### **RF COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS**



Product specification Replaces data of November 3, 1992 IC17 Data Handbook

1997 Nov 07

# **Philips Semiconductors**





**SA617** 

#### DESCRIPTION

The SA617 is a low voltage high performance monolithic FM IF system incorporating a mixer/oscillator, two limiting intermediate frequency amplifiers, quadrature detector, logarithmic received signal strength indicator (RSSI), voltage regulator and audio and RSSI op amps. The SA617 is available in 20-lead SSOP package.

The SA617 was designed for portable communication applications and will function down to 2.7V. The RF section is similar to the famous SA605. The audio output has an internal amplifier with the feedback pin accessible. The RSSI output is buffered. The SA617 also has an extra limiter output. This signal is buffered from the output of the limiter and can be used to perform frequency check. This is accomplished by comparing a reference frequency with the frequency check signal using a comparator to a varactor or PLL at the oscillator inputs.

#### FEATURES

- Low power consumption: 3.5mA typical at 3V
- Mixer input to >150MHz
- Mixer conversion power gain of 17dB at 45MHz
- XTAL oscillator effective to 150MHz (L.C. oscillator or external oscillator can be used at higher frequencies)
- 102dB of IF Amp/Limiter gain
- 2MHz IF amp/limiter small signal bandwidth
- Temperature compensated logarithmic Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) with a 80dB dynamic range
- Low external component count; suitable for crystal/ceramic/LC filters
- Excellent sensitivity: 0.31μV into 50Ω matching network for 12dB SINAD (Signal to Noise and Distortion ratio) for 1kHz tone, 8kHz deviation with RF at 45MHz and IF at 455kHz
- SA617 meets cellular radio specifications
- Audio output internal op amp
- RSSI output internal op amp
- Buffered frequency check output

#### **PIN CONFIGURATION**

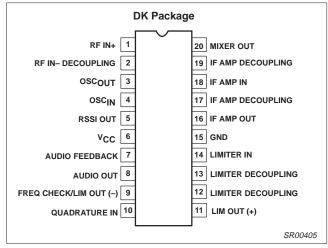


Figure 1. Pin Configuration

- Internal op amps with rail-to-rail outputs
- ESD protection: Human Body Model 2kV Robot Model 200V

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Portable cellular radio FM IF
- Cordless phones
- Narrow band cellular applications (NAMPS/NTACS)
- RF level meter
- Spectrum analyzer
- Instrumentation
- FSK and ASK data receivers
- Log amps
- Portable high performance communication receivers
- Single conversion VHF receivers
- Wireless systems

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE	DWG #
20-Pin Plastic Shrink Small Outline Package (SSOP) (Surface-mount)	-40 to +85°C	SA617DK	SOT266-1

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### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

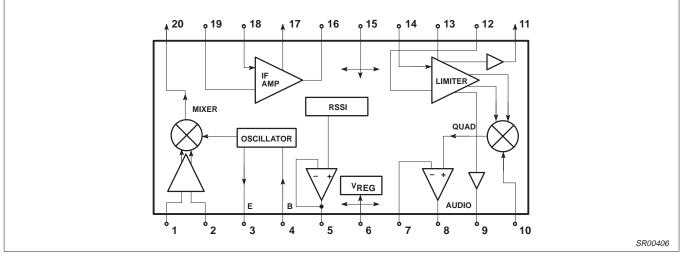


Figure 2. Block Diagram

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNITS	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Single supply voltage	7	V	
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range SA617	-40 to +85	°C	
$\theta_{JA}$	Thermal impedance DK package	117	°C/W	

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{CC}$  = +3V,  $\ T_A$  = 25  $^{\circ}C;$  unless otherwise stated.

				LIMITS		
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		SA617		UNITS
			MIN	ТҮР	MAX	
V <sub>CC</sub>	CC Power supply voltage range		2.7		7.0	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	DC current drain			3.5	5.0	mA

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#### AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C;  $V_{CC} = +3V$ , unless otherwise stated. RF frequency = 45MHz + 14.5dBV RF input step-up; IF frequency = 455kHz; R17 = 2.4k; R18 = 3.3k; RF level = -45dBm; FM modulation = 1kHz with ±8kHz peak deviation. Audio output with de-emphasis filter and C-message weighted filter. Test circuit NO TAG. The parameters listed below are tested using automatic test equipment to assure consistent electrical characterristics. The limits do not represent the ultimate performance limits of the device. Use of an optimized RF layout will improve many of the listed parameters.

			LIMITS			
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	SA617			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	1
Mixer/Osc s	section (ext LO = 220mV <sub>RMS</sub> )					
f <sub>IN</sub>	Input signal frequency			150		MHz
fosc	Crystal oscillator frequency			150		MHz
	Noise figure at 45MHz			6.8		dB
	Third–order input intercept point (50 $\Omega$ source)	f1 = 45.0; f2 = 45.06MHz Input RF Level = -52dBm		-9		dBm
	Conversion power gain	Matched 14.5dBV step-up	11.0	17		dB
		50Ω source		+2.5		dB
	RF input resistance	Single-ended input		8	1	kΩ
	RF input capacitance			3.0	4.0	pF
	Mixer output resistance	(Pin 20)	1.25	1.5		kΩ
F section	•	•	•		•	
	IF amp gain	50Ω source		44		dB
	Limiter gain	50Ω source		58		dB
	Input limiting –3dB, R <sub>17</sub> = 2.4k	Test at Pin 18		-105		dBm
	AM rejection	80% AM 1kHz		40		dB
	Audio level	Gain of two ( $2k\Omega$ AC load)	60	114		mV
	SINAD sensitivity	RF level –110dB		13		dB
THD	Total harmonic distortion		-30	-45		dB
S/N	Signal–to–noise ratio	No modulation for noise		62		dB
	IF RSSI output, $R_9 = 2k\Omega^1$	IF level = –118dBm		0.3	0.8	V
		IF level = –68dBm	.70	1.1	2.0	V
		IF level = -23dBm	1.0	1.8	2.5	V
	RSSI range			80		dB
	RSSI accuracy			<u>+</u> 2.0		dB
	IF input impedance		1.3	1.5		kΩ
	IF output impedance			0.3		kΩ
	Limiter input impedance		1.30	1.5		kΩ
	Limiter output impedance	(Pin 11)		200		Ω
	Limiter output level	(Pin 11) No load 2.4kΩ load		130 115		mV <sub>RM</sub>
	Frequency Check/limiter output impedance	(Pin 9)		200		Ω
	Frequency Check/limiter output level	(Pin 9) No load 2.4kΩ load		130 115		mV <sub>RM</sub>
RF/IF section	on (int LO)	-	•	-	•	-
	Audio level	$3V = V_{CC}$ , RF level = $-27$ dBm		240		mV <sub>RM</sub>
	System RSSI output	$3V = V_{CC}$ , RF level = $-27$ dBm		2.2		V
	System SINAD sensitivity	RF level = -117dBm		12	1	dB

NOTE:

1. The generator source impedance is  $50\Omega$ , but the SA617 input impedance at Pin 18 is  $1500\Omega$ . As a result, IF level refers to the actual signal that enters the SA617 input (Pin 18) which is about 21dB less than the "available power" at the generator.

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#### **CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

The SA617 is an IF signal processing system suitable for second IF systems with input frequency as high as 150MHz. The bandwidth of the IF amplifier and limiter is at least 2MHz with 90dB of gain. The gain/bandwidth distribution is optimized for 455kHz,  $1.5k\Omega$  source applications. The overall system is well-suited to battery operation as well as high performance and high quality products of all types.

The input stage is a Gilbert cell mixer with oscillator. Typical mixer characteristics include a noise figure of 6.2dB, conversion gain of 17dB, and input third-order intercept of –9dBm. The oscillator will operate in excess of 200MHz in L/C tank configurations. Hartley or Colpitts circuits can be used up to 100MHz for xtal configurations. Butler oscillators are recommended for xtal configurations up to 150MHz.

The output impedance of the mixer is a  $1.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$  resistor permitting direct connection to a  $455 \mathrm{kHz}$  ceramic filter. The input resistance of the limiting IF amplifiers is also  $1.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ . With most  $455 \mathrm{kHz}$  ceramic filters and many crystal filters, no impedance matching network is necessary. The IF amplifier has 43dB of gain and  $5.5 \mathrm{MHz}$  bandwidth. The IF limiter has 60dB of gain and  $4.5 \mathrm{MHz}$  bandwidth. To achieve optimum linearity of the log signal strength indicator, there must be a  $12 \mathrm{dB}(\mathrm{v})$  insertion loss between the first and second IF stages. If the IF filter or interstage network does not cause  $12 \mathrm{dB}(\mathrm{v})$  insertion loss, a fixed or variable resistor or an L pad for simultaneous loss and impedance matching can be added between the first IF output (Pin 16) and the interstage network. The overall gain will then be 90dB with 2MHz bandwidth.

The signal from the second limiting amplifier goes to a Gilbert cell quadrature detector. One port of the Gilbert cell is internally driven by the IF. The other output of the IF is AC-coupled to a tuned quadrature network. This signal, which now has a  $90^{\circ}$  phase relationship to the internal signal, drives the other port of the multiplier cell.

The demodulated output of the quadrature drives an internal op amp. This op amp can be configured as a unity gain buffer, or for simultaneous gain, filtering, and 2nd-order temperature compensation if needed. It can drive an AC load as low as  $2k\Omega$  with a rail-to-rail output.

A log signal strength completes the circuitry. The output range is greater than 90dB and is temperature compensated. This log signal strength indicator exceeds the criteria for AMPs or TACs cellular telephone. This signal is buffered through an internal unity gain op amp. The frequency check pin provides a buffered limiter output. This is useful for implementing an AFC (Automatic Frequency Check) function. This same output can also be used in conjunction with limiter output (Pin 11) for demodulating FSK (Frequency Shift Keying) data. Both pins are of the same amplitude, but 180° out of phase.

NOTE: Limiter output or Frequency Check output has drive capability of a load minimum of  $2k\Omega$  or higher to obtain 115mV output level.

NOTE:  $dB(v) = 20 \log V_{OUT}/V_{IN}$ 

Product specification

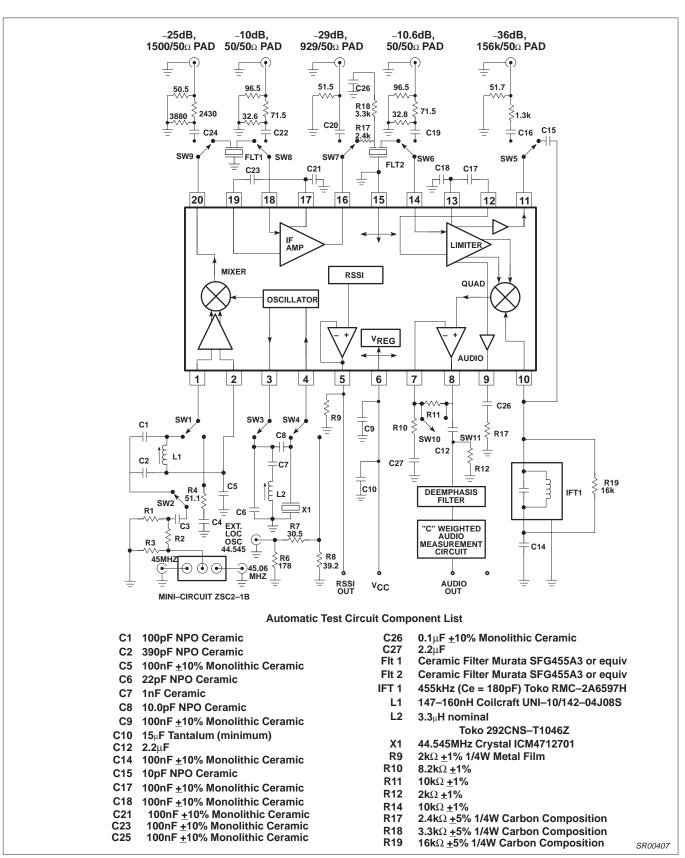


Figure 3. SA617 45MHz Test Circuit (Relays as shown)

### SA617

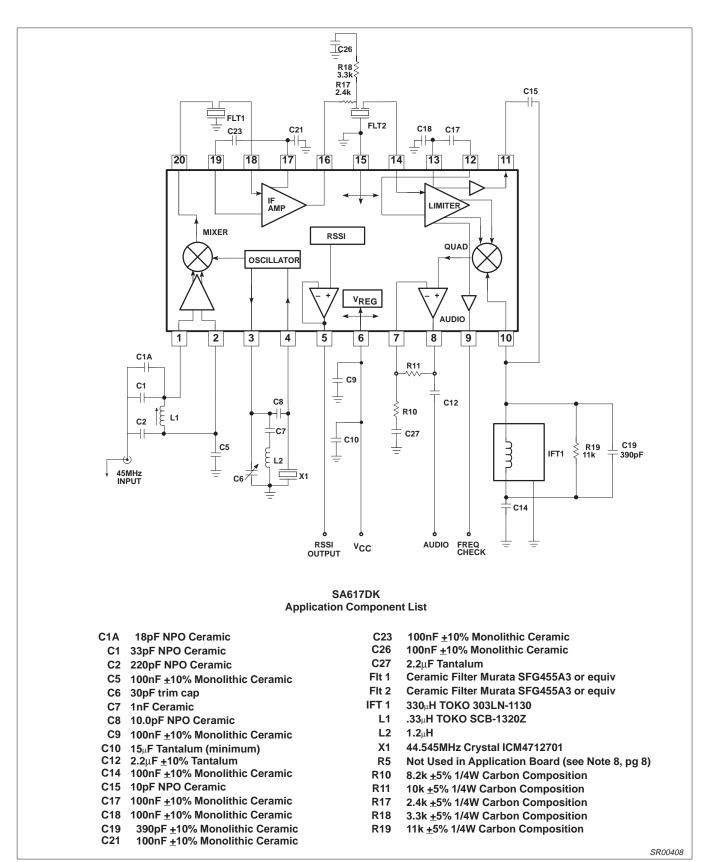


Figure 4. SA617 45MHz Application Circuit

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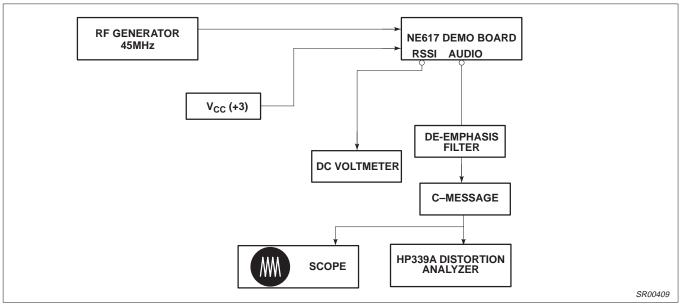


Figure 5. SA617 Application Circuit Test Set Up

#### NOTES:

- 1. C-message: The C-message and de-emphasis filter combination has a peak gain of 10 for accurate measurements. Without the gain, the measurements may be affected by the noise of the scope and HP339 analyzer. The de-emphasis filter has a fixed -6dB/Octave slope between 300Hz and 3kHz.
- Ceramic filters: The ceramic filters can be 30kHz SFG455A3s made by Murata which have 30kHz IF bandwidth (they come in blue), or 16kHz CFU455Ds, also made by Murata (they come in black). All of our specifications and testing are done with the more wideband filter.
  RF generator: Set your RF generator at 45.000MHz, use a 1kHz modulation frequency and a 6kHz deviation if you use 16kHz filters, or
- 3. RF generator: Set your RF generator at 45.000MHz, use a 1kHz modulation frequency and a 6kHz deviation if you use 16kHz filters, or 8kHz if you use 30kHz filters.
- 4. Sensitivity: The measured typical sensitivity for 12dB SINAD should be  $0.35\mu$ V or -116dBm at the RF input.
- 5. Layout: The layout is very critical in the performance of the receiver. We highly recommend our demo board layout.
- 6. RŠSI: The smallest RSSI voltage (i.e., when no RF input is present and the input is terminated) is a measure of the quality of the layout and design. If the lowest RSSI voltage is 500mV or higher, it means the receiver is in regenerative mode. In that case, the receiver sensitivity will be worse than expected.
- 7. Supply bypass and shielding: All of the inductors, the quad tank, and their shield must be grounded. A 10-15μF or higher value tantalum capacitor on the supply line is essential. A low frequency ESR screening test on this capacitor will ensure consistent good sensitivity in production. A 0.1μF bypass capacitor on the supply pin, and grounded near the 44.545MHz oscillator improves sensitivity by 2-3dB.
- R5 can be used to bias the oscillator transistor at a higher current for operation above 45MHz. Recommended value is 22kΩ, but should not be below 10kΩ.

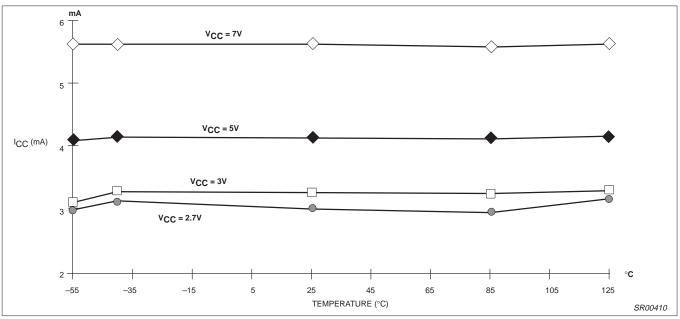
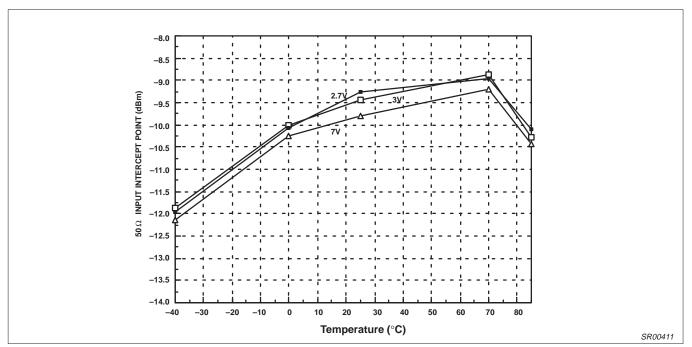
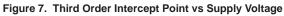


Figure 6.  $I_{\mbox{\scriptsize CC}}$  vs Temperature





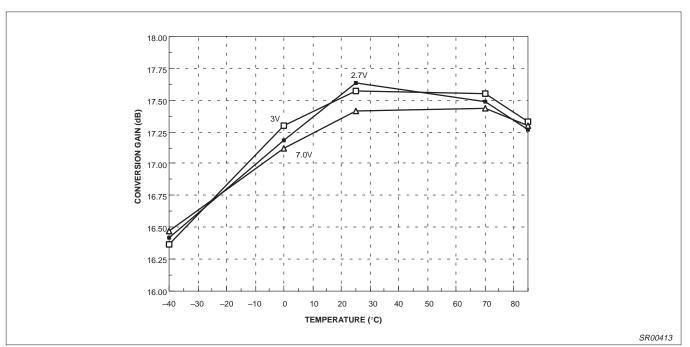


Figure 8. Mixer Noise Figure vs Supply Voltage

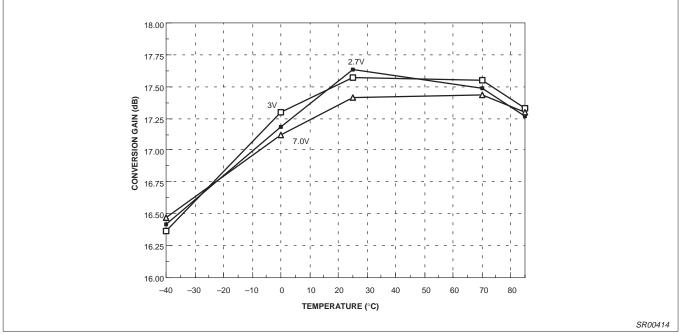


Figure 9. Conversion Gain vs Supply Voltage

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# Low-voltage high performance mixer FM IF system

20 10 0 RF = 45MHz IF = 455kHz -10 IF OUTPUT POWER (-dBm) -20 -30 3rd ORDER PRODUCT FUND PRODUC -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 \*50Ω INPUT -66 -56 -46 -36 -26 -16 -6 4 14 24 34 RF\* INPUT LEVEL (dBm)

Figure 10. Mixer Third Order Intercept and Compression



SR00415

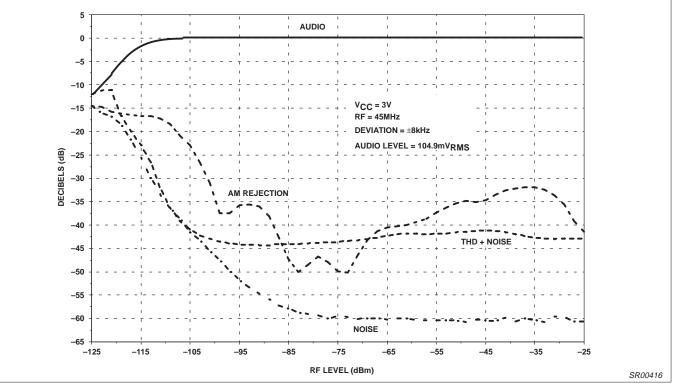


Figure 11. Sensitivity vs RF Level (–40°C)

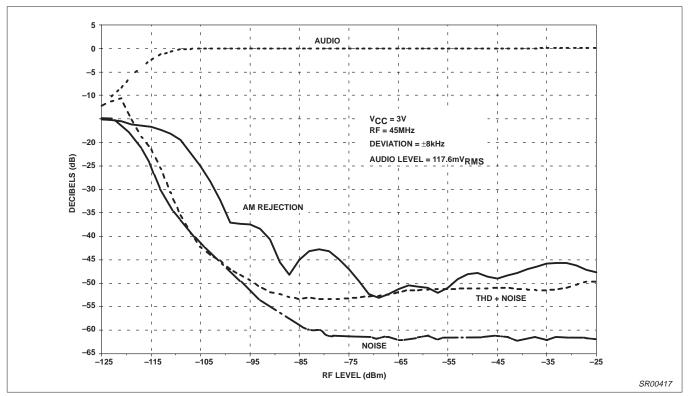


Figure 12. Sensitivity vs RF Level (+25°C)

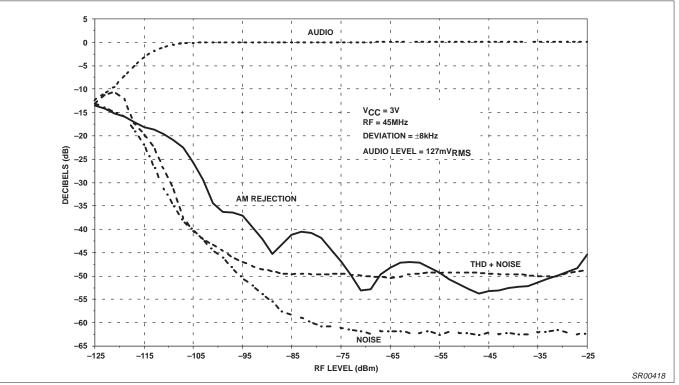


Figure 13. Sensitivity vs RF Level (Temperature 85°C)

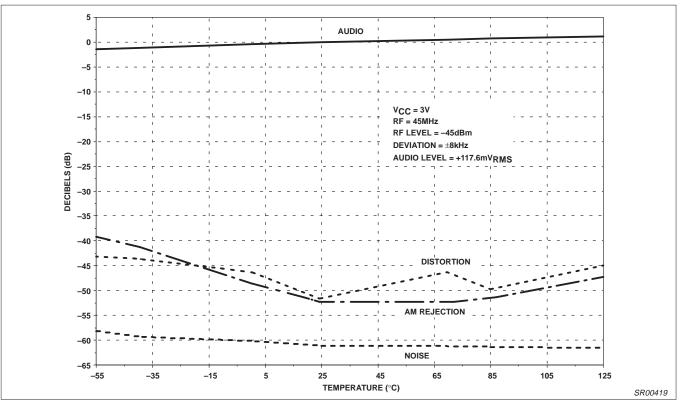
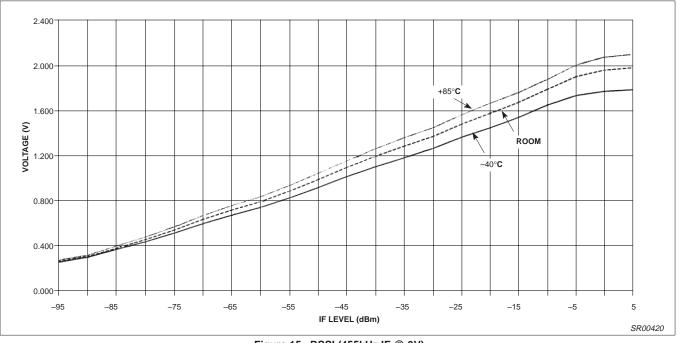


Figure 14. Relative Audio Level, Distortion, AM Rejection and Noise vs Temperature





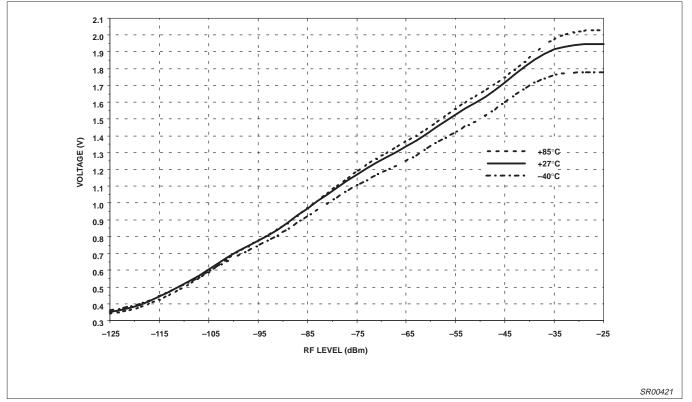


Figure 16. RSSI vs RF Level and Temperature - V<sub>CC</sub> = 3V

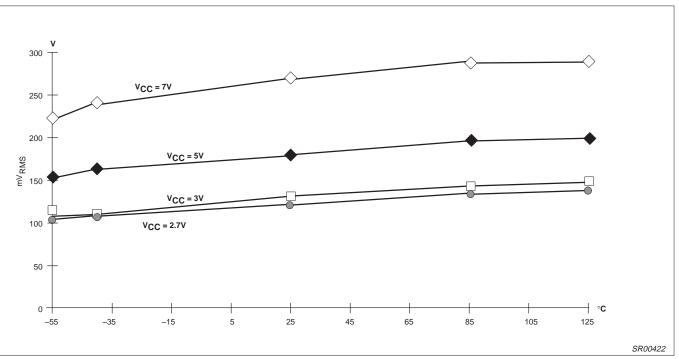
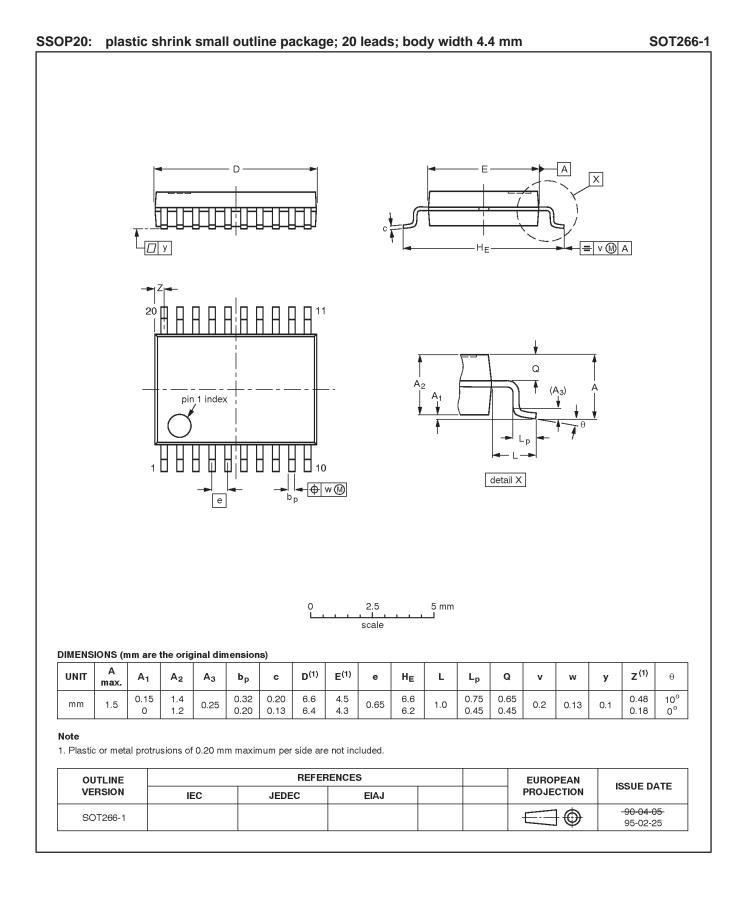


Figure 17. Audio Output vs Temperature



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DEFINITIONS			
Data Sheet Identification     Product Status     Definition		Definition	
Objective Specification	Pe Specification Formative or in Design This data sheet contains the design target or goal specifications for product development. Specifications for product development and the second		
Preliminary Specification	minary Specification Production Product This data sheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a la Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to and supply the best possible product.		
Product Specification	Full Production	This data sheet contains Final Specifications. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice, in order to improve design and supply the best possible product.	

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