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Low Voltage FM Narrowband Receiver

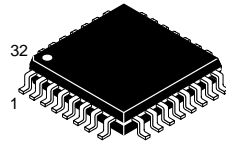
... with single conversion circuitry including oscillator, mixer, IF amplifiers, limiting IF circuitry, and quadrature discriminator. The MC3374 is perfect for narrowband audio and data applications up to 75 MHz which require extremely low power consumption. Battery powered applications down to $V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V}$ are possible. The MC3374 also includes an on-board voltage regulator, low battery detection circuitry, a receiver enable allowing a power down Sleep-Mode™, two undedicated buffer amplifiers to allow simultaneous audio and data reception, and a comparator for enhancing FSK (Frequency Shift Keyed) data reception to 1200 baud.

- Low Supply Voltage: $V_{CC} = 1.1$ to 3.0 Vdc
- Low Power Consumption: $P_D = 1.5$ to 5.0 mW
- Input Bandwidth 75 MHz
- Excellent Sensitivity: $0.5\ \mu\text{Vrms}$ for 12 dB SINAD
- Voltage Regulator Available (Source Capability 3.0 mA)
- Receiver Enable to Allow Active/Standby Operation
- Low Battery Detection Circuitry
- Self Biasing Audio Buffer
- Data Buffer
- FSK Data Shaping Comparator
- Standard 32-Lead QFP Surface Mount Package

Sleep-Mode is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

MC3374

**LOW VOLTAGE
SINGLE CONVERSION
FM RECEIVER
SEMICONDUCTOR
TECHNICAL DATA**



FTB SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 873
(Thin QFP)

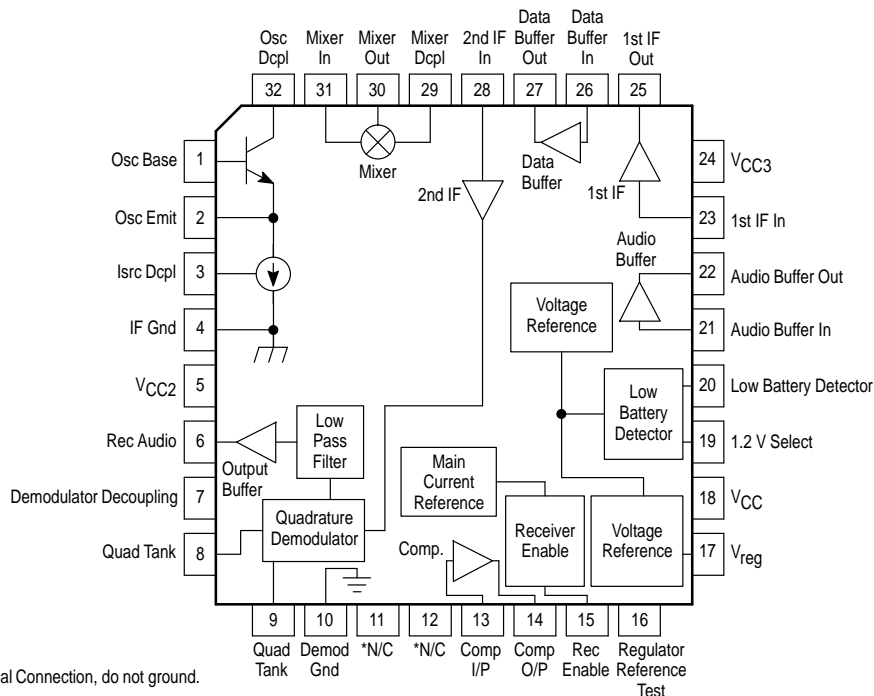
ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Tested Operating Temperature Range | Package |
|-----------|--|---------|
| MC3374FTB | $T_A = -10^\circ$ to $+70^\circ\text{C}$ | TQFP-32 |

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Simplified Block Diagram



*Internal Connection, do not ground.

This device contains 87 active transistors

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MAXIMUM RATINGS (Voltage with respect to Pins 4 and 10; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.)

| Parameter | Pin | Value | Unit |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------------------|
| Supply Voltage | 18 | 5.0 | Vdc |
| RF Input Signal | 31 | 1.0 | Vrms |
| Audio Buffer Input | 21 | 1.0 | Vrms |
| Data Buffer Input | 26 | 1.0 | Vrms |
| Comparator Input | 13 | 1.0 | Vrms |
| Junction Temperature | – | 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | – | –65 to +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Device should not be operated at or outside these values. The "Recommended Operating Limits" provide for actual device operation.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Parameter | Pin | Value | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------|------------------|
| Supply Voltage | 18 | 1.1 to 3.0 | Vdc |
| Receiver Enable Voltage | 15 | V_{CC} | Vdc |
| 1.2 V Select Voltage | 19 | Open or V_{CC} | Vdc |
| RF Input Signal Level | 31 | 0.001 to 100 | mVrms |
| RF Input Frequency | 31 | 0 to 75 | MHz |
| Intermediate Frequency (IF) | – | 455 | kHz |
| Audio Buffer Input | 21 | 0 to 75 | mVrms |
| Data Buffer Input | 26 | 0 to 75 | mVrms |
| Comparator Input | 13 | 10 to 300 | mVrms |
| Ambient Temperature | – | –10 to 70 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 1.3\text{ V}$, $f_o = 10.7\text{ MHz}$, $f_{mod} = 1.0\text{ kHz}$, Deviation = 3.0 kHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Test Circuit of Figure 1, unless otherwise noted.)

| Characteristic | Pin | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

OVERALL MC3374 PERFORMANCE

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------|------------|----------|---------------------|
| Drain Current – Pin 15 = V_{CC} (Enabled) – Pin 15 = 0 Vdc (Disabled) | 5 + 18 + 24 5 + 18 + 24 | – – | 1.6 0.5 | 3.0 – | mA μA |
| Recovered Audio (RF Input = 10 μV) | 6 | 13 | 18 | 30 | mVrms |
| Noise Output (RF Input = 0 mV, 300 Hz–5.0 kHz) | 6 | – | 1.0 | – | mVrms |
| Input for –3.0 dB Limiting | 31 | – | 0.6 | – | μVrms |

MIXER

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|-----|---|------------------|
| Mixer Input Resistance (R_p) | 31 | – | 1.5 | – | $\text{k}\Omega$ |
| Mixer Input Capacitance (C_p) | 31 | – | 9.0 | – | pF |

FIRST IF AMPLIFIER

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|----|---|----|
| First IF Amp Voltage Gain | – | – | 27 | – | dB |
|---------------------------|---|---|----|---|----|

AUDIO BUFFER

| | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Voltage Gain | – | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 | V/V |
| Input Resistance | 21 | – | 110 | – | $\text{k}\Omega$ |
| Maximum Input for Undistorted Output (<5% THD) | 21 | – | 64 | – | mVrms |
| Maximum Output Swing (<5% THD) | 22 | – | 690 | – | mV_{pp} |
| Output Resistance | 22 | – | 780 | – | Ω |

DATA BUFFER

| | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Voltage Gain | – | 1.4 | 2.7 | 4.3 | V/V |
| Input Resistance | 26 | – | 9.8 | – | $\text{M}\Omega$ |
| Maximum Input for Undistorted Output (<5% THD) | 26 | – | 100 | – | mVrms |
| Maximum Output Swing (<5% THD) | 27 | – | 800 | – | mV_{pp} |
| Output Resistance | 27 | – | 690 | – | Ω |

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| In. Freq. | L1 | L2 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | CC1/CC3 | CC2 | C _B | RD |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|-------|
| 10.7 MHz | 6.8 μH | Short | 2–82 pF | 10 pF | 120 pF | 50 pF | 1.0 nF | 5.0 pF | 0.1 μF | Open |
| 45 MHz | 0.68 μH | 1.2 μH | 5–25 pF | Open | 30 pF | 5.0 pF | 1.0 nF | 1.0 pF | 1.0 nF | 1.0 k |
| 72 MHz | 0.22 μH | 0.22 μH | 5–25 pF | Open | 18 pF | 3.0 pF | 470 pF | 1.0 pF | 470 pF | 1.0 k |

Figure 2. Recovered Audio versus Supply

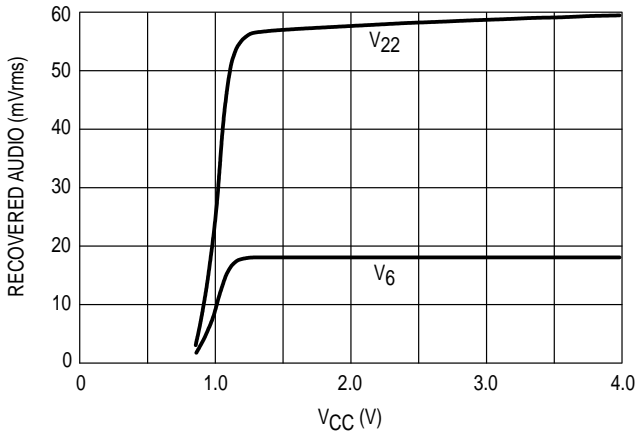


Figure 3. S+N, N versus Input

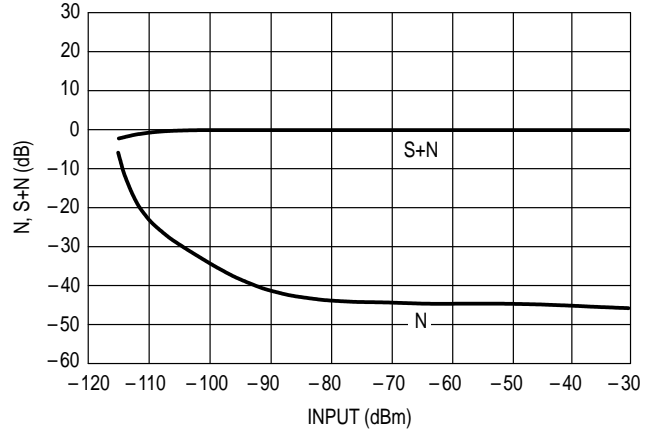


Figure 4. V_{REG} versus Supply

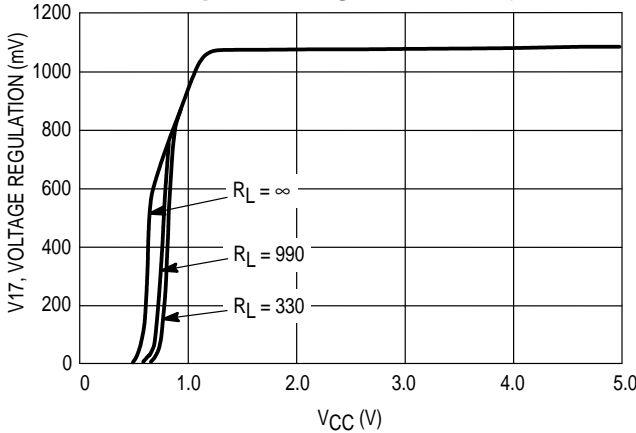


Figure 5. Regulated Output and Recovered Audio versus Temperature

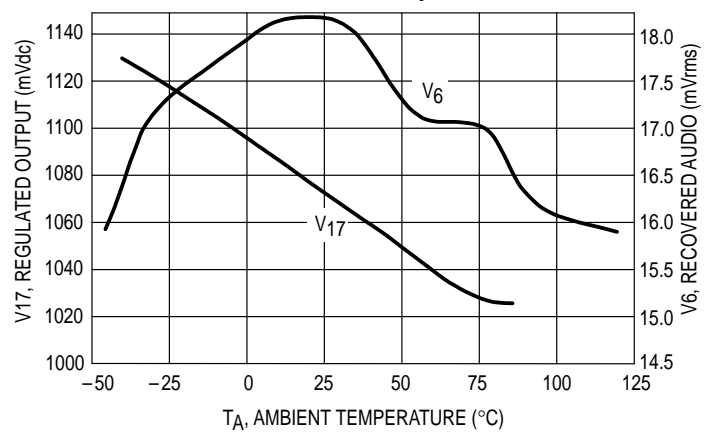
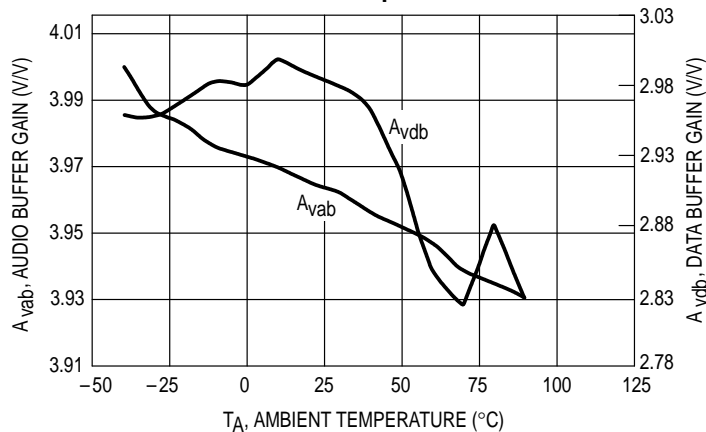


Figure 6. Buffer Amplifier Gains versus Temperature



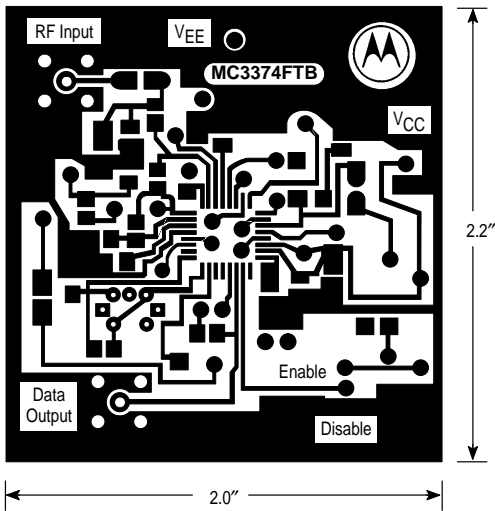
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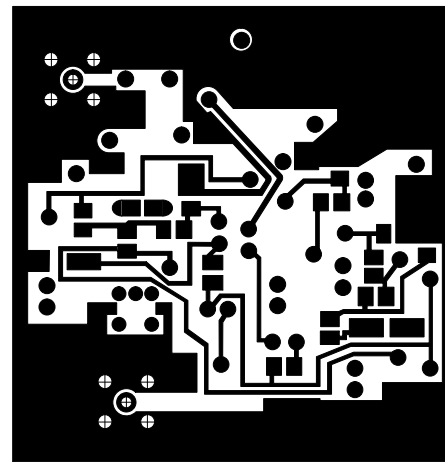
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Figure 7. MC3374 Pager Receiver PCB Artwork

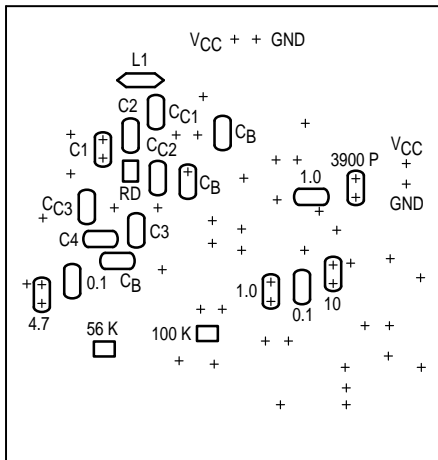
COPPER 1 LAYER
(Actual View of Surface Mount Side)



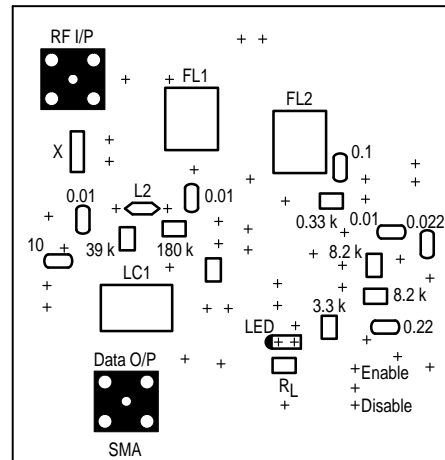
COPPER 2 LAYER
(Caution: Reversed View of Through-Hole Side)



COMPONENT 1 LAYER



COMPONENT 2 LAYER



NOTE: + = Through Hole

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CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The MC3374 is an FM narrowband receiver capable of operation to 75 MHz. The low voltage design yields low power drain and excellent sensitivity in narrowband voice and data link applications. In the typical application the mixer amplifies the incoming RF or IF signal and converts this frequency to 455 kHz. The signal is then filtered by a 455 kHz ceramic filter and applied to the first intermediate frequency (IF) amplifier input, before passing through a second ceramic filter. The modulated IF signal is then applied to the limiting IF amplifier and detector circuitry. Modulation is recovered by a conventional quadrature detector. The typical modulation bandwidth available is 3.0 to 5.0 kHz.

Features available include buffers for audio/data amplification and active filtering, on board voltage regulator, low battery detection circuitry with programmable level, and receiver disable circuitry. The MC3374 is an FM utility receiver to be used for voice and/or narrowband data reception. It is especially suitable where extremely low power consumption and high design flexibility are required.

APPLICATION

The MC3374 can be used as a high performance FM IF for the use in low power dual conversion receivers. Because of the MC3374's extremely good sensitivity (0.6 μ V for 20 dB (S+N/N), see Figure 3)), it can also be used as a stand alone single conversion narrowband receiver to 75 MHz for applications not sensitive to image frequency interference. An RF preamplifier will likely be needed to overcome preselector losses.

The oscillator is a Colpitts type which must be run under crystal control. For fundamental mode crystals choose resonators, parallel resonant, for a 32 pF load. For higher frequencies, use a 3rd overtone series mode type. The coil L2 and RD resistor are needed to ensure proper operation.

The best adjacent channel and sensitivity response occur when two 455 kHz ceramic filters are used, as shown in Figure 1. Either can be replaced by a 0.1 μ F coupling capacitor to reduce cost, but some degradation in sensitivity and/or stability is suspected.

The detector is a quadrature type, with the connection from the limiter output to the detector input provided internally. A 455 kHz LC tank circuit must be provided externally. One of the tank pins (Pin 8) must be decoupled using a 0.1 μ F capacitor. The 56 k Ω damping resistor (see Figure 1), determines the peak separation of the detector (and thus its bandwidth). Smaller values will increase the separation and bandwidth but decrease recovered audio and sensitivity.

The data buffer is a noninverting amplifier with a nominal voltage gain of 2.7 V/V. This buffer needs its dc bias (approximately 250 mV) provided externally or else debiasing will occur. A 2nd order Sallen–Key low pass filter, as shown in Figure 1, connecting the recovered audio output to the data buffer input provides the necessary dc bias and some post detection filtering. The buffer can also be used as an active filter.

The audio buffer is a noninverting amplifier with a nominal voltage gain of 4.0 V/V. This buffer is self–biasing so its input should be ac coupled. The two buffers, when applied as active filters, can be used together to allow simultaneous audio and very low speed data reception. Another possible configuration is to receive audio only and include a noise–triggered squelch.

The comparator is a noninverting type with an open collector output. Typically, the pull–up resistor used between Pin 14 and V_{CC} is 100 k Ω . With $R_L = 100$ k Ω the comparator is capable of operation up to 25 kHz. The circuit is self–biasing, so its input should be ac coupled.

The regulator is a 1.07 V reference capable of sourcing 3.0 mA. This pin (Pin 17) needs to be decoupled using a 1.0–10 μ F capacitor to maintain stability of the MC3374.

All three V_{CC} s on the MC3374 (V_{CC} , V_{CC2} , V_{CC3}) run on the same supply voltage. V_{CC} is typically decoupled using capacitors only. V_{CC2} and V_{CC3} should be bypassed using the RC bypasses shown in Figure 1. Eliminating the resistors on the V_{CC2} and V_{CC3} bypasses may be possible in some applications, but a reduction in sensitivity and quieting will likely occur.

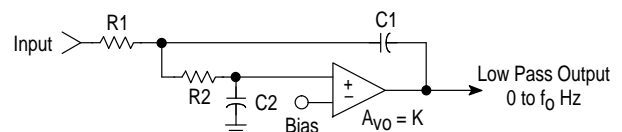
The low battery detection circuit gives an NPN open collector output at Pin 20 which drops low when the MC3374 supply voltage drops below 1.2 V. Typically it would be pulled up via a 100 k Ω resistor to supply.

The 1.2 V Select pin, when connected to the MC3374 supply, programs the low battery detector to trip at $V_{CC} < 1.1$ V. Leaving this pin open raises the trip voltage on the low battery detector.

Pin 15 is a receiver enable which is connected to V_{CC} for normal operation. Connecting this pin to ground shuts off receiver and reduces current drain to $I_{CC} < 0.5$ μ A.

APPENDIX

Design of 2nd Order Sallen–Key Low Pass Filters



The audio and data buffers can easily be configured as active low pass filters using the circuit configuration shown above. The circuit has a center frequency (f_0) and quality factor (Q) given by the following:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{R1R2C1C2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{R2C2}{R1C1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R1C2}{R2C1}} + (1-K) \sqrt{\frac{R1C1}{R2C2}}}$$

If possible, let $R1 = R2$ or $C1 = C2$ to simplify the above equations. Be sure to avoid a negative Q value to prevent instability. Setting $Q = 1/\sqrt{2} = 0.707$ yields a maximally flat filter response.

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[查询"MC3374"供应商](#) Data Buffer Design

The data buffer is designed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}f_o &= 200 \text{ Hz} \\C1 = C2 &= 0.01 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \\Q &= 0.707 \text{ (target)}\end{aligned}$$

K = 2.7 (data buffer open loop voltage gain)

Setting C1 = C2 yields:

$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi C1 \sqrt{R1R2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{R2}{R1}} + (2-K) \sqrt{\frac{R1}{R2}}}$$

Iteration yields R2 = 4.2 (R1) to make Q = 0.707.

Substitution into the equation for f_o yields:

$$\begin{aligned}R1 &= 38 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (use } 39 \text{ k}\Omega) \\R2 &= 4.2(R1) = 180 \text{ k}\Omega \\C1 = C2 &= 0.01 \text{ }\mu\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

Audio Buffer Design

The audio buffer is designed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}f_o &= 3000 \text{ Hz} \\R1 = R2 &= 8.2 \text{ k}\Omega \\Q &= 0.707 \text{ (target)}\end{aligned}$$

K = 3.9 (audio buffer open loop voltage gain)

Setting C1 = C2 yields:


$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi R1 \sqrt{C1C2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{C2}{C1}} + (1-K) \sqrt{\frac{C1}{C2}}}$$

Iteration yields C2 = 2.65 (C1) to make Q = 0.707.

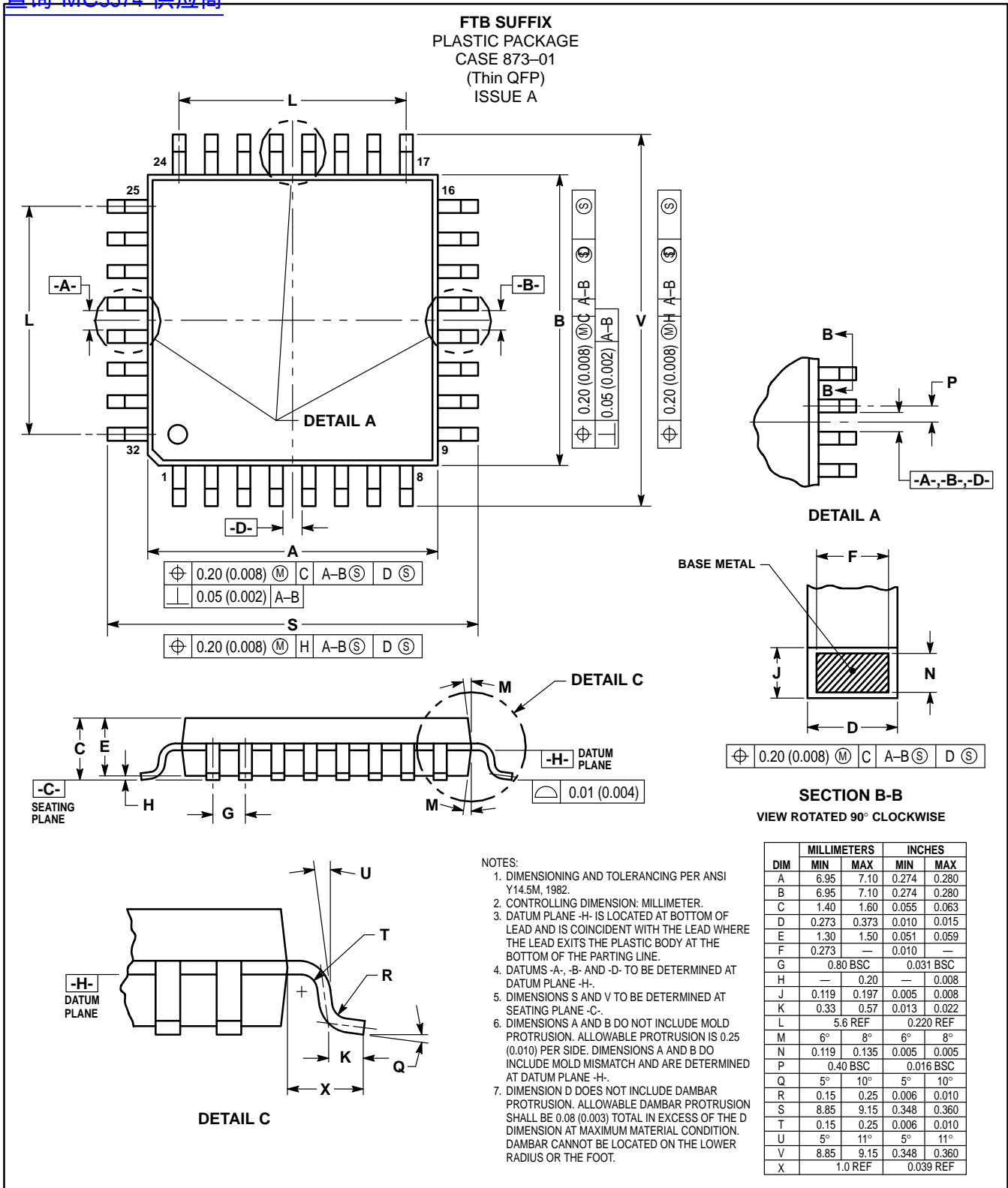
Substitution into the equation for f_o yields:

$$\begin{aligned}C1 &= 3900 \text{ pF} \\C2 &= 2.65(C1) = 0.01 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \\R1 = R2 &= 8.2 \text{ k}\Omega\end{aligned}$$

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