



**National
Semiconductor
Corporation**

LM567/LM567C Tone Decoder

General Description

The LM567 and LM567C are general purpose tone decoders designed to provide a saturated transistor switch to ground when an input signal is present within the passband. The circuit consists of an I and Q detector driven by a voltage controlled oscillator which determines the center frequency of the decoder. External components are used to independently set center frequency, bandwidth and output delay.

Features

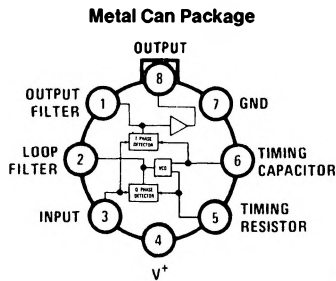
- 20 to 1 frequency range with an external resistor
- Logic compatible output with 100 mA current sinking capability

- Bandwidth adjustable from 0 to 14%
- High rejection of out of band signals and noise
- Immunity to false signals
- Highly stable center frequency
- Center frequency adjustable from 0.01 Hz to 500 kHz

Applications

- Touch tone decoding
- Precision oscillator
- Frequency monitoring and control
- Wide band FSK demodulation
- Ultrasonic controls
- Carrier current remote controls
- Communications paging decoders

Connection Diagrams

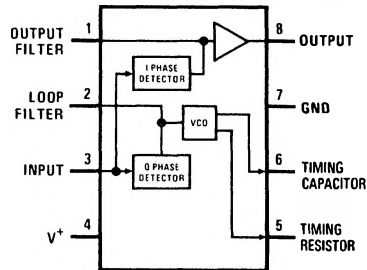


TL/H/6975-1

Top View

Order Number LM567H or LM567CH
See NS Package Number H08C

Dual-In-Line and Small Outline Packages



TL/H/6975-2

Top View

Order Number LM567CM
See NS Package Number M08A
Order Number LM567CN
See NS Package Number N08E

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage Pin	9V
Power Dissipation (Note 1)	1100 mW
V_B	15V
V_3	-10V
V_3	$V_4 + 0.5V$
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	
LM567H	-55°C to +125°C
LM567CH, LM567CM, LM567CN	0°C to +70°C

Soldering Information

Dual-In-Line Package	260°C
Soldering (10 sec.)	
Small Outline Package	215°C
Vapor Phase (60 sec.)	
Infrared (15 sec.)	220°C

See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

Electrical Characteristics

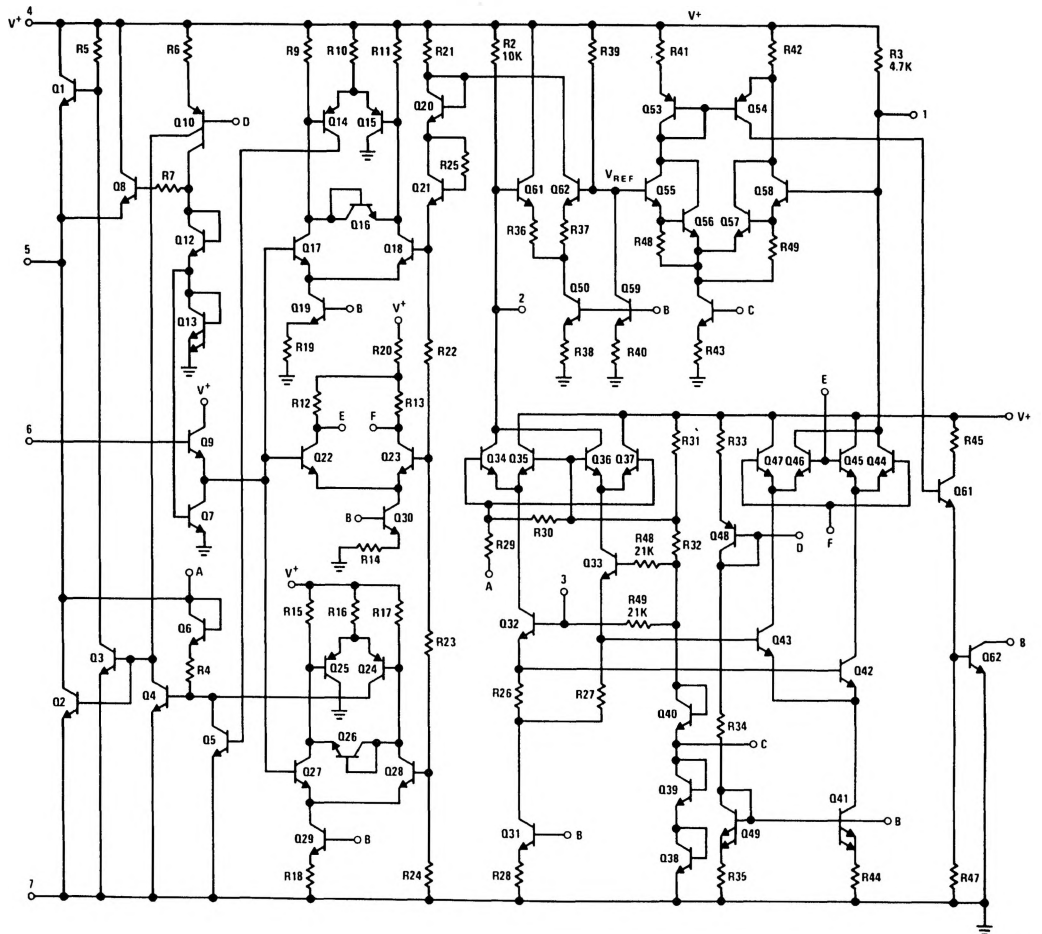
AC Test Circuit, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 5V$

Parameters	Conditions	LM567			LM567C/LM567CM			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Power Supply Voltage Range		4.75	5.0	9.0	4.75	5.0	9.0	V
Power Supply Current Quiescent	$R_L = 20k$		6	8		7	10	mA
Power Supply Current Activated	$R_L = 20k$		11	13		12	15	mA
Input Resistance		18	20		15	20		k Ω
Smallest Detectable Input Voltage	$I_L = 100\text{ mA}$, $f_i = f_o$		20	25		20	25	mVrms
Largest No Output Input Voltage	$I_C = 100\text{ mA}$, $f_i = f_o$	10	15		10	15		mVrms
Largest Simultaneous Outband Signal to Inband Signal Ratio			6			6		dB
Minimum Input Signal to Wideband Noise Ratio	$B_n = 140\text{ kHz}$		-6			-6		dB
Largest Detection Bandwidth		12	14	16	10	14	18	% of f_o
Largest Detection Bandwidth Skew			1	2		2	3	% of f_o
Largest Detection Bandwidth Variation with Temperature			± 0.1			± 0.1		%/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Largest Detection Bandwidth Variation with Supply Voltage	4.75 - 6.75V		± 1	± 2		± 1	± 5	%V
Highest Center Frequency		100	500		100	500		kHz
Center Frequency Stability (4.75-5.75V)	$0 < T_A < 70$ $-55 < T_A < +125$		35 ± 60 35 ± 140			35 ± 60 35 ± 140		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Center Frequency Shift with Supply Voltage	4.75V - 6.75V 4.75V - 9V		0.5 2.0	1.0 2.0		0.4 2.0	2.0 2.0	%/V %/V
Fastest ON-OFF Cycling Rate			$f_o/20$			$f_o/20$		
Output Leakage Current	$V_B = 15V$		0.01	25		0.01	25	μA
Output Saturation Voltage	$e_i = 25\text{ mV}$, $I_B = 30\text{ mA}$ $e_i = 25\text{ mV}$, $I_B = 100\text{ mA}$		0.2 0.6	0.4 1.0		0.2 0.6	0.4 1.0	V
Output Fall Time			30			30		ns
Output Rise Time			150			150		ns

Note 1: The maximum junction temperature of the LM567 and LM567C is 150°C. For operating at elevated temperatures, devices in the TO-5 package must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 150°C/W, junction to ambient or 45°C/W, junction to case. For the DIP the device must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 110°C/W, junction to ambient. For the Small Outline package, the device must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 160°C/W, junction to ambient.

Note 2: Refer to RETS567X drawing for specifications of military LM567H version.

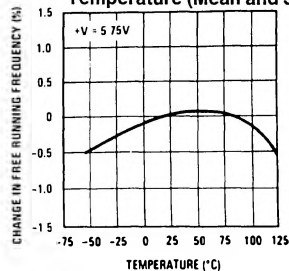
Schematic Diagram



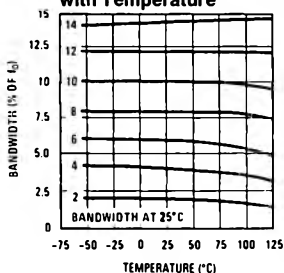
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Typical Performance Characteristics

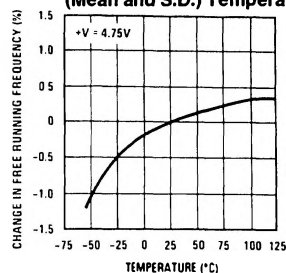
Typical Frequency Drift with Temperature (Mean and S.D.)



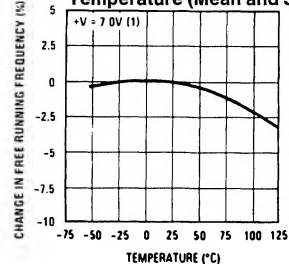
Typical Bandwidth Variation with Temperature



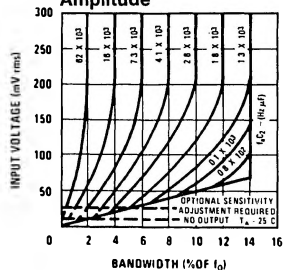
Typical Frequency Drift with (Mean and S.D.) Temperature



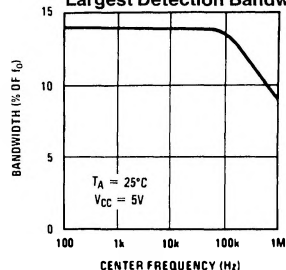
Typical Frequency Drift with Temperature (Mean and S.D.)



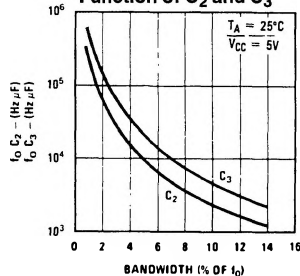
Bandwidth vs Input Signal Amplitude



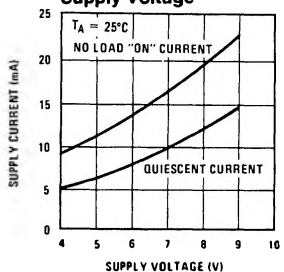
Largest Detection Bandwidth



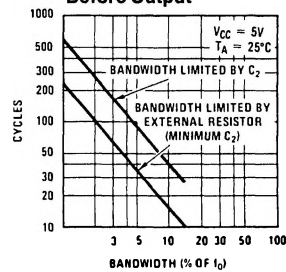
Detection Bandwidth as a Function of C_2 and C_3



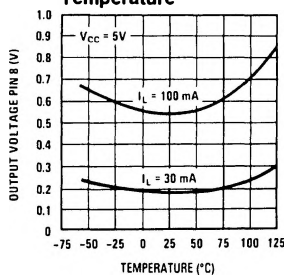
Typical Supply Current vs Supply Voltage



Greatest Number of Cycles Before Output

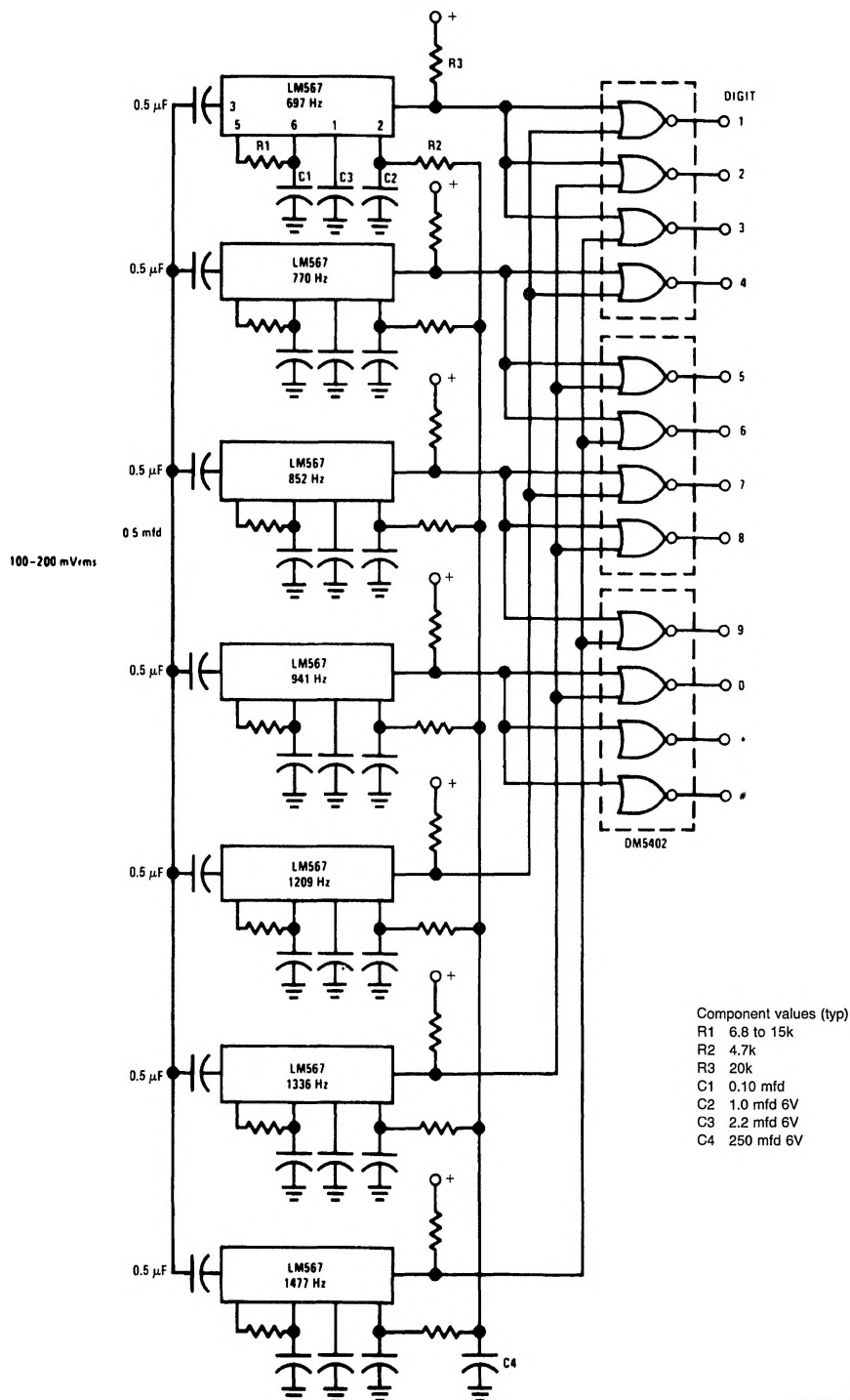


Typical Output Voltage vs Temperature



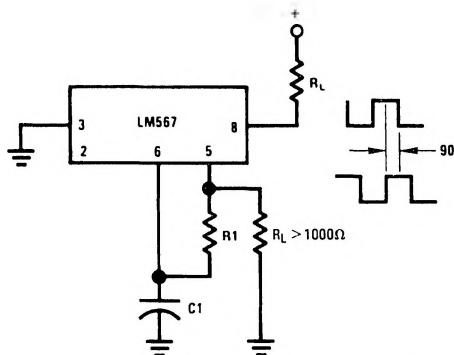
Typical Applications

Touch-Tone Decoder



Typical Applications (Continued)

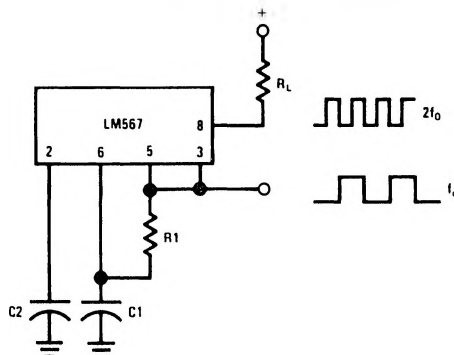
Oscillator with Quadrature Output



Connect Pin 3 to 2.8V to Invert Output

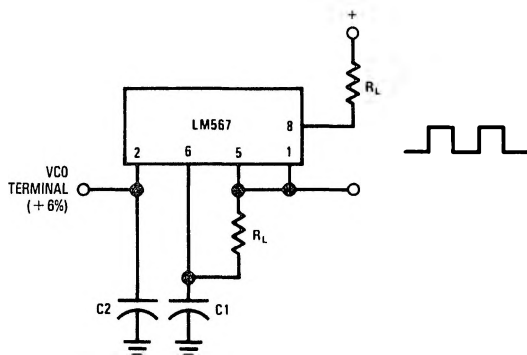
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Oscillator with Double Frequency Output



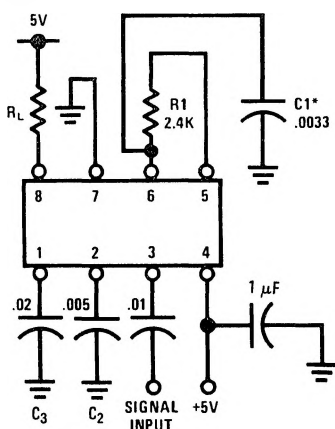
TL/H/6975-7

Precision Oscillator Drive 100 mA Loads



TL/H/6975-8

AC Test Circuit



TL/H/6975-9

$f_i = 100 \text{ kHz} + 5V$

*Note: Adjust for $f_o = 100 \text{ kHz}$.

Applications Information

The center frequency of the tone decoder is equal to the free running frequency of the VCO. This is given by

$$f_o \cong \frac{1}{1.1 R_1 C_1}$$

The bandwidth of the filter may be found from the approximation

$$BW = 1070 \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{f_o C_2}} \text{ in \% of } f_o$$

Where:

V_i = Input voltage (volts rms), $V_i \leq 200 \text{ mV}$

C_2 = Capacitance at Pin 2 (μF)