

Tone ringer IC for telephone set

BA8204/BA8204F

The BA8204 and BA8204F are tone ringer ICs which produce a bell sound from a ringing signal. The frequency of the bell sound can be varied by changing the constants of the external resistance and capacitors.

The ringer threshold voltage can be changed at the TRG pin.

Also, the output load can be selected, as a piezoelectric buzzer, a transformer coupled speaker, or other similar devices.

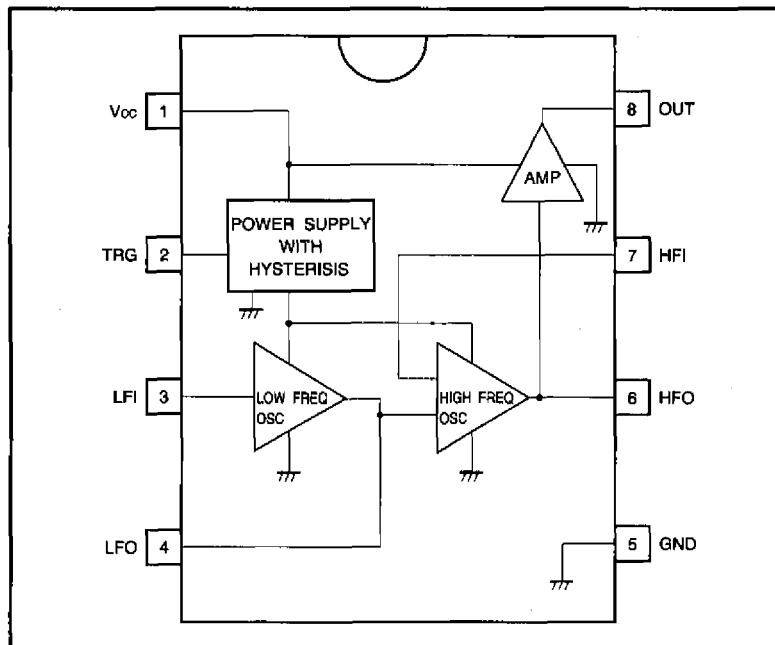
●Applications

Telephones, multi-function telephones, telephone answering machines, facsimile machines, equipment involving telephones

●Features

- 1) Low current consumption.
- 2) Withstands up to 40V.
- 3) Ringer threshold voltage can be changed at the TRG pin.
- 4) Pin layout is compatible with the BA6564A and ML8204.

●Block diagram



● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------|------|
| Power supply voltage | V _{CC} | 40 | V |
| Power dissipation | BA8204 | 500*1 | mW |
| | BA8204F | 450*2 | |
| Operating temperature | T _{opr} | -25~75 | °C |
| Storage temperature | T _{stg} | -55~125 | °C |

*1 Reduced by 5mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

*2 Reduced by 4.5mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

● Recommended operating conditions (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Operating voltage | V _{opr} | — | — | 38 | V |

● Electrical characteristics (Unless otherwise noted, Ta=25°C, V_{CC}=24V)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Conditions | Measurement Circuit |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------------------|---|---------------------|
| Initial supply voltage | V _{SI} | 14 | 16 | 18 | V | *1 | Fig.5 |
| Sustained operation supply voltage | V _{SUS} | 8.2 | 9.8 | 11.2 | V | *2 | |
| Initial supply current | I _{SI} | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | mA | No load, V _{CC} =V _{SI} | |
| Sustained operation supply current | I _{SUS} | 0.22 | 0.4 | 0.7 | mA | No load, V _{CC} =V _{SUS} | Fig.6 |
| Oscillation frequency *3 | f _L | 9 | 10 | 11 | Hz | R ₁ =773kΩ, C ₁ =0.1μF | |
| Oscillation frequency *3 | f _{H1} | 446 | 512 | 563 | Hz | R ₂ =595kΩ, C ₂ =0.0022μF | |
| Oscillation frequency *3 | f _{H2} | 565 | 640 | 703 | Hz | R ₂ =595kΩ, C ₂ =0.0022μF | Fig.5 |
| "H" output voltage | V _{OH} | 19.7 | 22.0 | 23.5 | V | I _{OH} =10mA, 7pin=GND | |
| "L" output voltage | V _{OL} | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | V | I _{OL} =10mA, 7pin=6V | Fig.4 |
| Ringer threshold voltage | V _{TR} | — | — | 36.0 | V _{rms} | R _{TRG} =330kΩ | |
| Output leakage current | I _{LE} | — | — | 1.0 | μA | | Fig.5 |

*1 The initial supply voltage is the power supply voltage required for the tone ringer to begin oscillating.

*2 The sustained operation voltage is the power supply voltage required for the tone ringer to continue oscillating.

*3 The oscillation frequency is determined using the following equation.

$$f_L = \frac{1}{1.234 \times R_1 \times C_1} \text{ (Hz)}$$

$$f_{H1} = \frac{1}{1.515 \times R_2 \times C_2} \text{ (Hz)}$$

$$f_{H2} = 1.24 \times f_{H1} \text{ (Hz)}$$

The recommended values for R₁ and R₂ are 330 kΩ or higher.

The ringer threshold voltage is the AC voltage required for the tone ringer to start ringing through the circuit shown in Fig. 4.

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Tone ringer

Telephones

●Electrical characteristic curves

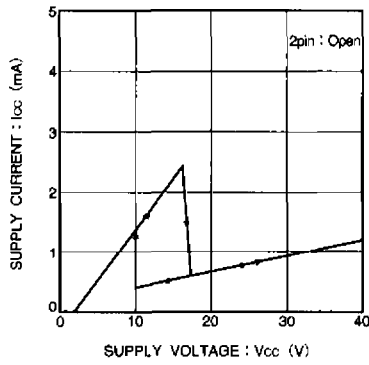


Fig. 1 Supply current vs. supply voltage characteristic

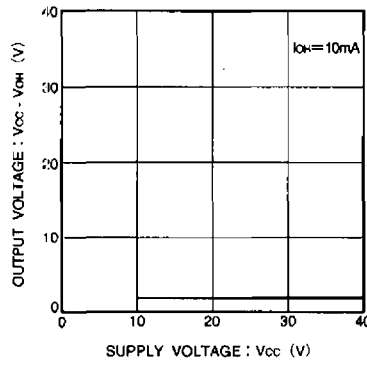


Fig. 2 Output voltage vs. supply voltage characteristic

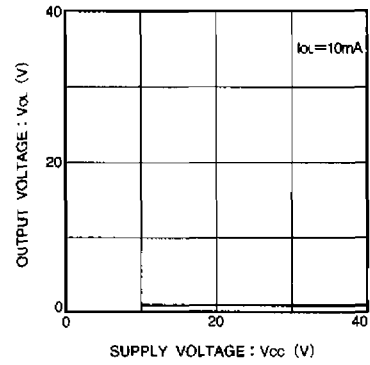


Fig. 3 Output voltage vs. supply voltage characteristic

●Measurement circuits

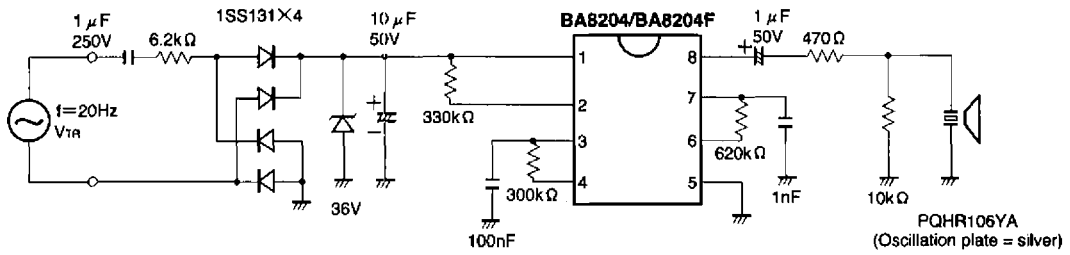
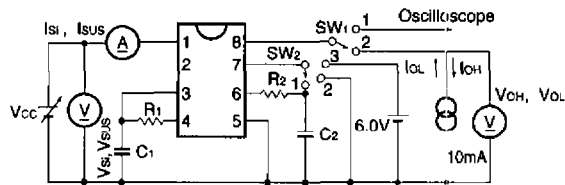


Fig. 4 Ringer threshold voltage measurement circuit

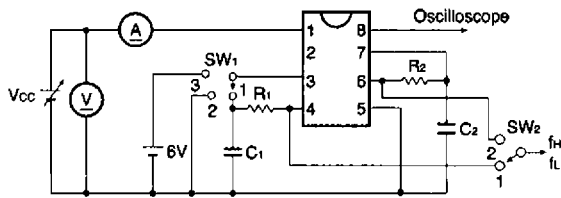


$R_1 = 773k\Omega$, $C_1 = 0.1\mu F$
 $R_2 = 595k\Omega$, $C_2 = 0.0022\mu F$

(Note) The table below shows the statuses for SW₁ and SW₂.

| Item | SW ₁ | SW ₂ |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| V_{SI} , V_{SUS} | 1 | 1 |
| I_{SI} , I_{SUS} | 1 | 1 |
| V_{OH} | 2 | 2 |
| V_{OL} | 2 | 3 |

Fig. 5 Measurement circuit (1)



$R_1 = 773k\Omega$, $C_1 = 0.1\mu F$
 $R_2 = 595k\Omega$, $C_2 = 0.0022\mu F$

(Note) The table below shows the statuses for SW₁ and SW₂.

| Item | SW ₁ | SW ₂ |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| f _L | 1 | 1 |
| f _{H1} | 3 | 2 |
| f _{H2} | 2 | 2 |

Fig. 6 Measurement circuit (2)

●Circuit operation

Using the TRG pin

With the BA8204 and BA8204F, the TRG pin can be used to change the initial supply voltage (V_{SI}).

As shown in Figure 7, resistor R_{TRG} is connected from the TRG pin (Pin 2) to V_{CC}. The operation initiation voltage can be changed by changing the value of the resistor R_{TRG}.

Figure 8 shows the supply voltage (V_{CC}) - supply current (I_{CC}) characteristics when the value of the resistor R_{TRG} is changed.

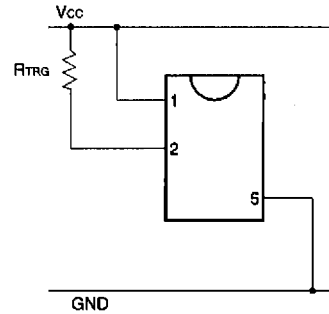


Fig. 7

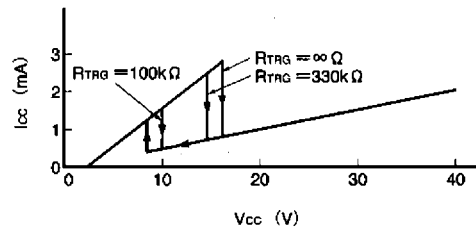


Fig. 8

●Pin description

| Pin No. | Symbol | Name | Function |
|---------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1 | V _{CC} | Power supply pin | This is the power supply pin for the IC. It is connected to the (⊕) pin of the diode bridge. |
| 2 | TRG | Trigger input pin | This is normally open, but can be used to change the operation initiation voltage or to inhibit oscillation when a resistor is connected between the V _{CC} or GND pin, or when connected to a Zener diode. |
| 3 | LFI | Low-frequency time constant connector pin | This is connected to the time constant that determines the oscillation frequency on the warble side. |
| 4 | LFO | | |
| 5 | GND | GND pin | This pin has the lowest potential on the IC. It is connected to the (⊖) pin of the diode bridge. |
| 6 | HFO | High-frequency time constant connector pin | This is connected to the time constant that determines the oscillation frequency on the tone side (the audible frequency side). |
| 7 | HFI | | |
| 8 | OUT | Output pin | This is used to connect a piezoelectric buzzer, or to connect a dynamic speaker through a transistor. |

● Operation notes

Ringin can be inhibited by connecting the TRG pin to GND. In this case, however, a zener diode should be used to suppress the V_{CC} pin voltage so it does not exceed 30V.

● Application example

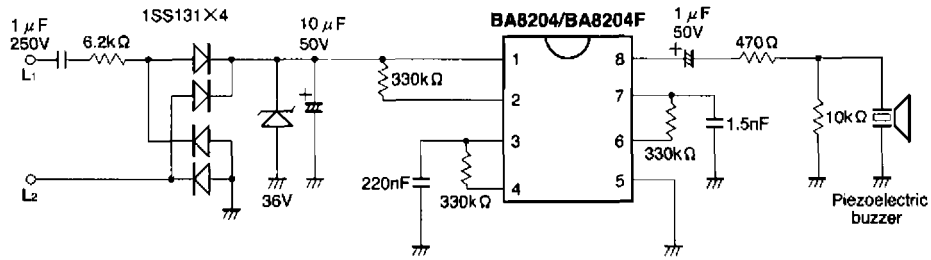


Fig. 9

● External dimensions (Units: mm)

