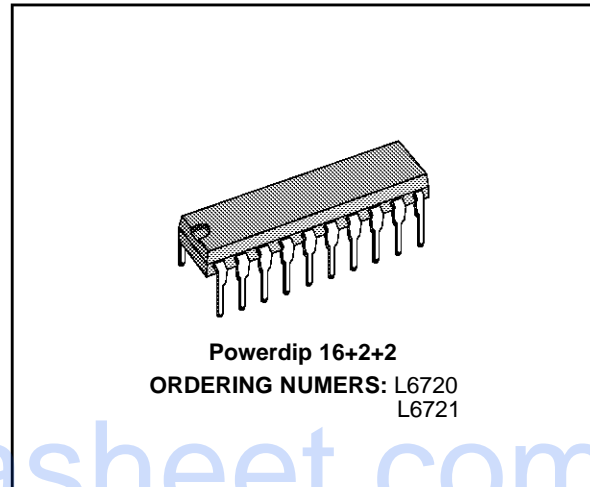


MINITEL INTERFACE

ADVANCE DATA

- ONE NON INVERTING LINE DRIVER
- ONE NON INVERTING LINE RECEIVER
- LINE TRANSCEIVER: (TOWARDS PERIPHERALS)
 - non inverter from Minitel to peripherals
 - inverter from peripherals to Minitel
- POWER SUPPLY
 - not regulated output voltage
 - internal low drop power switch with antisaturation circuit
 - output protected against short circuit
 - standby mode operation with an external signal
- AUDIO AMPLIFIER
 - one input, one output
 - one pin for supply rejection
 - internal fixed gain
- THERMAL SHUTDOWN

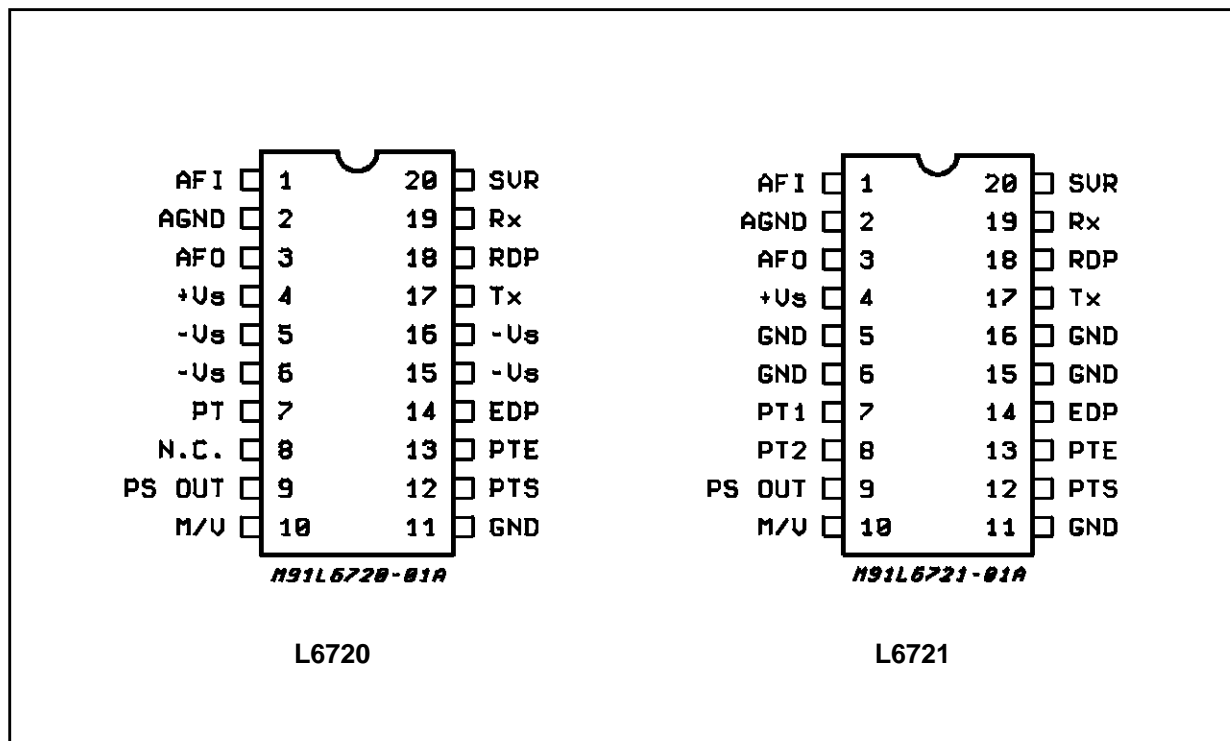


It integrates one line driver, one line receiver, one line transceiver, a power supply for peripherals, and an audio amplifier. Two version are provided:
 - L6720 which needs a negative supply.
 - L6721 which doesn't use a negative supply.

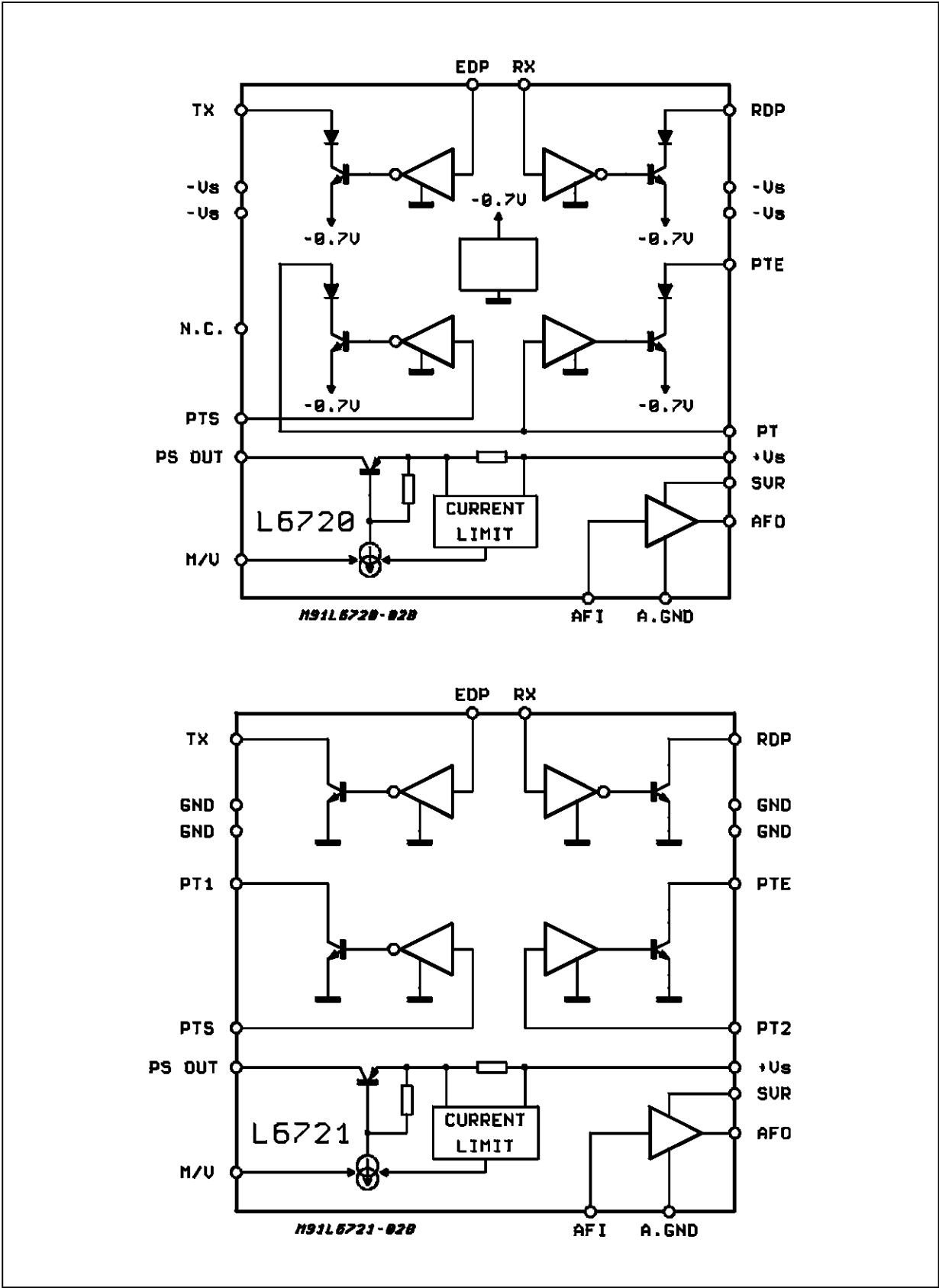
DESCRIPTION

This device performs the functions of a complete interface for Minitel peripheral plug.

PIN CONNECTIONS



BLOCK DIAGRAMS



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Unit
+V _S , (V _S)	Positive Supply Voltage	+15	V
-V _S	Negative Supply Voltage	-13	V
V _{OC}	Open Collectors Voltage	max 20	V
I _{OC}	Open Collectors Current	max 10	mA
P _{tot}	Total Power Dissipation at T _{amb} = 70°C	1.25	W
T _J	Junction Temperature	150	°C
T _{op}	Operating Temperature Range	0 to 70	°C

THERMAL DATA

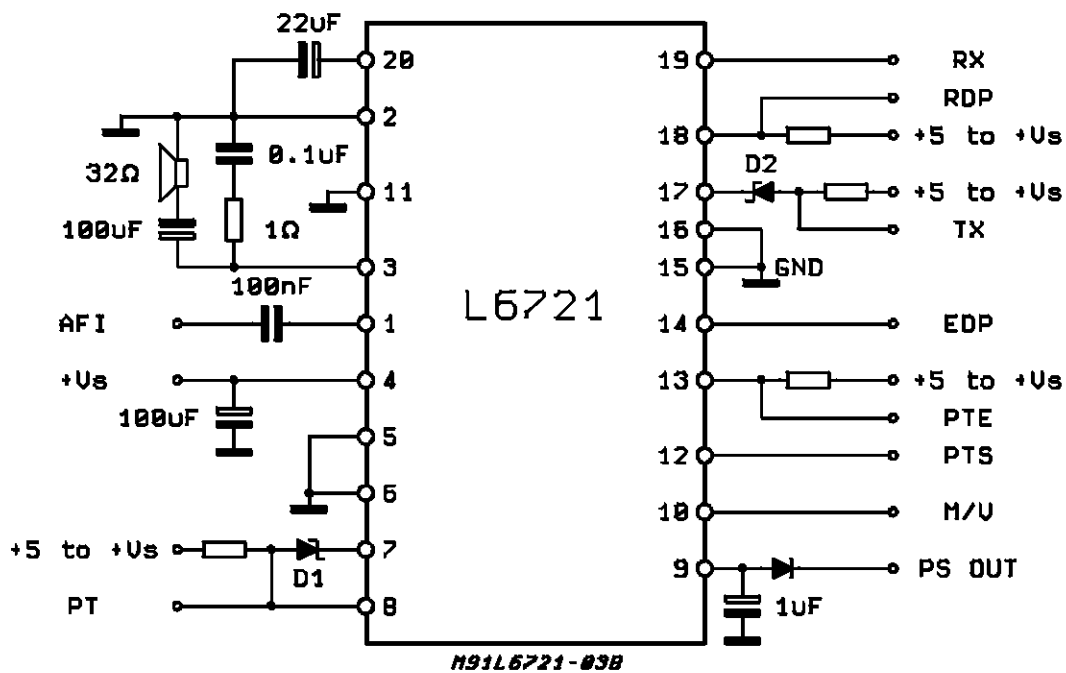
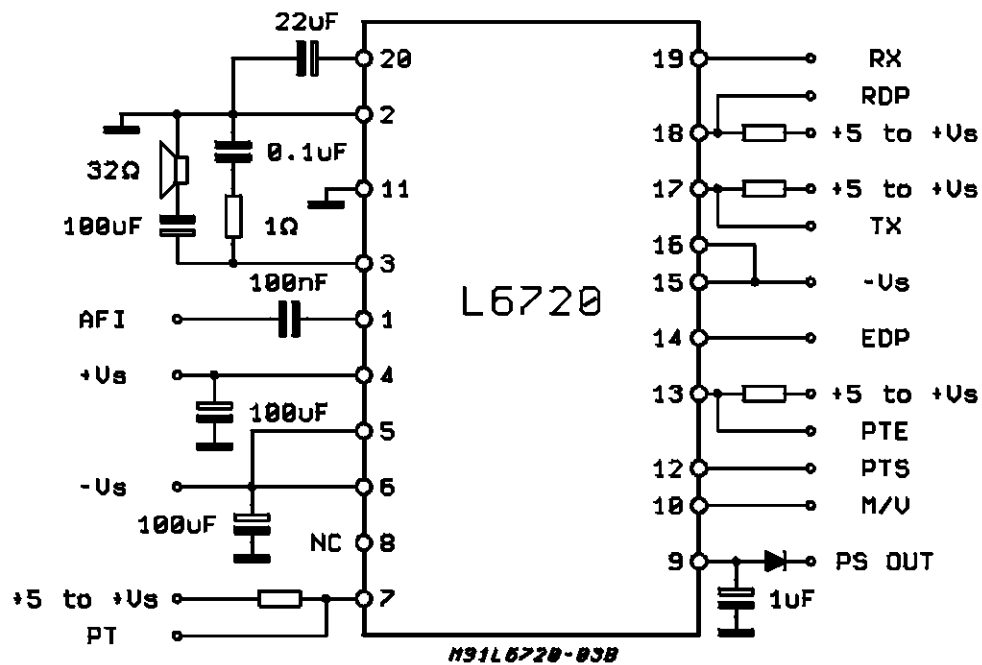
Symbol	Description		Value	Unit
R _{thj-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max	14	°C/W
R _{thj-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max	(*)65	°C/W

(*) Mounted on board with minimized dissipating copper area

PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin	Name	Function
1	AFI	Audio Frequency input
2	AGND	Audio Amplifier Ground
3	AFO	Audio amplifier output
4	+V _S , (V _S)	Power Supply Input (to plug)
5	-V _S , (GND)	Negative Supply (GND for L6721)
6	-V _S , (GND)	Negative Supply (GND for L6721)
7	PT	Transceiver Input/Output (L6720)
8	N.C.	Not Connected (L6720)
7	PT1	Transceiver Output (to plug) (L6721)
8	PT2	Transceiver Input (from plug) (L6721)
9	PSout	Power Supply Output (to plug)
10	M/V	Inhibition of peripheral output power
11	GND	Ground pin
12	PTS	Line Transceiver Input (from Minitel)
13	PTE	Line Transceiver Output (to Minitel)
14	EDP	Line Driver Input (from Minitel)
15	-V _S , (GND)	Negative Supply (GND for L6721)
16	-V _S , (GND)	Negative Supply (GND for L6721)
17	T _x	Line Driver Output (to plug)
18	RDP	Line Receiver Output (to Minitel)
19	R _x	Line Receiver Input
20	SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection

APPLICATION DIAGRAMS



D1-D2: SCHOTTKY $U_F \leq 0.3V$ at 10mA
 $U_R = 20V_{min}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**I) LINE DRIVER, LINE RECEIVER, LINE TRANCEIVER****L6720: with negative supply**Test Conditions: $10V < +V_s < 12V$, $-8V < -V_s < -4V$, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{IL}	Input Low Level (Pins Rx, EDP, PTS, PT)				0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input High Level (pins Rx, EDP, PTS, PT)		2			V
I_G	Pull-up Current Generator on Pins Rx, PT		160	250	340	μA
Z_I	Input Impedance on pins Rx, Tx, PT	Pins V_s and $-V_s$ open	68			$K\Omega$
V_{OL}	Output Low Level (pins Tx, PT, PTE)	$I_{LOAD} = 6mA$			0.4	V
I_R	Output Leakage Current (pins Tx, RDP, PTE)				10	μA
t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time	$I_{LOAD} = 6mA$ $C_{out} = 50pF$		3	5	μs
t_r, t_f	Output Rise and Fall Time			1		μs

L6721: without negative supplyTest Conditions: $10V < V_s < 12V$, $T_j = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{IL}	Input Low Level (Pins Rx, EDP, PTS, PT2)				0.8	V
V_{IH}	Input High Level (pins Rx, EDP, PTS, PT2)		2			V
I_G	Pull-up Current Generator on Pins Rx, PT2		160	250	340	μA
Z_I	Input Impedance on pins Rx, Tx, PT2	Pins V_s and GND open	68			$K\Omega$
V_{OL}	Output Low Level (pins Tx, PT1)	$I_{LOAD} = 6mA$			0.15	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Level (pins RDP, PTE)	$I_{LOAD} = 6mA$			0.4	V
I_R	Output Leakage Current (pins Tx, RDP, PT1, PTE)				10	μA
t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Time	$I_{LOAD} = 6mA$ $C_{out} = 50pF$		3	5	μs
t_r, t_f	Output Rise and Fall Time	$I_{LOAD} = 6mA$ $C_{out} = 50pF$		1		μs

II) POWER SUPPLYL6720: $+V_s = 12V$, $-V_s = -8V$ L6721: $V_s = 12V$ $T_j = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_I - V_O$	Dropout Voltage	$I_{LOAD} = 1A$		0.4	0.8	V
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current		1	1.1	1.2	A
M/V _L	Low Level Disable Pin (1)				0.8	V
M/V _H	High Level Disable Pin (1)		2			V
I_L	Disable Pin Input Current	M/V = 0			100	μA
I_Q	Quiescent Current	$I_{LOAD} = 1A$ $I_{LOAD} = 0.25A$			60 23	 mA mA

Note (1) Power supply is disabled when a zero level voltage is applied on M/V Pin

When $V_{OUT} = 0.7V$ Q2 and D3 turn on and also Q1 whose saturation turns off the power PWR. In this condition (BV_{CBO}) it can withstand the maximum negative overvoltage (-18V).

If we now have an overload on V_{OUT} (after the diode) for example with $V_{IN} = 12V$, $V_{OUT} = 8V$, $P_d = 4W$, the temperature of the chip increases to the thermal shutdown intervention, so that $V_{OUT} = 0$. However Q1 and Q2 cannot turn on because we have 2 diodes (D1 and D2) against 3 diodes (D3, D_{EXT} , Base-Emitter of Q2).

If the over load is on point V_O (before the external diode) as before the chip temperature increases until shutdown. But in that condition (with $V_{OUT} = 0$) we have now 2 diodes (D1, D2) against other 2 diodes (D3, Q2 Base-Emitter); than the power switch doesn't turn on because of a slight difference between the thermal coefficient of the 4 diodes.

Figure 2: DIP 16+2+2 Transient Thermal Resistance for single pulses.

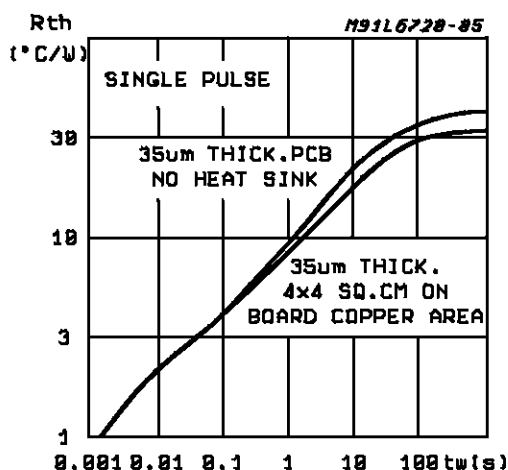
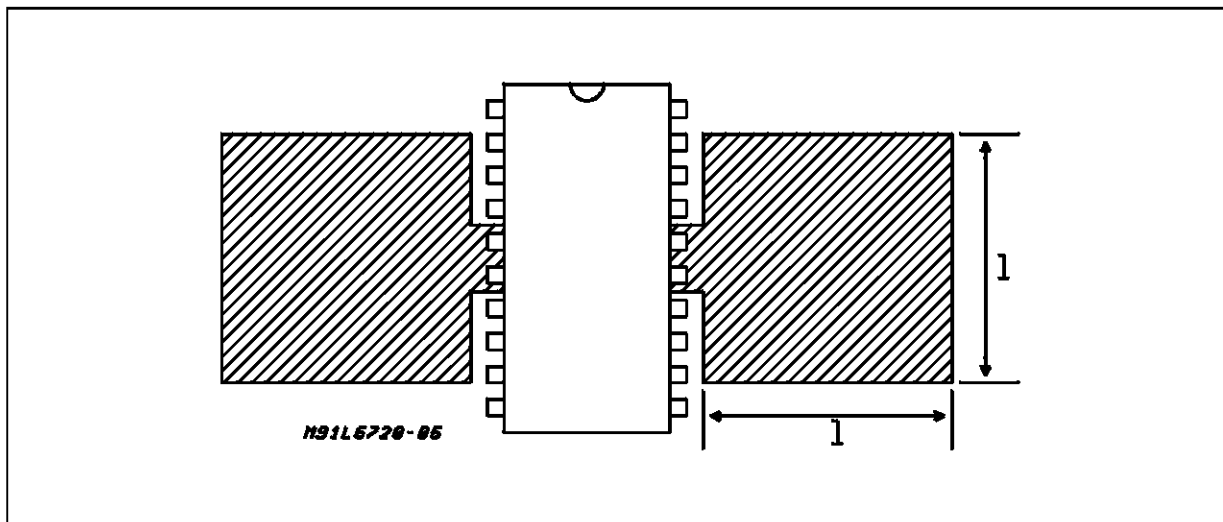


Figure 4: Two "On Board" square heat sink



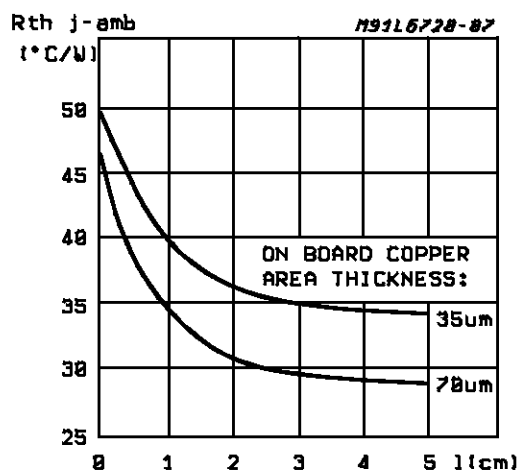
We will have the new switching-on of power switch only when the chip temperature decreases of about $80^{\circ}C$ (being kept off by Q1 and Q2).

In conclusion with or without the external diode the absolute value of the thermal shutdown is the same, but the hysteresis is higher without the external diode.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

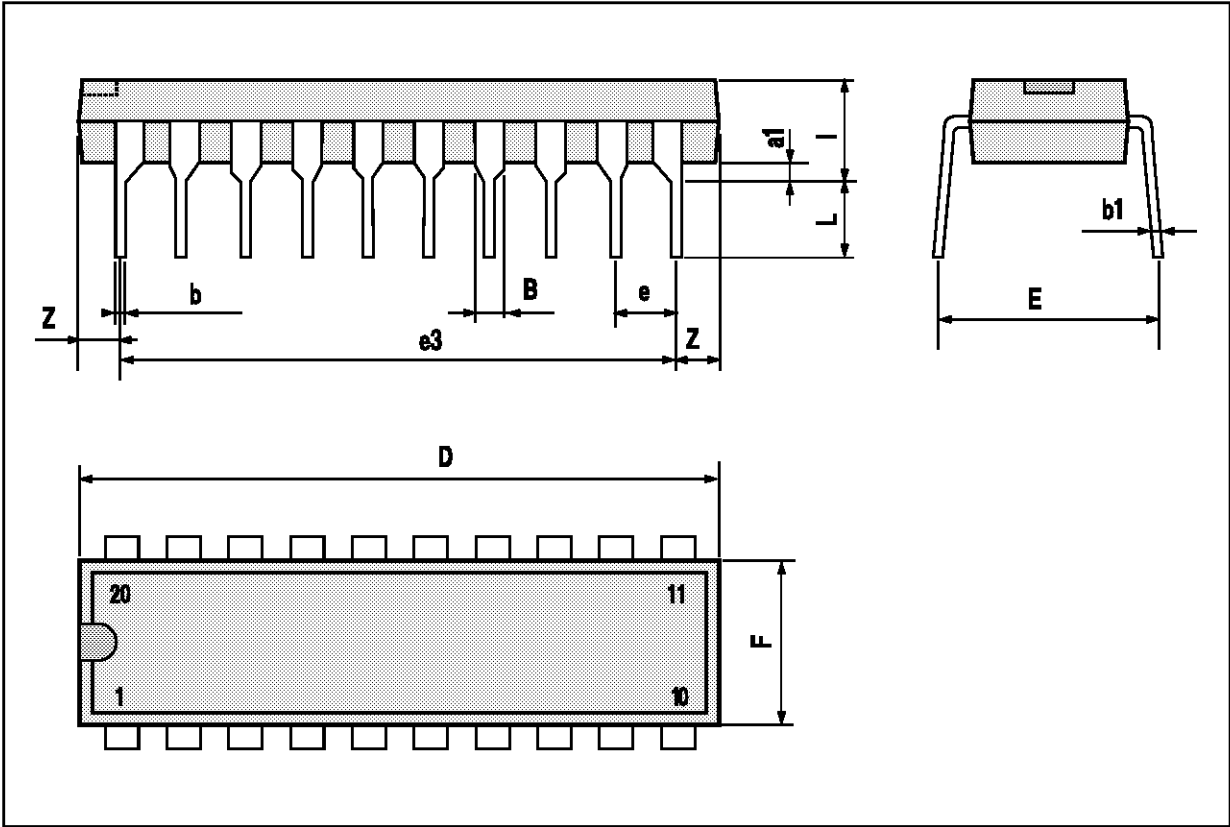
The transient thermal resistance of the 16+2+2 powerdip package is shown in Fig. 2: a typical $R_{th\ j-amb}$ of $50^{\circ}C/W$ roughly can be seen. To be able to well sink out the heat from the inside of the package, the four control pins can be closely connected to a p.c.b. copper side. By considering the two square sides of Fig. 4, the thermal resistance junction-ambient can be reduced according to Fig. 3.

Figure 3: Typical $R_{th\ j-a}$ of Powerdip 16+2+2 vs side 1 for heat sink on the PCB lower side.



POWERDIP20 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	0.85		1.40	0.033		0.055
b		0.50			0.020	
b1	0.38		0.50	0.015		0.020
D			24.80			0.976
E		8.80			0.346	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		22.86			0.900	
F			7.10			0.280
I			5.10			0.201
L		3.30			0.130	
Z			1.27			0.050



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