## Features

- Differential to single ended conversion
- Transformerless 2-2 wire conversion
- Minimum installation space
- Off-Hook detection and LED indicator drive
- Relay drive output
- Battery and ringing feed to line
- Logic interface: $\overline{M U T E}, \overline{S H K}, ~ R R C$
- Mute of incoming audio
- Dial pulse detection
- Voltage surge protection
- German complex input impedance


## Applications

Line Interface for:

- Intercoms
- Key Systems
- PABX

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## Ordering Information

> MH88520-1 20 Pin SIL Package
> $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Description

The Mitel MH88520-1 German Subscriber Line Interface Circuit provides a complete interface between the telephone line and a speech switch requiring only single bidirectional switch per crosspoint. The functions provided by the MH88520-1 include bidirectional differential to single ended conversion in the speech path, line battery feed, ringing feed and loop and dial pulse detection. The device is fabricated as a thick film hybrid in a 20-pin ‘single-in-line' (SIL) package allowing optimum circuit board packing density and very high reliability.


Figure 1 - Functional Block Diagram


Figure 2-Pin Connections
Pin Description

| Pin \# | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | TIP | Tip Lead. Connects to the "Tip" lead (A-wire) of the telephone line. |
| 2 | IC | Internal Connection. Leave open circuit. |
| 3 | RING | Ring Lead. Connects to the "Ring" lead (B-wire) of the telephone line. |
| 4 | RF1 | Ring Feed 1. Connect to the Ring Relay contact. See Figure 5. |
| 5 | IC | Internal Connection. Leave open circuit. |
| 6 | RF2 | Ring Feed 2. Connect to normally closed contact of Ring Relay. See Figure 5. |
| 7 | IC | Internal Connection. Leave open circuit. |
| 8 | V $_{\text {EE }}$ | Negative Power Supply Voltage. Normally -5V. |
| 9 | $\overline{\text { LED }}$ | LED Drive (Output). Drives an LED directly. A logic low indicates an off-hook condition. |
| 10 | $\overline{\text { SHK }}$ | Switch Hook Detect (Output). A logic low indicates an off-hook and dial pulsing <br> condition. Open collector output with 10k $\Omega$ internal pull up to V <br> DD. |
| 11 | THRESH ADJ | Allows adjustment of SHK detection threshold as shown in Figure 6. |
| 12 | V $_{\text {DD }}$ | Positive Power Supply Voltage. Normally +5 V . This provides current for both internal <br> circuitry as well as the loop. |
| 13 | AGND | Analog Ground. Supply and Battery Ground. |
| 14 | V $_{\text {BAT }}$ | Battery Supply Voltage. Normally -24V. This provides current to the loop. |
| 15 | $\overline{\text { MUTE }}$ | MUTE (Input). A logic low will mute signals coming from Tip-Ring to the JUNC pin. |
| 16 | JUNC | JUNCTOR. Ground (AGND) referenced transmit and receive speech path. |
| 17 | RRD | Ring Relay Drive (Output). Connects to the ring relay coil. A logic low activates the <br> relay. |
| 18 | RGND | Relay Ground. Return path for relay supply voltage. Normally connected to AGND. |
| 19 | RRC | Ring Relay Control (Input). A logic high activates the Ring Relay Drive ( (RRD) outputs. |
| 20 | VRLY | Relay Positive Supply voltage. Normally +5V. Connects to the relay coil and the relay <br> supply voltage. An internal clamp diode from VRLY to GRND is provided. |

## Functional Description

## The BORSH Functions

The MH88520-1 performs all of the Borsh functions of Battery Feed Overvoltage Protection, Ringing, Supervision and Hybrid (2-2 Wire).

## Return Loss at Tip-Ring

To maximise return loss, the impedance at Tip-Ring should match the SLIC's impedance (220R + 820R // 115 nF ). However, the SLIC's input impedance is dependent on the JUNCTOR termination resistance. Therefore the JUNCTOR must be terminated with $754 \Omega$.

Figure 3 illustrates a typical connection between two SLICs through two crosspoint switches. Optimum return loss occurs when the JUNCTOR is terminated with $754 \Omega$. Since the JUNCTOR input/output impedances is $604 \Omega$ and the crosspoint switch resistances are $75 \Omega+75 \Omega$, this configuration gives optimum return loss as shown in Figure 4.

## Hybrid

The 2-2 wire hybrid circuit converts the incoming balanced signal at Tip and Ring of the telephone line into a ground referenced output signal at JUNC of
the SLIC, and converts the ground referenced input signal at JUNC of the SLIC into the non-balanced output signal at Tip-Ring of the telephone line.

## Mute

A logic low at the MUTE input results in muted signals coming from Tip and Ring to the JUNC terminal while allowing signals from the JUNC terminal to Tip and Ring to be transmitted.

## Overvoltage Protection

The MH88520-1 is protected from short term (1ms) ( +250 V ) between Tip and Ring, Tip and Ground, and Ring and Ground. However, additional protection circuitry may be needed depending upon the requirements which must be met for the final equipment.

## Loop Detection

The loop detection circuit determines whether a low enough path is across Tip and Ring to be recognised as an off-hook condition. (Threshold impedance = $5.4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ with no adjustment). This threshold level can be adjusted by the use of external resistors as shown in Figure 6. When an off-hook condition occurs the $\overline{\mathrm{SHK}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{LED}}$ outputs toggle to a logic low level. These outputs also toggle during incoming dial pulses.


## Ringing

The relay drive circuit switches ringing onto Ring Feed (Fig. 7). The diode is present to suppress voltage transients during relay switching caused by the inductive coils of the relay. Ringing voltage included ac ringing ( $90 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMs }}$ typically) and DC line feed voltage ( -24 V typically).

## Line Feed/Ring Feed Circuit

The line feed circuit provides loop current and the ability to apply ringing onto Tip and Ring. The impedance from Ring Feed to GND is $600 \Omega$ dc (although for ac it is optimised for a German complex impedance) which gives the loop current as:

$$
\frac{\text { Voltage at Ring Feed pin }}{\text { Telephone Impedance }+600} \quad \text { Amps }
$$

The positive supply for the line feed circuit is VDD though the loop current is determined from Ring Feed and GND.

## Line Impedance

The MH88520-1's Tip-Ring (Zin) impedance is fixed at the German complex impedance. For correct SLIC impedance, JUNC must be appropriately terminated.

## See AC Electrical Characteristics.

## Transmit and Receive Gain

Transmit Gain (JUNC to Tip-Ring) and Receive Gain (Tip-Ring to JUNC) are fixed (See AC Electrical Characteristics). For correct gain, the SLIC input impedance must match theline impedance and JUNC must be appropriately terminated.

## Digital Applications

The 2-wire junctor output can be converted to a 4 -wire circuit using the MH88524 (2-4 wire converter). This 4 wire circuit can be interfaced to a filter/codec to use in digital voice switched systems. Alternatively the MH88600/MH88612, digital ONS SLIC can be used.

TYPICAL RETURN LOSS
(dB)


Absolute Maximum Ratings ${ }^{\dagger}$

|  | Parameter | Symbol | Min | Max | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Voltage Supplies Referenced to GND | $V_{D D}$ | -0.3 | +15 | V |
|  |  | $V_{\text {EE }}$ | -15 | 0.3 | V |
|  |  | $V_{\text {Bat }}$ | -35 | 0.3 | V |
| 2 | Clamp Diode Breakdown Voltage- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Ref }}$ to RGND | $V_{\text {RLY }}$ |  | +32 | V |
| 3 | Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {AMB }}$ | 0 | +70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 4 | Storage Temperature | Ts | -55 | +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 5 | Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ |  | 4 | Watt |

$\dagger$ Exceeding these values may cause permanent damage. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.

## AC Electrical Characteristics ${ }^{\dagger}$

Voltages are with respect to ground ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ ), $\mathrm{TA}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise stated.
Test conditions unless noted, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=-5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{Bat}}=-24 \mathrm{~V}$ ).

|  | Characteristics | Sym | Min | Typ ${ }^{\ddagger}$ | Max | Units | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Junctor to Differential Output (tip-ring) Gain |  |  | -7.0 | 0 | dB | $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ source on pin 16. Note 2 |
| 2 | Differential; Input (tip-ring) to Junctor Gain |  |  | 0.0 |  | dB | 1 kHz , 0.5V Source Applied on pins $1 \& 3$ Note 1, 2 |
| 3 | On/Off Hook Detection Threshold Loop Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Thresh }}$ | 8.0 | 10 | 12 | mA | Note 1 |
| 4 | Transhybrid Loss |  |  | 30 |  | dB | Notes 1,2 |
| 5 | Passband Frequency Response |  |  | $\pm 1.0$ |  | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notes } 1,2 \\ & 200 \mathrm{~Hz}-3400 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Power Supply $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BAT}}$ <br> Rejection Ratio $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ <br> (@ Junctor) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ | PSRR PSRR PSRR |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ | Notes 1,2. Ripple 0.1 V 1 kHz |
| 7 | Common Mode Rejection Ratio (Tip and Ring to Junctor) | CMRR |  | 40 |  | dB | Notes 1,2 $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 8 | Longitudinal Balance |  | 46 | 50 |  | dB | Notes 1 |
| 9 | Junctor Output Impedance | $\mathrm{Z}_{\text {OJ }}$ |  | 604 |  | $\Omega$ |  |
| 10 | Return Loss at Tip, Ring |  | 18 | 30 |  | dB | 1kHz Notes 1,2 |
| 11 | Max. Signal Level |  |  |  | 3 | dB | Notes 1,2 |
| 12 | Max. Ringing Voltage |  |  |  | 105 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {RMS }}$ |  |
| 13 | Max. Ringing Frequency |  |  | 25 | 60 | Hz |  |
| 14 | Idle Channel Noise <br> at T-R at Junctor | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{TR}} \\ & \mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{J}} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -80 \\ & -80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -70 \\ & -75 \end{aligned}$ | dBmp dBmp | Notes 1,2 |
| 15 | Mute Attenuation |  |  | 30 |  | dB | Notes 1,2 |

[^0]DC Electrical Characteristics

|  |  | Characteristics | Sym | Min | Typ ${ }^{\ddagger}$ | Max | Units | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{S} \\ & \mathrm{U} \\ & \mathrm{P} \\ & \mathrm{P} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ | Operating Supply Voltages | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{Bat}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & -5.5 \\ & -30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ -5 \\ -24 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & -4.5 \\ & -20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 2 |  | Operating Supply Currents | $\begin{aligned} & I_{\mathrm{DD}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EE}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Bat}} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 6 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mA} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | On Hook |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & I \\ & \mathrm{~N} \\ & \mathrm{P} \\ & \mathrm{U} \\ & \mathrm{~T} \\ & \mathrm{~S} \end{aligned}$ | High Level Input Voltage MUTE RRC | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{1 H} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{1 \mathrm{H}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | V |  |
| 4 |  | Low Level Input Voltage MUTE RRC | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V } \\ & \text { V } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 5 |  | High Level Input Current MUTE RRC | $\begin{aligned} & I_{H H} \\ & I_{I H} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -28 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{A} \\ & \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 6 |  | Low Level Input Current MUTE RRC | $\begin{aligned} & I_{\mathrm{IL}} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IL}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mu \mathrm{A} \\ & \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \mathrm{U} \\ & \mathrm{~T} \\ & \mathrm{P} \\ & \mathrm{U} \\ & \mathrm{~T} \\ & \mathrm{~S} \end{aligned}$ | Sink Current $\frac{\text { LED }}{\text { RRD }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\text {RRD }} \end{aligned}$ | 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 200 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mA} \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RLY}}=\mathrm{RRC}=5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{RGND}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RRD}}<1.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 |  | Relay to $V_{D D}$ Diode Clamp Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {RLY }}$ | 65 | 100 |  | mA | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{RRC}=\mathrm{RGND}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RLY}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{RRD}}>4.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 9 |  | High Level Output Voltage $\overline{S H K}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 | V | LED Unconnected |
| 10 |  | Low Level Output Voltage SHK | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | 0 | . 01 | 0.7 | V | LED Unconnected |
| 11 |  | Low Level Output Current | loL |  | 4 |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| 12 |  | Power Consumption | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{C}}$ |  |  |  | mW | $400 \Omega$ Loop |
| 13 |  | Max. Operating loop | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}} \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \\ & 900 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \Omega \\ & \Omega \end{aligned}$ | at $18 \mathrm{~mA}, 24 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> at $18 \mathrm{~mA}, 30 \mathrm{~V}$ |

$\ddagger$ Typical figures are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with nominal $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies and are for design aid only: not guaranteed and not subject to production testing.

## MH88520 Input Impedance

| Variant | Country | Impedance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | GERMANY | $220 \Omega+820 \Omega / / 115 \mathrm{nF}$ |



Figure 5 - Typical Application Circuit


$$
R G=\frac{6000 \times I}{\text { VDD }-(501 \times I)}
$$


$\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{R}_{\text {THRESH }}(\mathbf{k} \Omega$ )

$R V=(100 \times V D D)-(6000 \times I)$ ( $501 \times \mathrm{I}$ ) - VDD



Figure 7 - Relay Drive Circuit


Figure 8 - PABX Typical Application

Side View


Figure 9 - Mechanical Data


[^0]:    $\dagger$ Exceeding these values may cause permanent damage. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.
    $\ddagger$ Typical figures are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with nominal $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ supplies and are for design aid only: not guaranteed and not subject to production testing.
    Note 1: $754 \Omega$ connected between JUNCTOR (pin 16) and 0 V .
    Note 2: German Impedance connected between TIP (A) (pin 1) and RING (B) (pin 3).

