EXAR

XR-2206

T-50-09

Monolithic Function Generator

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XR-2206 is a monolithic function generator integrated circuit capable of producing high quality sine, square, triangle, ramp, and pulse waveforms of high-stability and accuracy. The output waveforms can be both amplitude and frequency modulated by an external voltage. Frequency of operation can be selected externally over a range of 0.01Hz to more than 1MHz.

The circuit is ideally suited for communications, instrumentation, and function generator applications requiring sinusoidal tone, AM, FM, or FSK generation. It has a typical drift specification of 20ppm/°C. The oscillator frequency can be linearly swept over a 2000:1 frequency range with an external control voltage, while maintaining low distortion.

FEATURES

Low-Sine Wave Distortion	0.5%, Typical
Excellent Temperature Stability	20ppm/°C, Typical
Wide Sweep Range	2000:1, Typical
Low-Supply Sensitivity	0.01%V, Typical
Linear Amplitude Modulation	
TTL Compatible FSK Controls	
Wide Supply Range	10V to 26V
Adjustable Duty Cycle	1% to 99%

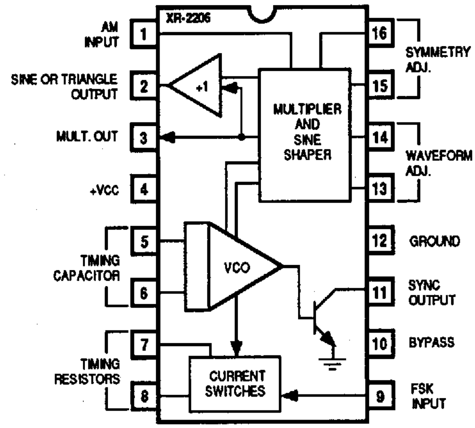
APPLICATIONS

Waveform Generation
Sweep Generation
AM/FM Generation
V/F Conversion
FSK Generation
Phase-Locked Loops (VCO)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power Supply	26V
Power Dissipation	750mW
Derate Above 25°C	5mW/°C
Total Timing Current	6mA
Storage Temperature	–65°C to +150°C

PIN ASSIGNMENT



ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Operating Temperature
XR-2206M	Ceramic	–55°C to +125°C
XR-2206N	Ceramic	0°C to +70°C
XR-2206P	Plastic	0°C to +70°C
XR-2206CN	Ceramic	0°C to +70°C
XR-2206CP	Plastic	0°C to +70°C
XR-2206D	JEDEC SOIC	0°C to +70°C

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The XR-2206 is comprised of four functional blocks; a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO), an analog multiplier and sine-shaper; a unity gain buffer amplifier; and a set of current switches.

The VCO produces an output frequency proportional to an input current, which is set by a resistor from the timing terminals to ground. With two timing pins, two discrete output frequencies can be independently produced for FSK generation applications by using the FSK input control pin. This input controls the current switches which select one of the timing resistor currents, and routes it to the VCO.

XR-2206

T-50-09

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test Conditions: Test Circuit of Figure 1, V+ = 12V, T_A = 25°C, C = 0.01μF, R_1 = 100kΩ, R_2 = 10kΩ, R_3 = 25kΩ unless otherwise specified. S_1 open for triangle, closed for sine wave.

PARAMETERS	XR-2206M MIN	XR-2206M TYP	XR-2206M MAX	XR2206C MIN	XR2206C TYP	XR2206C MAX	UNITS	CONDITIONS
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Single Supply Voltage	10		26	10		26	V	
Split-Supply Voltage	±5		113	15		113	V	
Supply Current		12	17		14	20	mA	$R_1 \geq 10k\Omega$
OSCILLATOR SECTION								
Max. Operating Frequency	0.5	1		0.5	1		MHz	C = 1000pF, R_1 = 1kΩ
Lowest Practical Frequency		0.01			0.01		Hz	C = 50μF, R_1 = 2MΩ
Frequency Accuracy		±1	±4		±2		% of f_o	$f_o = 1/R_1C$
Temperature Stability Frequency		110	±50		±20		ppm/°C	$0°C \leq T_A \leq 70°C$ $R_1 = R_2 = 20k\Omega$
Sine Wave Amplitude Stability		4800			4800		ppm/°C	See Note 2.
Supply Sensitivity		0.01	0.1		0.01		%/V	V_{LOW} = 10V, V_{HIGH} = 20V, $R_1 = R_2 = 20k\Omega$
Sweep Range	1000:1	2000:1			2000:1		$f_H = f_L$	f_H @ R_1 = 1kΩ f_L @ R_1 = 2MΩ
Sweep Linearity								
10:1 Sweep		2			2		%	f_L = 1kHz, f_H = 10kHz
1000:1 Sweep		8			8		%	f_L = 100kHz, f_H = 100kHz
FM Distortion		0.1			0.1		%	±10% Deviation
Recommended Timing Components								
Timing Capacitor: C	0.001		100	0.001		100	μF	See Figure 4.
Timing Resistors: R_1 & R_2	1		2000	1		2000	kΩ	
Triangle Sine Wave Output								See Note 1, Figure 2.
Triangle Amplitude		160			160		mV/kΩ	Figure 1, S_1 Open
Sine Wave Amplitude	40	60	80		60		mV/kΩ	Figure 1, S_1 Closed
Max. Output Swing		6			6		Vp-p	
Output Impedance		600			600		Ω	
Triangle Linearity		1			1		%	
Amplitude Stability		0.5			0.5		dB	For 1000:1 Sweep
Sine Wave Distortion								
Without Adjustment		2.5			2.5		%	R_1 = 30kΩ
With Adjustment		0.4	1.0		0.5	1.5	%	See Figures 6 and 7.
Amplitude Modulation								
Input Impedance	50	100		50	100		kΩ	
Modulation Range		100			100		%	
Carrier Suppression		55			55		dB	
Linearity		2			2		%	For 95% modulation
Square-Wave Output								
Amplitude		12			12		Vp-p	Measured at Pin 11.
Rise Time		250			250		nsec	C_L = 10pF
Fall Time		50			50		nsec	C_L = 10pF
Saturation Voltage		0.2	0.4		0.2	0.6	V	I_L = 2mA
Leakage Current		0.1	20		0.1	100	μA	V_{11} = 26V
FSK Keying Level (Pin 9)	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	V	See section on circuit controls
Reference Bypass Voltage	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.5	3	3.5	V	Measured at Pin 10.

Note 1: Output amplitude is directly proportional to the resistance, R_3, on Pin 3. See Figure 2.
Note 2: For maximum amplitude stability, R_3 should be a positive temperature coefficient resistor.

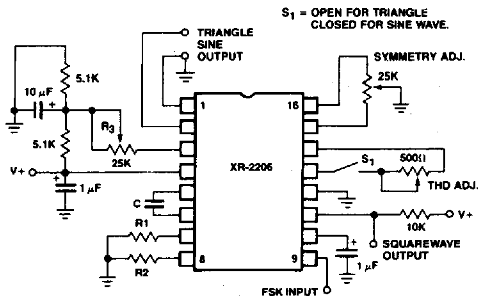


Figure 1. Basic Test Circuit.

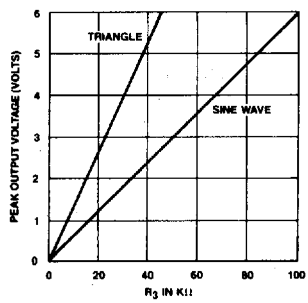


Figure 2. Output Amplitude as a Function of the Resistor, R_3, at Pin 3.

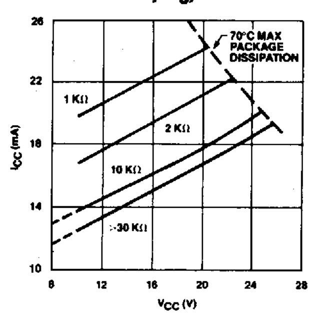


Figure 3. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage, Timing, R.

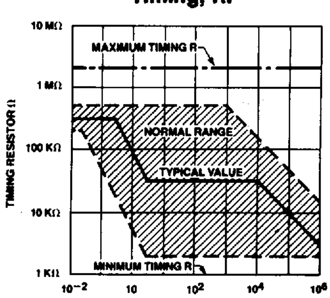


Figure 4. R vs Oscillation Frequency.

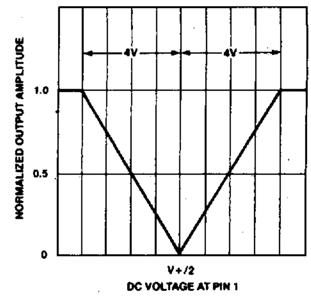


Figure 5. Normalized Output Amplitude vs DC Bias at AM Input (Pin 1).

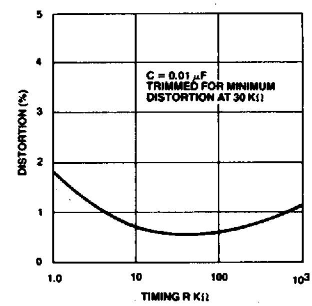


Figure 6. Trimmed Distortion vs Timing Resistor

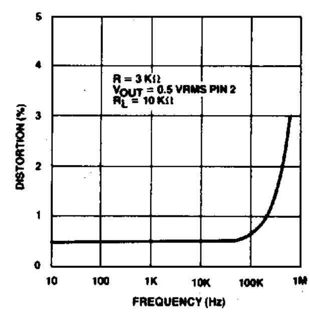


Figure 7. Sine Wave Distortion vs Operating Frequency with Timing Capacitors Varied.

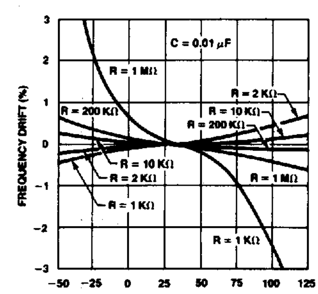


Figure 8. Frequency Drift vs Temperature.

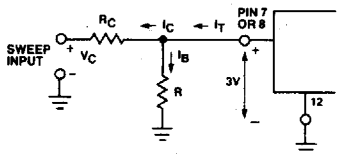


Figure 9. Circuit Connection for Frequency Sweep

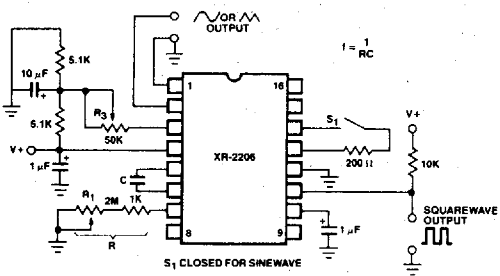


Figure 10. Circuit tor Sine Wave Generation without External Adjustment. (See Figure 2 for Choice of R_3)

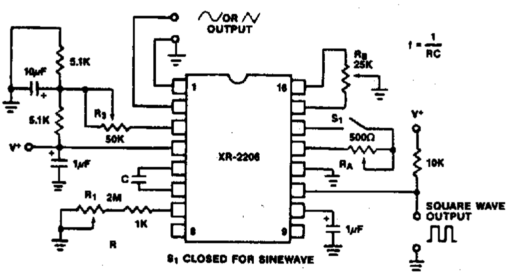


Figure 11. Circuit for Sine Wave Generation with Minimum Harmonic Distortion. (R_3 Determines Output Swing — See Figure 2)

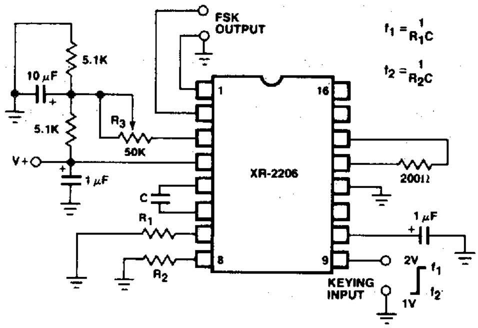


Figure 12. Sinusoidal FSK Generator

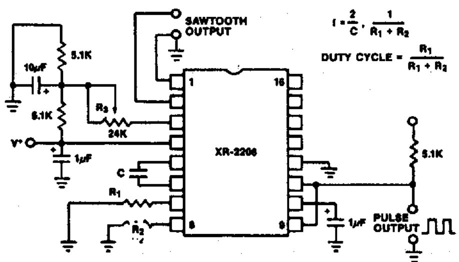


Figure 13. Circuit for Pulse and Ramp Generation

Frequency-Shift Keying:

The XR-2206 can be operated with two separate timing resistors, R_1 and R_2, connected to the timing Pin 7 and 8, respectively, as shown in Figure 12. Depending on the polarity of the logic signal at Pin 9, either one or the other of these timing resistors is activated. If Pin 9 is open-circuited or connected to a bias voltage ≥ 2V, only R_1 is activated. Similarly, if the voltage level at Pin 9 is ≤ 1V, only R_2 is activated. Thus, the output frequency can be keyed between two levels. f_1 and f_2, as:

$$f_1 = 1/R_1C \text{ and } f_2 = 1/R_2C$$

For split-supply operation, the keying voltage at Pin 9 is referenced to V−.

Output DC Level Control:

The dc level at the output (Pin 2) is approximately the same as the dc bias at Pin 3. In Figures 10, 11 and 12, Pin 3 is biased midway between V+ and ground, to give an output dc level of ≈ V+/2.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Sine Wave Generation

Without External Adjustment:

Figure 10 shows the circuit connection for generating a sinusoidal output from the XR-2206. The potentiometer, R_1 at Pin 7, provides the desired frequency tuning. The maximum output swing is greater than V+/2, and the typical distortion (THD) is < 2.5%. If lower sine wave distortion is desired, additional adjustments can be provided as described in the following section.

The circuit of Figure 10 can be converted to split-supply operation, simply by replacing all ground connections with V−. For split-supply operation, R_3 can be directly connected to ground.

With External Adjustment:

The harmonic content of sinusoidal output can be reduced to −0.5% by additional adjustments as shown in Figure 11. The potentiometer, R_A, adjusts the sine-shaping resistor, and R_B provides the fine adjustment for the waveform symmetry. The adjustment procedure is as follows:

1. Set R_B at midpoint and adjust R_A for minimum distortion.
2. With R_A set as above, adjust R_B to further reduce distortion.

Triangle Wave Generation

The circuits of Figures 10 and 11 can be converted to triangle wave generation, by simply open-circuiting Pin 13 and 14 (i.e., S_1 open). Amplitude of the triangle is approximately twice the sine wave output.

FSK Generation

Figure 12 shows the circuit connection for sinusoidal FSK signal operation. Mark and space frequencies can be independently adjusted by the choice of timing resistors, R_1 and R_2; the output is phase-continuous during transitions. The keying signal is applied to Pin 9. The circuit can be converted to split-supply operation by simply replacing ground with V−.

Pulse and Ramp Generation

Figure 13 shows the circuit for pulse and ramp waveform generation. In this mode of operation, the FSK keying terminal (Pin 9) is shorted to the square-wave output (Pin 11), and the circuit automatically frequency-shift keys itself between two separate frequencies during the positive-going and negative-going output waveforms. The pulse width and duty cycle can be adjusted from 1% to 99% by the choice of R_1 and R_2. The values of R_1 and R_2 should be in the range of 1kΩ to 2MΩ.

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

Description of Controls

Frequency of Operation:

The frequency of oscillation, f_o, is determined by the external timing capacitor, C, across Pin 5 and 6, and by the timing resistor, R, connected to either Pin 7 or 8. The frequency is given as:

$$f_o = \frac{1}{RC}\ \text{Hz}$$

and can be adjusted by varying either R or C. The recommended values of R, for a given frequency range, as shown in Figure 4. Temperature stability is optimum for 4kΩ < R < 200kΩ. Recommended values of C are from 1000pF to 100μF.

Frequency Sweep and Modulation:

Frequency of oscillation is proportional to the total timing current, I_T, drawn from Pin 7 or 8:

$$f = \frac{320\ I_T\ (\text{mA})}{C\ (\mu\text{F})}\ \text{Hz}$$

Timing terminals (Pin 7 or 8) are low-impedance points, and are internally biased at +3V, with respect to Pin 12. Frequency varies linearly with I_T, over a wide range of current values, from 1μA to 3mA. The frequency can be controlled by applying a control voltage, V_C, to the activated timing pin as shown in Figure 9. The frequency of oscillation is related to V_C as:

$$f = \frac{1}{RC}\left(1 + \frac{R}{R_C}\left(1 - \frac{V_C}{3}\right)\right)\text{Hz}$$

T-50-09

where V_C is in volts. The voltage-to-frequency conversion gain, K, is given as:

$$K = \partial f / \partial V_C = -\frac{0.32}{R_C C} \ \text{Hz/V}$$

CAUTION: For safety operation of the circuit, I_T should be limited to ≤ 3mA.

Output Amplitude:

Maximum output amplitude is inversely proportional to the external resistor, R_3, connected to Pin 3 (see Figure 2). For sine wave output, amplitude is approximately 60mV peak per kΩ of R_3; for triangle, the peak amplitude is approximately 160mV peak per kΩ of R_3. Thus, for example, R_3 = 50kΩ would produce approximately 13V sinusoidal output amplitude.

Amplitude Modulation:

Output amplitude can be modulated by applying a dc bias and a modulating signal to Pin 1. The internal impedance at Pin 1 is approximately 100kΩ. Output amplitude varies linearly with the applied voltage at Pin 1, for values of dc bias at this pin, within 14 volts of V+/2 as shown in Figure 5. As this bias level approaches V+/2, the phase of the output signal is reversed, and the amplitude goes through zero. This property is suitable for phase-shift keying and suppressed-carrier AM generation. Total dynamic range of amplitude modulation is approximately 55dB.

CAUTION: AM control must be used in conjunction with a well-regulated supply, since the output amplitude now becomes a function of V+.

2

EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM