

M-982-02 Precise Call Progress Tone Detector

- Precise detection of call progress tones
- Linear (analog) input
- Digital (CMOS compatible), tri-state outputs
- 22-pin DIP and 20-pin SOIC
- Single supply 3 to 5 volt (low power CMOS)
- Inexpensive 3.58 MHz crystal time base
- Wide dynamic range (30 dB)
- Lower power consumption (power-down mode)
- 425 Hz detection
- Applications include: automatic dialers, dialing modems, traffic measurement equipment, test equipment, service evaluation, billing systems

The Teltone M-982-02 is an integrated circuit precise tone detector for special-purpose use in automatic following of switched telephone calls. The circuit uses low-power CMOS techniques to provide the complete filtering and control required for this function. The basic timing of the M-982-02 is designed to permit operation with almost any progress tone system.

The use of integrated circuit techniques allows the M-982-02 to pack the five filters for call progress following into a single 22-pin DIP or 20-pin SOIC. A 3.58 MHz crystal-controlled time base guarantees accuracy and repeatability.

The M-982-02 is an enhanced drop-in replacement for the M-982-01. It has a wider operating voltage range (down to 3V). It has lower power consumption under normal operating conditions. In addition, a power-down (PD) feature is provided to further reduce power consumption when inactive. It includes a 425

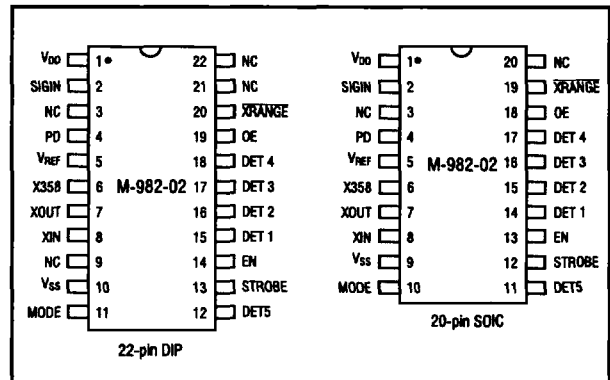


Figure 1 Pin Diagram

Hz detector to support common international call progress requirement.

The M-982-02 is also designed to replace the M-981-01 through the use of the new MODE pin. With the MODE pin open or tied to V_{DD}, the M-982-02 operates in the M-982-01 compatible mode. With the MODE pin tied to V_{SS}, it operates in the M-981-01 compatible mode.

Call Progress Tone Detection

Call progress tones are audible tones sent from switching systems to calling parties to show the status of calls. Calling parties can identify the success of a call placed by what is heard after dialing. The type of tone used and its timing vary from system to system, and though intended for human ears these signals can provide valuable information for automated calling systems.

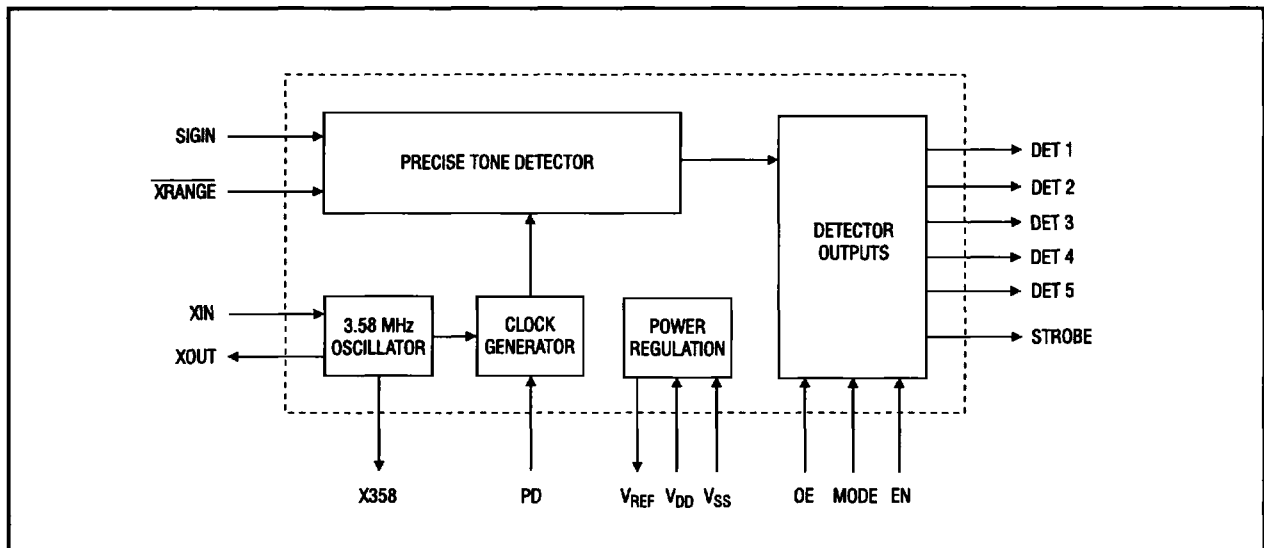


Figure 2 Block Diagram

The Teltone M-982-02 contains five signal detectors sensitive to the frequencies often used for these progress tones. Electronic equipment monitoring the DET n outputs of the M-982-02 can determine the nature of signals present by measuring their duty cycle. See Figure 4 for a diagram of a circuit that could be used to permit a microcomputer to directly monitor tones on the telephone line. Much of the character of the progress tones is in their duty cycle or cadence (sometimes referred to as interruption rate). This information, coupled with level and frequency indication from the M-982-02, can be used to decide what progress tones have been encountered. For example, dial tones as

Table 1 Pin Functions

Pin	Function
DET 1	Active high tri-state output, detect for 350 Hz.
DET 2	Active high tri-state output, detect for 400/620 Hz. (Note 1)
DET 3	Active high tri-state output, detect for 440 Hz.
DET 4	Active high tri-state output, detect for 480 Hz.
DET 5	Active high tri-state output, detect for 425 Hz.
EN	Active high enabled, when low drives STROBE low.
OE	Active high input. When low tri-states DET n pins.
SIGIN	Analog signal input (internally capacitive coupled).
STROBE	Active high output, indicates valid DET n.
V _{DD}	Most positive power supply input pin.
V _{REF}	Internally generated mid-power supply voltage (output)
V _{SS}	Most negative power supply input pin.
X358	Buffered oscillator output (3.58 MHz).
XIN	Crystal oscillator or digital clock input.
XOUT	Crystal oscillator output. Used only with a crystal. Use X358 when clock output signal is required.
XRANGE	Active low input. Adds 10 dB of gain to input stage.
MODE	Compatibility selection. Connection to V _{SS} selects 400 Hz detection. (M-981-01 emulation.) Connection to V _{DD} or no connection selects 620 Hz detection.
PD	Power-down operation, logic high inhibits internal clock. Internal pull-down resistor.

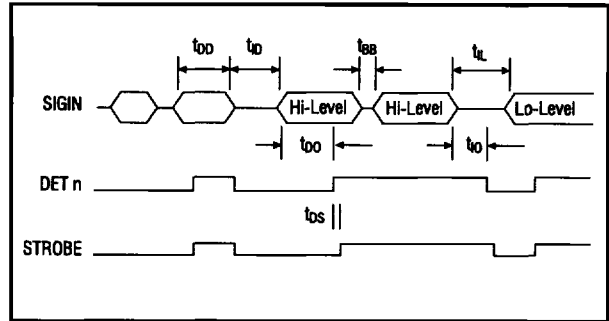


Figure 3 Signal Timing (See Table 3)

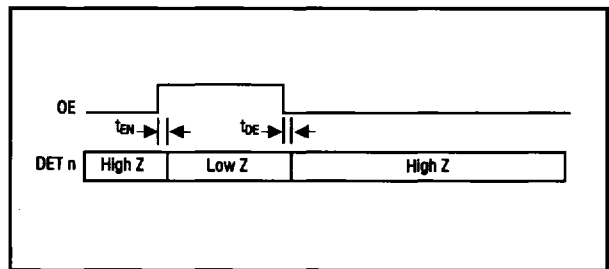


Figure 4 Tri-State Timing

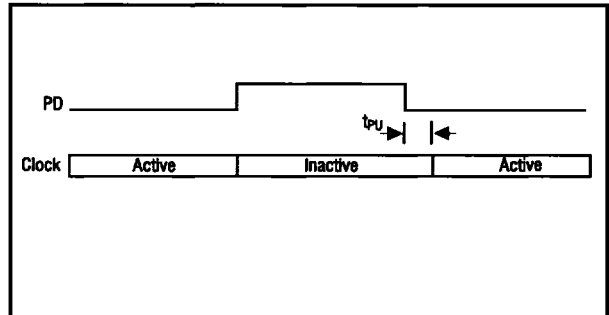


Figure 5 Power-Down Timing

Table 2 Truth Table

Signal Present (fo)	Mode	DET 1	DET 2	DET 3	DET 4	DET 5	Strobe	PD	OE	EN
350 Hz	X	1	X	X	X	X	1	0	1	1
400 Hz (Note)	0	X	1	X	X	X	1	0	1	1
620 Hz (Note)	1/open	X	1	X	X	X	1	0	1	1
440 Hz	X	X	X	1	X	X	1	0	1	1
480 Hz	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	0	1	1
425 Hz	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	0	1	1
Other (no detect)	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Any	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X
Any	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Any	X	High Impedance					X	0	0	1
Any	X	High Impedance					0	0	0	0
Any	X	High Impedance					X	1	0	X

Table 3 Specifications

Parameter		Conditions	Min	Max	Units	Notes
Operating Conditions	V _{DD}	—	2.7	5.5	V	
	Power supply noise	0.1 - 5 kHz	—	20	mV p-p	
Power	Current drain (I _{DD})	V _{REF} open	—	15	mA	
V _{REF}	V _{REF}	—	48% of V _{DD}	52% of V _{DD}	V	
	Impedance		3.25	7.25	KΩ	
Signal Detection	Frequency range	in-band signal	-1	+1	% of f ₀	1
	Level: V _{DD} = 5.0V	X _{RANGE} = open	-30 (24.5 mV)	0 (775 mV)	dBm	
		X _{RANGE} = V _{SS}	-40 (7.8 mV)	-10 (245 mV)	dBm	
	Level: V _{DD} = 3.0V	X _{RANGE} = open	-33 (17.4 mV)	-3 (549 mV)	dBm	
		X _{RANGE} = V _{SS}	-43 (5.5 mV)	-13 (173.5 mV)	dBm	
	Duration (t _{DP})	—	200	—	ms	
	Bridge time (t _{BB})	—	—	20	ms	
	Level skew between adjacent inband signals	for detection of both	—	6	dB	
	High level to low level signal for detection of both (t _{HL})	high = 0 dBm (775 mV) low = -30 dBm (24.5 mV)	1	—	s	
	Time to output (t _{DO})	—	—	200	ms	
Time from DET n to STROBE (t _{DS})	—	—	10	μs		
Signal Rejection	Frequency range	—	-6	-6	% of f ₀	1
	Level: V _{DD} = 5.0V	X _{RANGE} = open	—	-50	dBm	
		X _{RANGE} = V _{SS}	—	-60	dBm	
	Level: V _{DD} = 3.0V	X _{RANGE} = open	—	-53 (1.7 mV)	dBm	
		X _{RANGE} = V _{SS}	—	-63 (.6 mV)	dBm	
	Interval duration (t _{IP})	—	160	—	ms	
Time to output (T _{IO})	—	—	200	ms		
Outputs	DET n, STROBE pins	V _{OL}	I _{SINK} = -1mA	—	0.5	V
		V _{OH}	I _{SOURCE} = 1mA	V _{DD} - 0.5	—	V
	DET n pins	I _{OZ}	V _O = V _{DD} , V _{SS}	—	1	μA
Inputs	EN, OE, X _{RANGE} , MODE, PD pins	V _{IL}	—	—	0.5	V
		V _{IH}	V _{DD} = 5V	V _{DD} - 2.0	—	V
			V _{DD} = 2.7V	V _{DD} - 0.5	—	V
	MODE, EN, OE, X _{RANGE} pins	Pullup current	EN, OE, X _{RANGE} , MODE = V _{SS}	12.5	50	μA
	PD pin	Pull-down current	PD = V _{DD}	12.5	50	μA
	SIGIN pin	Voltage range	—	-6.5	V _{DD}	V
		Input impedance	f = 500 Hz	80	—	KΩ
Input spectrum		—	—	28	kHz	
Clock	External clock connected to XIN pin	V _{IL}	XOUT open	—	0.2	V
		V _{IH}	XOUT open	V _{DD} - 0.2	—	V
		Duty cycle	XOUT open	40	60	%
	XIN, XOUT with crystal osc. active	Capacitance	—	—	10	pF
		Internal resistance	—	20	—	MΩ
		Power up (T _{PU})	PD hi to lo	—	30	ms
	X358 pin	V _{OL}	C _L = 20 pF, I _{SINK} = -1mA	—	0.2	V
		V _{OH}	C _L = 20 pF, I _{SOURCE} = 1mA	V _{DD} - 0.2	—	V
		Duty cycle	C _L = 20 pF	40	60	%

Table 3 Specifications (continued)

Tri-state Operation	t_{EN} (High Z to Low Z)	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $R_L = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$	—	250	ns
	t_{OE} (Low Z to High Z)		—	250	ns

Unless otherwise noted, $V_{DD} - V_{SS} = 5\text{V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, PD at logical low state, and X RANGE at a logical high state. Power levels are in dBm referenced to 600 ohm. DC voltages are referenced to V_{SS} .

Notes:
1. Per tone.

Table 4 Call Progress Tones

Frequency (HZ)		Use
1	2	
350	440	Dial Tone
400	Off	Special
440	Off	Alert Tone
440	480	Audible Ring
440	620	Pre-empt
480	Off	Bell High Tone
480	620	Reorder (Bell Low)
350	Off	Special
620	Off	Special
941	1209	DTMF "*"
425	Off	European

Table 5 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Storage Temperature	-40 to 150°C
Operating Ambient Temperature	-40 to 85°C
V_{DD}	7V
Input Voltage on SIGIN	$V_{SS} - 6.5$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{V}$
Input Voltages (except SIGIN)	$V_{SS} - 0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3 \text{ V}$
Lead Soldering Temperature	260° C for 5 seconds

Note:
Exceeding these ratings may permanently damage the M-982-02.

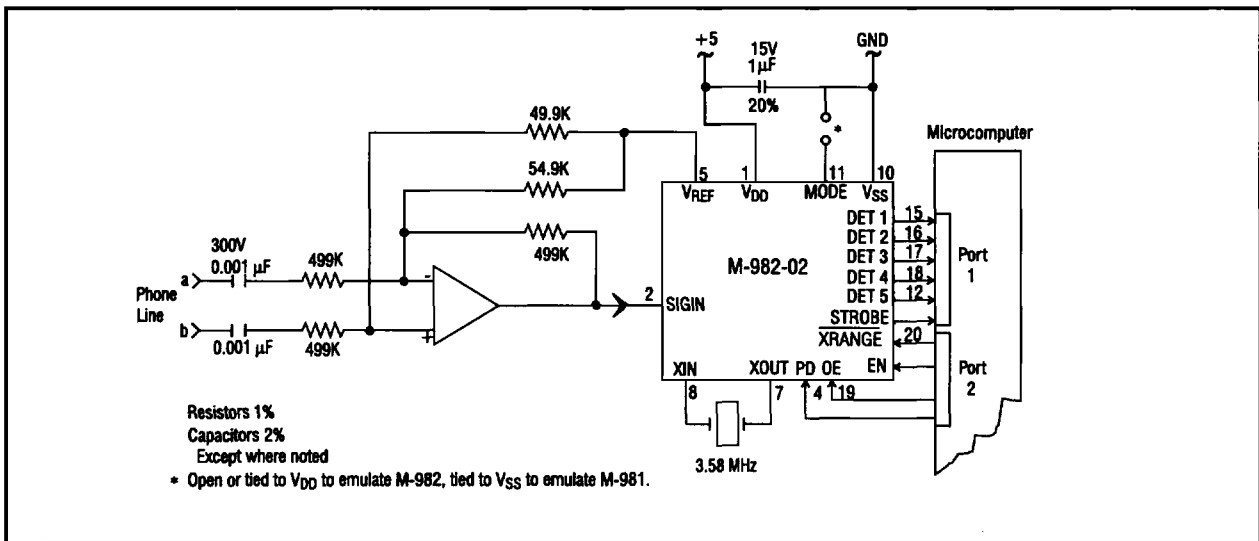


Figure 6 Typical Application

shown in Table 4 are usually "on" continuously and last until the first dial digit is received by the switching system. Line Busy, on the other hand, is turned off and on at a rate of 1 Hz with a 50% duty cycle, or an interruption rate of 60 times per minute (60 IPM). The tones can be distinguished in this way. It should be noted that while such techniques will usually be effective, there are some circumstances in which the M-982-02 cannot be accu-

rately used. Examples include situations where ringback tone may be short or not even encountered. Ringback may be provided at ringing voltage frequency (20 or 30 Hz) with some harmonics and may not fall in the detect range, and speech or other strong noise may obscure tones making cadence measurement difficult.

M-982-02

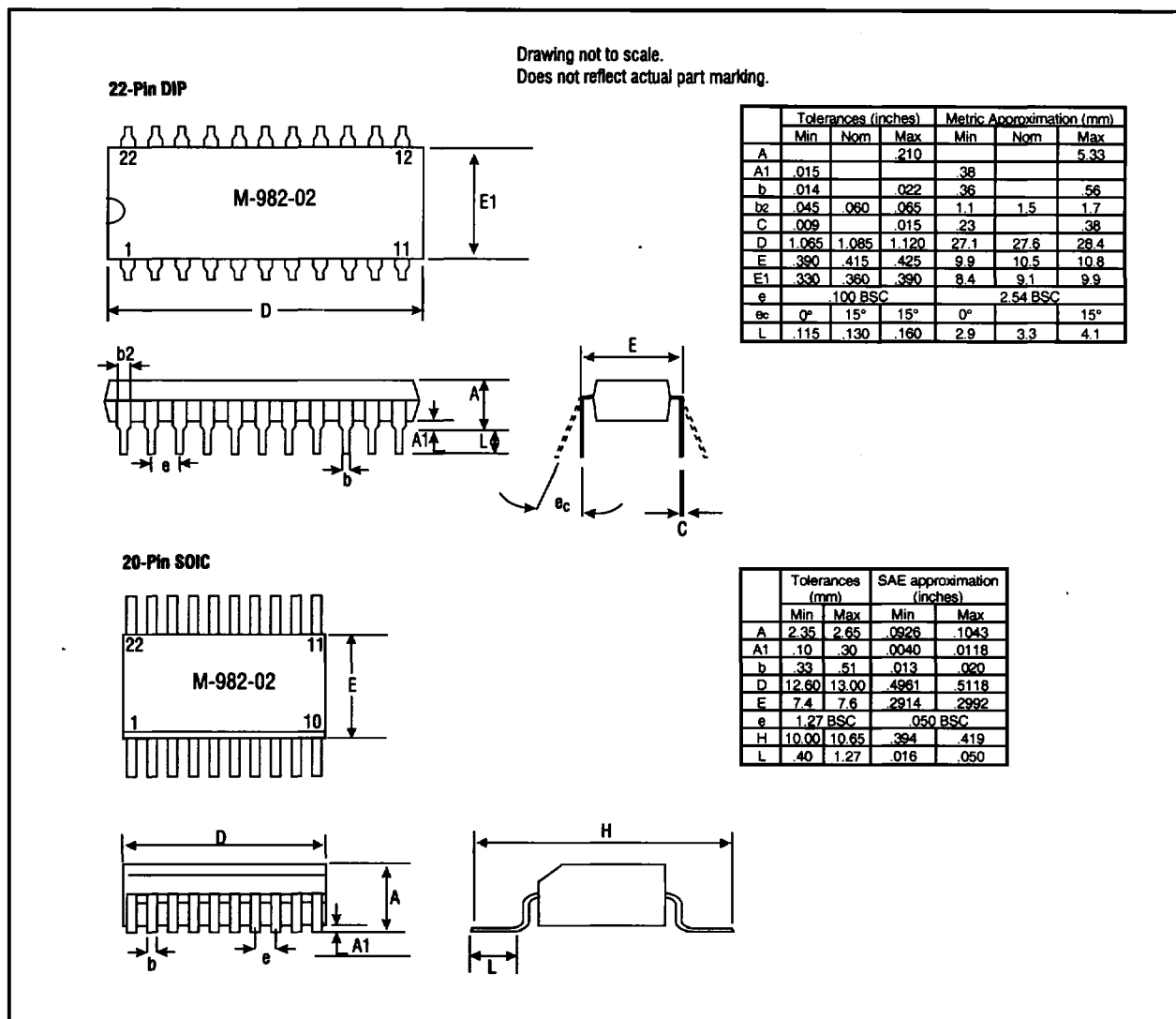


Figure 6 Package Dimensions

Standards do exist and should be consulted for your particular application. In North America AT&T's "Notes on the Network" or EIA's RS-464 PBX standard should be reviewed. In Europe tone plans may vary with locale, in which case the CEPT administration in each country must be consulted. Outside these areas, national PTT organizations can provide information on the systems within their borders.

Ordering Information

- M-982-02P 22-pin plastic DIP
- M-982-02S 20-pin plastic SOIC
- M-982-02T 20-pin plastic SOIC, Tape and Reel