Amp Gain			G <sub>MCI</sub>	Pin 9 = 10mVrms,1KHz	32.5	34	35	dB
Microphone Amp Input Resistance	t		R <sub>MCI</sub>		6.5	10	16	kΩ
LOGAMPS								
Lookaga Current	RL	.0		Pin 8 = V <sub>B</sub> +1.0V			2.0	μА
Leakage Current	TL		$I_{LEAK}$	Pin 6 = V <sub>B</sub> +1.0V			2.0	μA
Transmit-Receive Switching Threshold			I <sub>TH</sub>	Ratio of ITLI to IRLI - at 20µA -to Switch Tx-Rx Comparator)	0.8		1.2	
TRANSMIT DETECTO	)R			Ownton 1x-1xx Comparator)	1	l	1	
	Idle Mo	de		1		0	1	Vdc
XDC Voltage	Tx Mod		$V_{XDC}$			4.0		Vdc
CP2 Current Source			I <sub>CP2</sub>		5.0	10	13	μΑ
Distortion		1_	1072	1	0.0			μ, ι
Rx Mode, RXI to SKO			R <sub>XD</sub>	Pin 27 = 10mVrms,1KHz		1.5		%
Tx Mode, MCI to TXO		$\dashv$	T <sub>XD</sub>	Pin 9 = 5mVrms,1KHz		2.0		%
TX MOGO, MOTO TXO		1	· AD	i iii o oiii viiiio, ii ti iz	I.	0	l	/0

Note 1: V+=7.5V,  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  =0.7V except where noted.

Note 2: Rx mode:  $Pin7=-100\mu A$ ,  $Pin5=+100\mu A$ , except where noted.

Tx mode: Pin  $5,13=-100\mu A$ , pin  $7=+100\mu A$ , Pin 11=0V.

Idle mode: Pin 5=-100 $\mu$ A, pin 7, 13=+100 $\mu$ A.

Note 3: Current into a pin designed as +, current out of a pin designed

Note 4: Voltage referred to pin 22, Ta=25°C.

#### **■ TEST CIRCUIT**

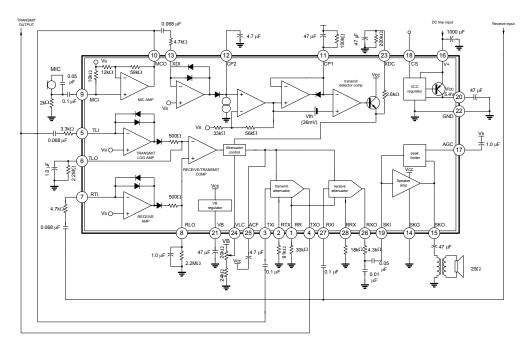
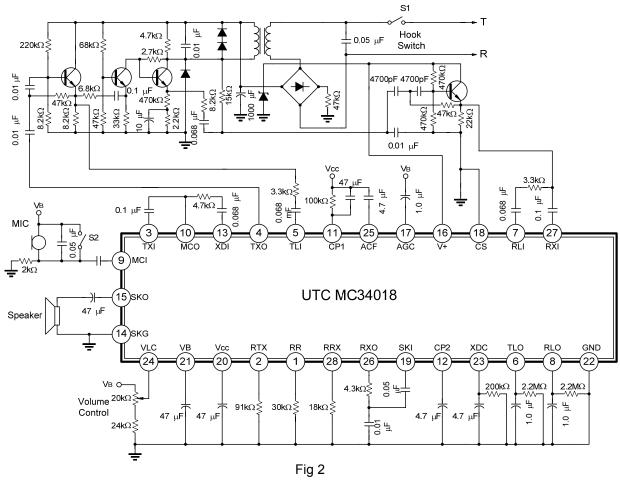


Fig 1 Test circuit

#### **■ BASIC LINE POWERED SPEAKERPHONE**



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