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# **TB 201**

## **Testboard for SLIC**

### **PBL 3796, 3798, 3799**

*The testboard offers an easy way of getting familiar with Ericsson Central Office SLIC.*

*The SLIC includes all standard BORSCHT functions like DC feed, two-to-four-wire and four-to-two-wire conversion, signalling and on top of that a DC-regulator for lowest power consumption. Together with your choice of CODEC/filter this board fulfills all necessary Subscriber Line Interface functions.*



#### **Key Features**

- FCC & ITU-T compatible low power SLIC.
- FCC & ITU-T compatible Line Protecting Circuits.
- Small space hybrid Ring Trip network.
- Integrated Transient Protector.
- Extensive programmability.
- Measurement friendly board design.

## Quick Start

All that is needed to run the testboard is power supplies for the battery voltage and for +/- 12 V, together with a 256 kHz clock generator, signal generator generating voice band signals and an oscilloscope is useful to start measurements. The digital input signals can be programmed with DIL-switches on the testboard. The state of digital input is shown by LED indicators. When delivered, the testboard is configured as follows:

- 600 ohm terminating impedance
- 4-wire to 2-wire gain 0.6 dB (600 ohm load)
- 2-wire to 4-wire gain -0.6 dB
- The hybrid function is balanced for a 600 ohm load
- loop current detector threshold = 9 mA
- Active state, loop current detector enabled

## Connecting Terminals

### Power Supply

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| +12 V            | Positive power supply |
| - 12 V           | Negative power supply |
| V <sub>Bat</sub> | Battery voltage       |
| GND              | Ground reference      |

### Input Signals

|          |                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VRX      | Analog input signal from CODEC/filter                                                                                                                               |
| RING 1   | Ring signal without protection                                                                                                                                      |
| RING 2   | Ring signal with ring generator protection                                                                                                                          |
| DR       | Positive input to ring trip comparator                                                                                                                              |
| DT       | Negative input to ring trip comparator                                                                                                                              |
| C1 - C4  | Decoder inputs controlling the SLIC operating modes and states, TTL compatible                                                                                      |
| E0 or E1 | E0 is used with PBL 3796 and E1 with PBL 3798 and PBL 3799. E0 enables the detector output DET, TTL compatible, active low. E1 selects loop or ground key detector. |

### Output Signals

|          |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VTX      | Analog output, DC -coupled, directly from SLIC 4-wire output. Can be connected directly to SLAC or SICOFI.                                                                         |
| VFLT     | Analog output from transhybrid network. Can be connected to the input stage of a CODEC device.                                                                                     |
| VT       | Analog output from OP-amp on the testboard.<br>This OP-amp can be used as a replacement for the input stage of a CODEC device.                                                     |
| TIP      | Two-wire output, A-wire.                                                                                                                                                           |
| RING     | Two-wire output, B-wire.                                                                                                                                                           |
| EXT.RING | Output to external ringtrip network.                                                                                                                                               |
| DET      | Loop current, ground key or ring trip detector output. Loop current or ground key detector is selected with E1.<br>Ring trip detector is only active in ringing state, active low. |

## Functional Description

The testboard has some major building blocks. These are the SLIC, overvoltage protection, ringing and transhybrid function. Beside these functions, there are some additional circuits for DC supply regulation and LED-drivers. The components within the white lines on the PCB are the ones used for the subscriber line interface function and for the DC/DC converter.

### SLIC

This block contains all the components that are normally associated with a SLIC design. Components that define the battery feed, detector thresholds and gain for example.

Please refer to the section "Design Information" below for more information, how to select the correct component values for the application in question.

### Overvoltage Protection

The protection consists of an Ericsson line resistor PBR 510 12/1 with the resistance 2•40 Ω designed to meet ITU-T rec. K.20 requirements. If the resistors are exposed to power cross conditions, the substrate will break (fuse function) and open the circuit.

Behind the resistors there is a TISP (Transient protection circuit) which will clamp all positive voltages to +3V and all negative voltages to -68 V, in order to protect the SLIC from excessive tension. *Note.* The TISP on this testboard is no longer the one that we recommend for this SLIC see application note for updated information.

### Ringing

The internal ring trip network is designed for unbalanced ring injection with V<sub>bat</sub> = -48 V.

The ring trip network, PBA 3310 from Ericsson Components AB, is a two-stage filter network on a small hybrid substrate. The network connects directly to ring relay and to the SLIC DT comparator input. PBA 3310 is designed to operate with up to 5 tele-phones in parallel and with maximum ringing voltage of 110 Vrms super-imposed on battery voltage.

The detector output will not be stable for all sort of combinations and bell types. In these special cases it is possible to make detection by evaluating the duty cycle of the detector output.

If the ring signal is applied at RING1 then RING GEN PROT is included as protection for the ring generator, which may be damaged if ringing is made on a short circuited 2-wire.

At RING2, the protection is bypassed. If you need to use another type of ring trip network, you may disconnect the internal network with the three INT. RING jumpers. Connect EXT. RING to the input and DT to the output of your external ring trip network.

### DC/DC Converter

The converter is a switched mode regulator used to significantly reduce the power dissipation. The SLIC sets a reference voltage internally to a value high enough to feed the loop and maintain high transmission quality. The reference voltage controls the switch so that the battery voltage is down converted to a level which equals the reference voltage. The regulated voltage can be measured at pin 2 on the SLIC.

To work properly, the regulator needs a 256 kHz external TTL-compatible clock signal. This clock signal sets the switching frequency of the converter.

## Power Supply

Regulators for  $\pm 5$  V are provided on the test board to guarantee that those voltages are within tolerance. All of the supply voltages have passing jumpers, through which it is easy to measure current consumption.

## Digital I/O

Digital input and output signals can be set by DIL-switches or, after disconnection of jumpers, by connection of external logic. When the DIL-switches are used, LED's indicate the logic level, at inputs.

| C3 | C2                       | C1 | Status                           |
|----|--------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 0  | 0                        | 0  | Open circuit                     |
| 0  | 0                        | 1  | Ringing state                    |
| 0  | 1                        | 0  | Active state                     |
| 0  | 1                        | 1  | Stand-by state                   |
| 1  | 0                        | 0  | Tip open state                   |
| 1  | 0                        | 1  | Reserved                         |
| 1  | 1                        | 0  | Active polarity reversal state   |
| 1  | 1                        | 1  | Stand-by polarity reversal state |
| C4 |                          |    |                                  |
| 0  | Test relay driver active |    |                                  |
| 1  | Test relay driver off    |    |                                  |

Table 1. Control inputs.

## Design Information

### Battery Feed

The PBL 3798 synthesizes a constant current feed system while the PBL 3796 and PBL 3799 synthesize a resistive battery feed system. The PBL 3796 has a short line current limiter. Refer to the datasheets for details about how to program the feeding with the external resistors  $R_{DC1}$  and  $R_{DC2}$ .

### Loop Current Detector

The threshold is set by the  $R_D$  resistor, nominally  $I_{loop} = 9$  mA.

### Terminating Impedance

The terminating impedance is set by  $Z_T = R_T + R_{TP}/C_{TP}$  and can be any complex impedance.

If your impedance is real ( $R_T$ ), a jumper is used to bypass  $R_{TP}/C_{TP}$ . The line resistors should be added when calculating the resistive part of the impedance. If the terminating resistance =  $600 \Omega$  then  $R_F * 2 + R_T/100 = 600 \Omega$ .  $R_F = 40 \Omega$  gives us  $R_T = 52 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

### 4-Wire to 2-Wire Gain

The 4-wire input signal is inserted at the  $V_{RX}$  terminal and the SLIC input level is set by the  $Z_{RX} = R_{RX} + R_{RXP}/C_{RXP}$ , which can be modified for suitable gain and frequency characteristic.

A jumper is used to bypass  $R_{RXP}/C_{RXP}$  when not used. Consult data sheet for equations.

### 2-Wire to 4-Wire Gain

Gain is internally set to  $(Z_T/100) / (Z_T/100 + R_F * 2)$ .

### Trans-Hybrid Balance

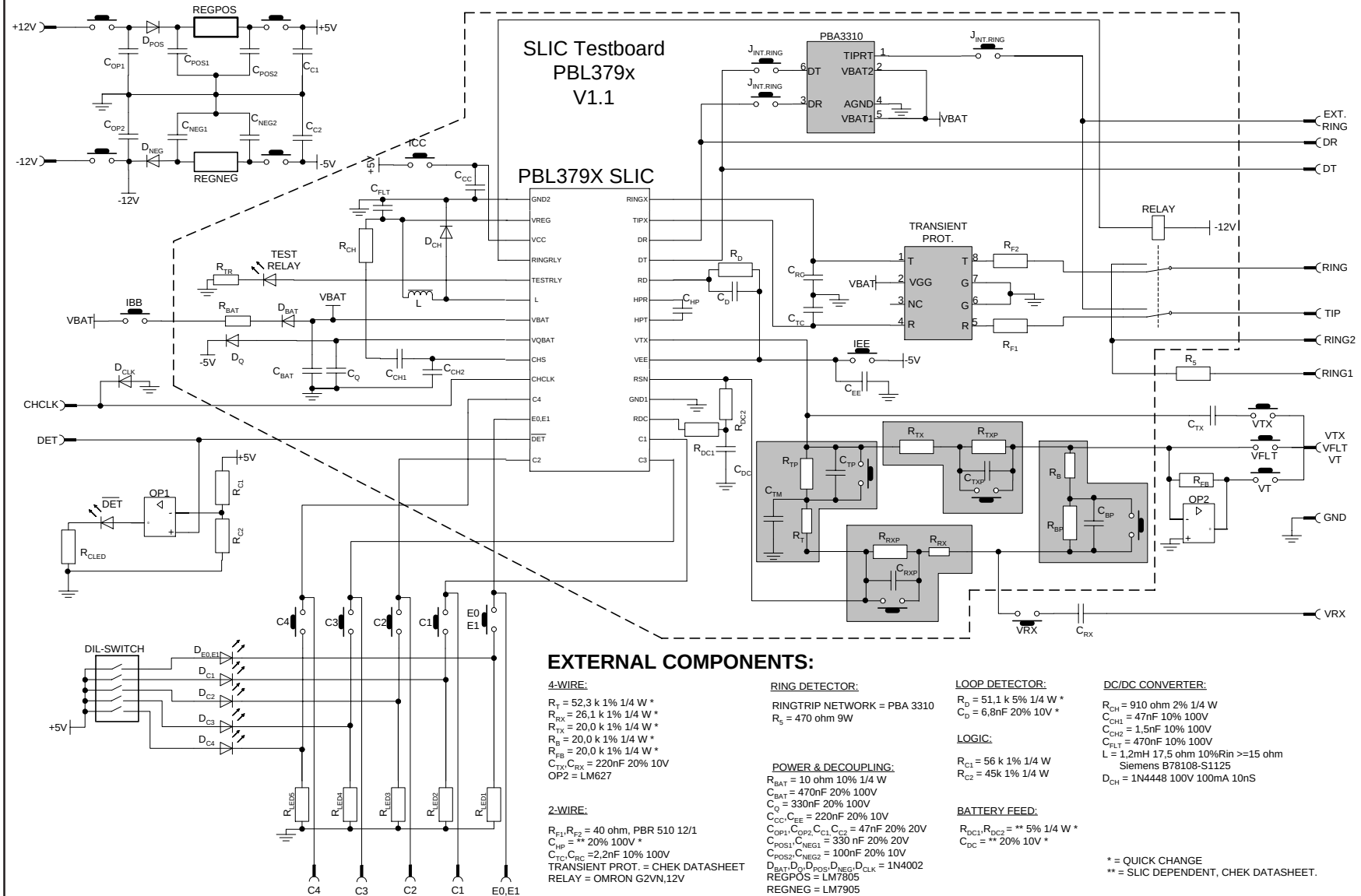
This network  $Z_B = R_B + R_{BP}/C_{BP}$ , is used to separate the subscriber voice signal from the 4-wire input voice signal (2-wire to 4-wire conversion).

The remaining 4-wire output signal is then connected to a CODEC/filter combination.

In this case we use the LM627 OP-amp as replacement for the input stage of a CODEC device. The  $Z_B$  network is used in combination with the  $Z_{TX} = R_{TX} + R_{TXP}/C_{TXP}$  network which is set to a fixed value.

*Note* : If you use signal processing CODECs like SLAC or SICOFI, both  $Z_{TX}$  and ZB networks are omitted.

If you have any technical questions regarding the design with a Ericsson CO-SLIC, please do not hesitate to contact one of our Telecom System Applications Engineers.





Specifications subject to change  
without notice.  
LZT-15322 TB 201 Uen Rev. A  
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