

Features

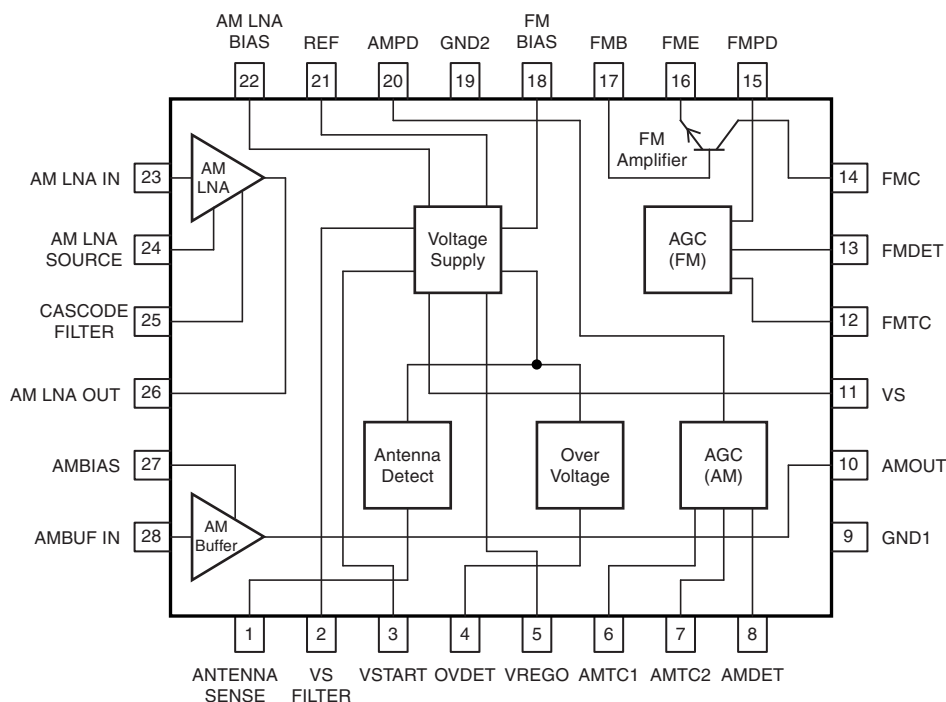
- Highly Integrated - All-in-one Active Antenna IC
- Integrated AGC for AM and FM
- Integrated Driver for AM and FM PIN Diodes
- Integrated Power Supply Regulator
- Integrated Antenna Sensor
- Separated AM LNA, AM Buffer and FM Amplifier
- High Dynamic Range for AM and FM
- Excellent Noise Performance
- High Intercept Point 3rd Order for FM
- FM Amplifier Adjustable to Various Cable Impedances
- High Intercept Point 2nd and 3rd Order for AM
- Low Noise Output Voltage
- Low Power Consumption
- Low Output Impedance AM
- Only Small Capacitor Values Necessary at AM AGC
- Large AM Frequency Range to Cover DRM Broadcast Signals

1. Description

The ATR4252 is a highly integrated high performance AM/FM antenna amplification IC with several features. The device has built-in AGC's for both AM and FM, antenna detection, a power supply regulator as well as additional pre-integrated peripherals.

The ATR4252 is based on BICMOS technology. The device is designed in particular for car application and is suitable for active antennas located in several positions on the car such as bumpers, windscreen, mirrors or windows.

Figure 1-1. Block Diagram



All-in-One IC Solution for Active Antennas

ATR4252

Summary

NOTE: This is a summary document. The complete document is available under NDA. For more information, please contact your local Atmel sales office.

9154AS-AUDR-09/09



2. Pin Configuration

Figure 2-1. Pinning VQFN 4x5 / 28L

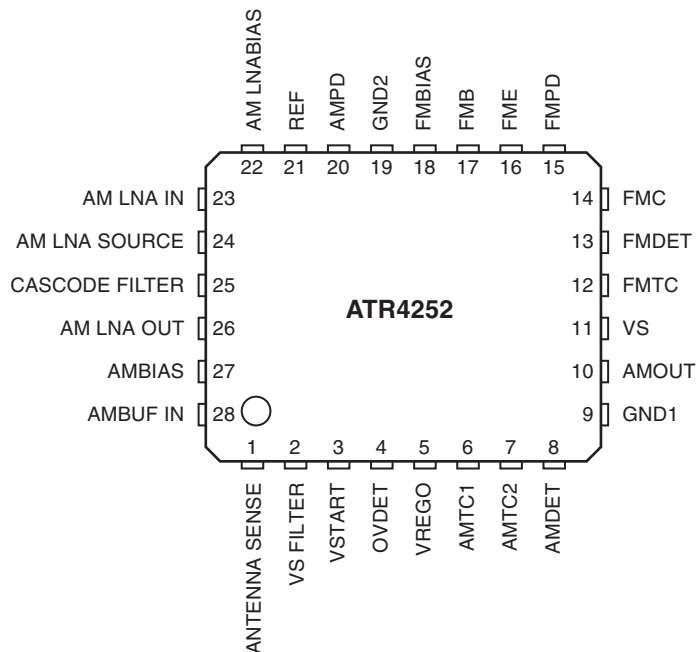


Table 2-1. Pin Description

| Pin | Symbol | Function |
|-----|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | ANTENNA SENSE | Antenna sense input |
| 2 | VS FILTER | Supply voltage filter input |
| 3 | VSTART | Comparator input of voltage detector |
| 4 | OVDET | Overvoltage detection input |
| 5 | VREGO | Output of voltage regulator |
| 6 | AMTC1 | AM AGC time-constant capacitance 1 |
| 7 | AMTC2 | AM AGC time-constant capacitance 2 |
| 8 | AMDET | Level detector input of AM-AGC |
| 9 | GND1 | Ground AM |
| 10 | AMOUT | AM output, impedance matching |
| 11 | VS | Supply voltage |
| 12 | FMTC | FM AGC time constant |
| 13 | FMDET | Level detector input of FM-AGC |
| 14 | FMC | Collector of FM amplifier (NPN) |
| 15 | FMPD | FM AGC output for pin diode |
| 16 | FME | FM amplifier emitter(NPN) |
| 17 | FMB | FM amplifier base (NPN) |
| 18 | FMBIAS | Reference voltage 2.7V FM |
| 19 | GND2 | Ground FM |

Table 2-1. Pin Description (Continued)

| Pin | Symbol | Function |
|--------|----------------|---|
| 20 | AMPD | AM AGC output for pin diode |
| 21 | REF | Reference voltage 6V |
| 22 | AM LNA BIAS | Reference voltage for AM LNA IN |
| 23 | AM LNA IN | AM LNA input terminal |
| 24 | AM LNA SOURCE | AM LNA source terminal |
| 25 | CASCODE FILTER | AM Cascode filter terminal |
| 26 | AM LNA OUT | AM LNA output terminal |
| 27 | AMBIAS | Reference voltage for AMBUF IN |
| 28 | AMBUF IN | AM Buffer amplifier input, impedance matching |
| Paddle | GND | Ground paddle |

3. Functional Description

The ATR4252 is a highly integrated AM/FM antenna IC with lots of features and functions. In fact the most important feature is the impedance matching on both the antenna input and the cable. The ATR4252 compensates cable losses between the antenna (for example, windscreen, roof or bumper antennas) and the car radio, which is usually placed far away from the antenna.

AM means long wave (LW), medium wave (MW) and short wave (SW) frequency bands (150 kHz to 30 MHz) that are usually used for AM as well as for DRM transmissions, and FM means any of the world wide used frequency bands for FM radio broadcast (70 MHz to 110 MHz).

Two separate amplifier chains are used for AM and FM due to the different operation frequencies and requirements in the AM and FM band. This allows the use of separate antennas (e.g., windscreen antennas) for AM and FM. Of course, both amplifier chain inputs can also be connected to one antenna (e.g., roof antenna).

The AM amplifier chain is separated into two amplifiers. The first one is an LNA that is optimized for low noise figure and low input capacitance. The second amplifier (AM buffer) is optimized to drive a possibly long antenna cable with high parasitic capacitance. Both amplifiers have outstanding large signal performance. All input and output terminals of these two amplifiers are accessible from outside so they can be connected together according to the application needs. Additionally, a filter can be inserted between LNA output and buffer amplifier input.

For AM and FM amplifier chain, two separate automatic gain control (AGC) circuits have been integrated in order to avoid overdriving the amplifiers in large signal conditions. The two separate AGC loops prevent strong AM signals from blocking FM stations and vice versa.

The integrated PIN diode drivers reduce the external component cost and board space.

A voltage regulation stage is integrated in order to further reduce the external component costs. This stage provides overvoltage protection and current limitation. An external transistor is used as power driver for this stage.

3.1 AM Amplifier

Due to the long wavelength in AM bands, the antennas used for AM reception in automotive applications are short compared to the wavelength. Therefore, these antennas do not provide 50Ω output impedance, but have an output impedance of some pF. If these (passive) antennas are connected to the car radio by a long cable, the capacitive load of this cable (some 100 pF) dramatically reduces the signal level at the tuner input.

In order to overcome this problem, ATR4252 provides two AM amplifiers, one LNA and one AM buffer amplifier. These two amplifiers can be used independently because all input/output terminals and bias inputs are externally accessible for the application.

The AM LNA has low input capacitance (12 pF typically) to reduce the capacitive load at the antenna and provides a voltage gain of typically 9 dB that can be varied from 0 to 15 dB depending on external application.

The AM buffer amplifier has a very low input capacitance of typically 2.45 pF and can also be connected directly to the car antenna if no additional gain is required. Due to the low output impedance of 8Ω , the buffer amplifier is perfectly suited to drive the capacitive load of long antenna cables. The voltage gain of this amplifier is close to 1 (0 dB), but the insertion gain that is achieved when the buffer amplifier is inserted between antenna output and antenna cable may be much higher (up to 35 dB). The actual value, of course, depends on antenna and cable capacitances.

The input of the buffer amplifier is connected by an external 4.7 M Ω resistor to the bias voltage in order to maintain high input impedance and low noise voltage.

AM tuners in car radios usually use PIN diode attenuators at their input. These PIN diode attenuators attenuate the signal by reducing the input impedance of the tuner. Therefore, a series resistor is used at the AM amplifier output in the standard application. This series resistor guarantees well-defined source impedance for the radio tuner and protects the output of the AM amplifier from short circuit by the PIN diode attenuator in the car radio.

3.2 AM AGC

The IC is equipped with an AM AGC capability to prevent overdriving of the amplifier in case the amplifier operates near strong signal sources, e.g., transmitters.

The AM amplifier output AMOUT is applied to a resistive voltage divider. This divided signal feeds the AGC level detector input pin AMDDET. The rectified signal is compared against an internal reference. The threshold of the AGC can be adjusted by modification of the divider ratio of the external voltage divider. If the threshold is reached, the pin AMPD opens an internal transistor, which controls the pin diode current and limits the antenna signal to prevent an overdriving of the AM amplifier.

As the AM AGC has to react very slowly, large capacitors are usually needed for this time delay. To reduce the cost of the external components, a current control for the time delay is integrated, so that only small external capacitor values are needed.

The necessary driver for the external pin diode is already incorporated in the ATR4252 IC, which reduces the BOM cost and the application size.

3.3 FM Amplifier

The FM amplifier is realized with a high performance single NPN transistor. This allows the use of an amplifier configuration, which is optimized for the desired requirements. For low cost application, the common emitter configuration provides good performance at reasonable BOM cost. For high end application, common base configuration with lossless transformer feedback provides high IP3 and low noise figure at reasonable current consumption. In both configurations, gain, input and output impedance can be adjusted by modification of external components.

The temperature compensated bias voltage (FMBIAS) for the base of the NPN transistor is derived from an integrated voltage reference. The bias current of the FM amplifier is defined by an external resistor.

3.4 FM AGC

The IC is equipped with an AGC capability to prevent overdriving of the amplifier in case the amplifier is operated at strong antenna signals, e.g., near transmitters. It is possible to realize an additional antenna amplifier path with integrated AGC and external RF transistor. The bandwidth of the integrated AGC circuit is 900 MHz.

FM amplifier output FMC is connected to a capacitive voltage divider and the divided signal is applied to the AGC level detector at pin FMDET. This level detector input is optimized for low distortion. The rectified signal is compared against an internal reference. The threshold of the AGC can be adjusted by tuning the divider ratio of the external voltage divider. If the threshold is reached, pin FMPD opens an internal transistor, which controls the pin-diode current. By these means, the amplifier input signal is limited and therefore the FM amplifier is prevented from signal overdrive.

The necessary driver for the external pin diode is already incorporated in the ATR4252 IC, which reduces the BOM cost and the application size.

3.5 Supply Voltage Regulator

The driving voltage for an external power transistor is provided by an integrated regulator circuit.

An overvoltage protection circuit recognizes overvoltage condition and switches off the amplifier and AGC circuits in order to reduce current consumption and avoid thermal overload.

3.6 Antenna Sensor

In addition, an antenna sensor has been integrated in order to recognize if the antenna is properly connected to the amplifier module. If no antenna is detected, the amplifier and AGC circuits are switched off in order to signal this error via reduction of supply current consumption to the unit that provides and monitors the supply current for the antenna amplifier (e.g., the car radio).

4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Reference point is ground.

| Parameters | Pin | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------------------|-----|------------|------|------|------|
| Supply voltage | 11 | V_S | -0.3 | +12 | V |
| Collector of FM amplifier | 14 | FMC | 3 | 16 | V |
| AM LNA input terminal | 23 | AM LNA IN | 0 | 2 | V |
| AM LNA output terminal | 26 | AM LNA OUT | 7 | 12 | V |
| Power dissipation | | P_{tot} | | 1200 | mW |
| Junction temperature | | T_j | | 150 | °C |
| Ambient temperature | | T_{amb} | -40 | +105 | °C |
| Storage temperature | | T_{stg} | -50 | +150 | °C |
| ESD HBM | all | V_{HBM} | -2 | +2 | kV |

5. Electrical Characteristics

Verified on test circuits (demo design made by Atmel), $V_S = 10\text{ V}$, $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| No. | Parameters | Test Conditions | Pin | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|------|-------------|------|------------------|
| 1.1 | Supply current | AGC OFF | VS, FMC, AM LNA OUT | I_S | | 77 | | mA |
| | | FMAGC ON | VS, FMC, AM LNA OUT | I_S | | 85 | 95 | mA |
| | | $T_{\text{amb}} = -40$ to $+105^\circ\text{C}$; FMAGC ON | VS, FMC, AM LNA OUT | I_S | | | 99 | mA |
| 2 | AM LNA+ Buffer⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Input capacitance | $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ | AM LNA IN | C_{AMLNAIN} | | 12 | | pF |
| 2.4 | Voltage gain | $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ | AM/FM-OUT | | | 9 | | dB |
| 2.5 | Input noise voltage | Buffer OUT, $R_{\text{BIAS}} = 4.7\text{ M}\Omega$, $B = 9\text{ kHz}$ $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ | Antenna Dummy Input | V_N | | -12 | | dB μV |
| 2.7 | Maximum operating frequency | 3 dB corner | AM/FM-OUT | | 30 | | | MHz |
| 2.8 | OIP3 ⁽¹⁾ | AM/FM Out; $f_{\text{inp}} = 1\text{ MHz} + 1.1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{\text{out}} = 110\text{ dB}\mu\text{V}$, 1K \parallel 500 pF load, $V_S = 10\text{ V}$ | | | | 144 | | dB μV |
| 2.9 | OIP2 ⁽¹⁾ | AM/FM Out; $f_{\text{inp}} = 1\text{ MHz} + 1.1\text{ MHz}$, $V_{\text{out}} = 110\text{ dB}\mu\text{V}$, 1K \parallel 500 pF load, $V_S = 10\text{ V}$ | | | | 170 | | dB μV |
| 4 | AM AGC | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Input resistance | | AM DET | R_{AMDET} | 40 | 50 | | k Ω |
| 4.2 | Input capacitance | $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ | AM DET | C_{AMDET} | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | pF |
| 4.4 | 3 dB corner frequency | AGC threshold increased by 3 dB | AM PD | | 30 | | | MHz |
| 4.5 | Saturation voltage | 10 mA | AM PD | | | $V_S - 1.9$ | | V |
| 4.6 | Leakage current | | AM PD | | | | 4 | μA |
| 4.7 | Maximum PIN Diode current | AGC active | AM PD | | 22 | 35 | | mA |
| 5 | FM Amplifier | | | | | | | |
| 5.3 | Supply current | Common base | FMC | I_{FMC} | | 29 | | mA |
| 5.4 | Supply current ⁽³⁾ | Common emitter | FMC | I_{FMC} | | 35 | | mA |
| 5.5 | Maximum output voltage | $V_S = 10\text{ V}$ | FMC | | 12 | | | V_{pp} |
| 5.6 | Input resistance | $f = 100\text{ MHz}$ | FM IN | R_{FMIN} | | 50 | | Ω |
| 5.7 | Maximum operating frequency | 3 dB corner, common emitter | FM OUT | | 450 | | | MHz |
| 5.8 | Output resistance | $f = 100\text{ MHz}$ | FM OUT | R_{FMOUT} | | 50 | | Ω |

Notes: 1. AGC Loop deactivated
2. Measured with antenna dummy.

5. Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Verified on test circuits (demo design made by Atmel), $V_S = 10\text{ V}$, $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

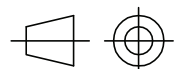
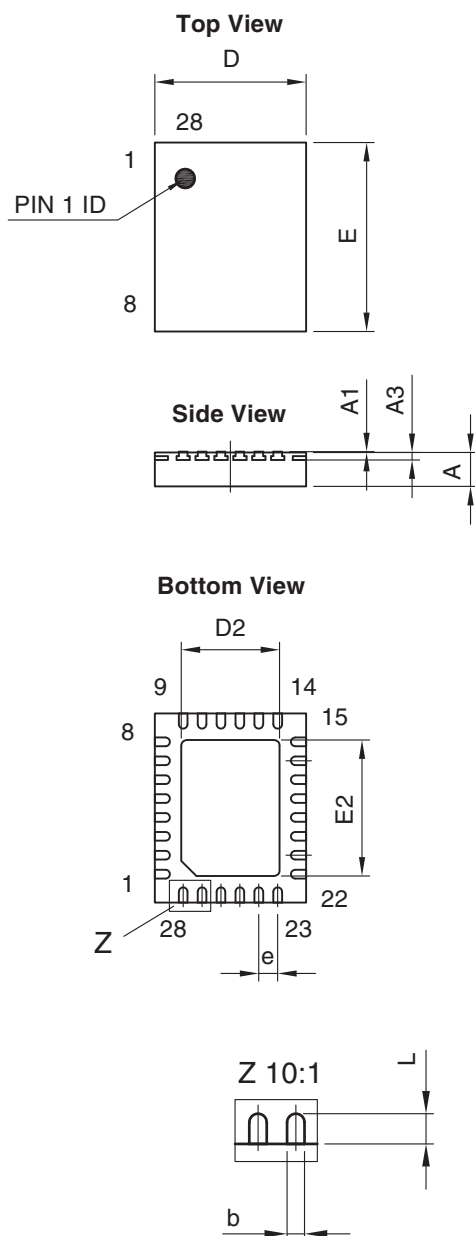
| No. | Parameters | Test Conditions | Pin | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------------------|
| 5.9 | Power gain | $f = 100\text{ MHz}$, common base circuit | | G | 5 | | 8 | dB |
| 5.10 | OIP3 at FMOUT | Common base circuit | FM OUT | | | 145 | | dB μV |
| 5.11 | NF | Common base circuit | | | | 1.9 | | dB |
| 5.12 | Power gain | $f = 100\text{ MHz}$, common emitter circuit | | G | | 13.5 | | dB |
| 5.13 | OIP3 at FMOUT | Common emitter circuit | FM OUT | | | 140 | | dB μV |
| 5.14 | NF | Common emitter circuit | FM OUT | | | 3.5 | | dB |
| 6 | FM AGC | | | | | | | |
| 6.4 | Maximum PIN Diode current | AGC active | FMPD | | 12 | 14 | | mA |
| 6.5 | Input resistance | | FM DET | R_{FMDET} | 17 | 21 | 25 | k Ω |
| 6.6 | Input capacitance | $f = 100\text{ MHz}$ | FM DET | C_{FMDET} | 1.5 | 1.75 | 2.0 | pF |
| 7 | Voltage Regulator / Monitor | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Output voltage of regulator | Battery voltage $V_B = 14\text{ V}$ | VS | | 9.5 | 10 | 10.5 | V |
| 7.2 | Ripple rejection of regulator | 100 Hz, $V_B > V_S + 1\text{ V}$ | VB, AM/FM-Out | | 40 | 50 | | dB |

Notes: 1. AGC Loop deactivated
2. Measured with antenna dummy.

6. Ordering Information

| Extended Type Number | Package | Remarks |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| ATR4252-RAPW | VQFN 4x5 / 28L | Taped on reel, 1.5k volume |
| ATR4252-RAQW | VQFN 4x5 / 28L | Taped on reel, 6k volume |

7. Package Information



technical drawings
according to DIN
specifications

Dimensions in mm

| COMMON DIMENSIONS (Unit of Measure = mm) | | | | |
|---|------|---------|------|------|
| Symbol | MIN | NOM | MAX | NOTE |
| A | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1 | |
| A1 | 0.0 | 0.02 | 0.05 | |
| A3 | 0.15 | 0.2 | 0.25 | |
| D | 3.9 | 4 | 4.1 | |
| D2 | 2.45 | 2.6 | 2.75 | |
| E | 4.9 | 5 | 5.1 | |
| E2 | 3.45 | 3.6 | 3.75 | |
| L | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | |
| b | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.3 | |
| e | | 0.5 BSC | | |

06/18/08



Package Drawing Contact:
packagedrawings@atmel.com

TITLE
Package: VQFN_4x5_28L
Exposed pad 2.6x3.6

DRAWING NO.
6.543-5143.01-4

REV.
2



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