Ordering number : EN737F

SANYO

Monolithic Linear IC

# LA1245

## AM Electronic Tuner

## Overview

LA1245 is a high performance IC to be used as an AM electronic tuner. It provides an automatic search-stop signal, local oscillator buffer-output, and the low level local oscillation, as well as providing all other functions required of an AM tuner. Moreover, the stable local oscillation from LW to SW facilitates the use of many band.

## Functions

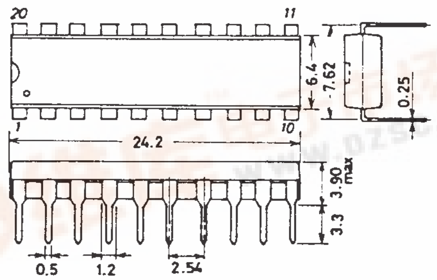
- RF amplifier • MIX • OSC (with ALC) • Detection
- IF amplifier • AGC • Local oscillation buffer-output
- Signal meter driving output (also used as an automatic search stop-signal)
- etc.

## Package Dimensions

unit : mm

**3021B-DIP20S**

[LA1245]




SANYO: DIP20S

## Features

| | |
|---|---|
| • Narrow-band signal meter | : Available as an automatic search-stop signal (also available as a wide-band signal meter). Signal meter output=1/2 frequency ±1.5kHz typ. |
| • Local oscillation buffer-output | : Facilitates the design of electronic tuning systems and frequency representation. |
| • OSC (with ALC) | : The oscillation output is stabilized at a low level (350 mVrms) for a varactor diode, and tracking error is minimized. |
| • RF amplifier | : Excellent in usable sensitivity by incorporating low-noise transistors in cascode circuit (45dB/m typ). |
| • MIX | : Double balanced differential MIX prevents the influence of spurious radiation and IF interferences (IF interference = 85dB typ). |
| • Low noise | : Excellent in S/N for intermediate input (57dB typ). |
| • Compensation for $V_{CC}$ fluctuation | : Allows little gain fluctuation and little distoriton fluctuation (8 to 16 V). |
| • Low shock noise | : Able to decrease the shock noise by selecting AGC time constant when changing $V_{CC}$-on and/or switching the mode. |

## Specifications

### Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply voltage | $V_{CC}$max | Pin 8, 14 | 16 | V |
| Output voltage | $V_O$ | Pin 5, 7 | 24 | V |
| Input voltage | $V_I$ | Pin 3 | 5.6 | V |
| Supply current | $I_{CC}$max | Pin 5+7+8+14 | 32 | mA |
| Output high drive current | $I_{18}$ | Pin 18 | 5 | mA |
| | $I_{20}$ | Pin 20 | 2 | mA |
| Allowable power dissipation | Pd max | See Figure 2 | 700 | mA |
| Operating temperature | Topr | | –20 to +70 | °C |
| Storage temperature | Tstg | | –40 to +125 | °C |

### Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta=25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recommended supply voltage | $V_{CC}$ | | 12 | V |

### Operating Characteristics at Ta=25°C, $V_{CC}$=12V, $f_r$=1MHz, $f_m$=400Hz, at specified test circuit (based on application circuit).

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | min | typ | max | |
| Current drain | $I_{CC}$1 | quiescent | 16.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | mA |
| | $I_{CC}$2 | 107 dBμ input | 19.0 | 29.0 | 40.0 | mA |
| Detection output | $V_O$1 | 23 dBμ input, mod. 30% | –27.5 | –23.0 | –18.5 | dBm |
| | $V_O$2 | 80 dBμ input, mod. 30% | –15.5 | –12.5 | –9.5 | dBm |
| Signal to noise ratio | S/N1 | 23 dBμ input, mod. 30% | 16 | 20 | | dB |
| | S/N2 | 80 dBμ input, mod. 30% | 52 | 57 | | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD1 | 80 dBμ input, mod. 30% | | 0.4 | 1.0 | % |
| | THD2 | 107 dBμ input, mod. 30% | | 0.3 | 1.0 | % |
| Signal meter output | $V_{SM}$1 | quiescent | | 0 | 0.5 | V |
| | $V_{SM}$3 | 107 dBμ input | 3.0 | 4.5 | 7.0 | V |
| Input at signal meter output=1V | $V_{IN}$1 | $V_{SM}$ output=1V | 19.0 | 25.0 | 31.0 | dBμ |
| Local oscillation-buffer output | $V_{OSC}$ | | 250 | 350 | | mVrms |

### Reference Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | min | typ | max | |
| Signal meter output | $V_{SM}$2 | 40 dBμ input | | 2.5 | | V |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD3 | 112 dBμ input, mod.30% | | 2 | | % |
| Local oscillation fluctuation within a band | $\Delta V_{OSC}$ | $V_{OSC}$L (522kHz) to $V_{OSC}$H (1647kHz) | | 10 | | mVrms |
| Signal meter band width* | $V_{SM\text{-}BW1}$ | 80 dBμ input, 1/2 output frequency | | ±1.5 | | kHz |
| | $V_{SM\text{-}BW2}$ | 80 dBμ input, 1/10 output frequency | | –4.5/+7 | | kHz |
| Selectivity | | ±10kHz at 30% mod. | | 45 | | dB |
| IF interference | | $f_r$=600kHz | | 85 | | dB |
| Image frequency interference ratio | | $f_r$=1400kHz | | 40 | | dB |

* BFB450C4 N (Murata, Co.,) was used as a narrow band filter.

(Note) 0 dBm=775mV, 0 dBu=1μV.

## Using the automatic search-stop signal

Signal Meter-driving output circuit is equivalent to Figure. 1, signal meter driving output (abbreviated as $V_{SM}$) is narrowed in band width and can be used as an automatic search-stop signal when a narrow band series resonator is connected to pin 15. $V_{SM}$ can be adjusted with $R_{208}$ and $R_{211}$ both in wide band and narrow band since $R_{208}$ is inversely proportional to $V_{SM}$, while $R_{211}$ is proportional to $V_{SM}$. $R_{208}$ is related to the Q of narrow band signal meter. When the resistance of $R_{208}$ is increased, the Q will be damped and the band width increased. On the other hand, $R_{211}$ used as the output impeadance of $V_{SM}$ and affects the cut-off frequency and time constant of low pass filter for $V_{SM}$ and the meter drive impedance. The time constant $\tau$ and the cut-off frequency fc can be expressed as follows :

$$\begin{cases} \tau = (C_{114}+C_{115}+C_S)\ (R_{211}//R_{in}) \\ f_C = \dfrac{1}{2\pi\tau} \end{cases}$$

A semi-fixed resistor is recommended to be used as $R_{211}$ to cope with the fluctuation of $V_{SM}$. Refer to Figure. 3 for the value of the semi-fixed resistor since this depends upon $V_{SM}$ and $R_{208}$. Figure. 3 shows the lowest limit of the semi-fixed resistor in relation to $R_{208}$ with the parameter of $V_{SM}$ set point, and the value of the semi-fixed resistor will be equal to or greater than that shown in Figure. 3. For example, when $V_{SM}$=5V and $R_{208}$=240Ω, $R_{211}$ becomes 28kΩ. Thus, the value of the semi-fixed resistor is determined to be about 30kΩ. When the value of $V_{SM}$ is too large, it is limited and saturated to the source voltage so it is recommended to follow the condition of $V_{SM} \leq V_{CC} - 2$(V). When a narrow band serial resonator is used, include the resonant impedance to determine the value of $R_{208}$.

Figure . 1 Signal Meter Detector Circuit

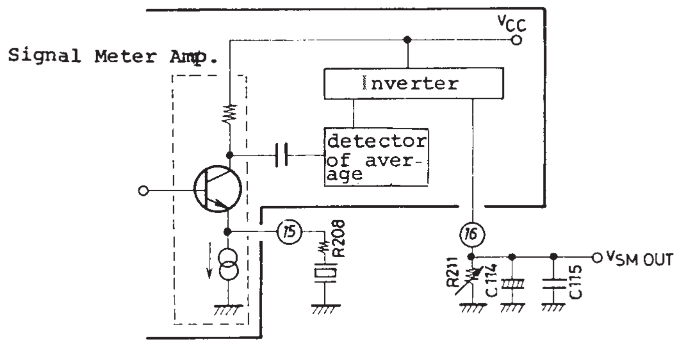



Figure . 2 Pd max - Ta

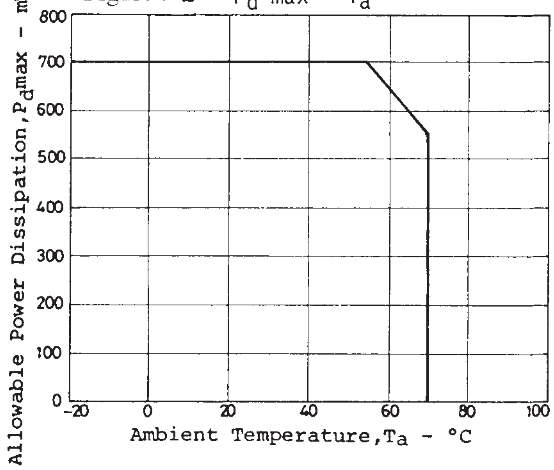
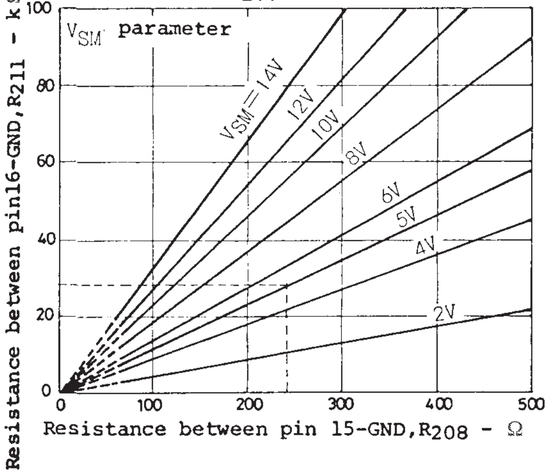
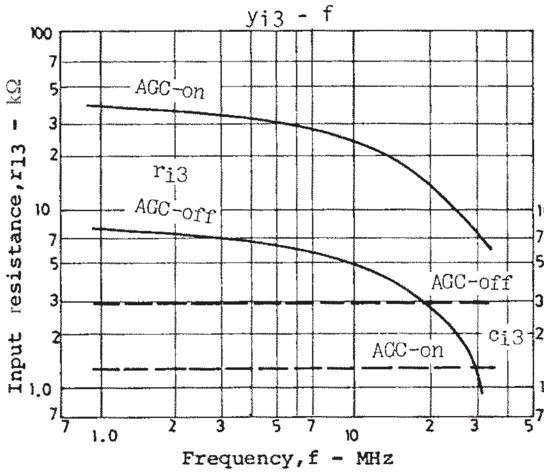


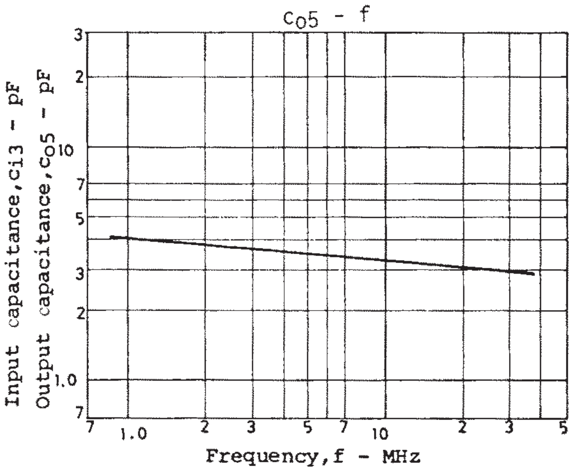

Figure . 3 R211 - R208

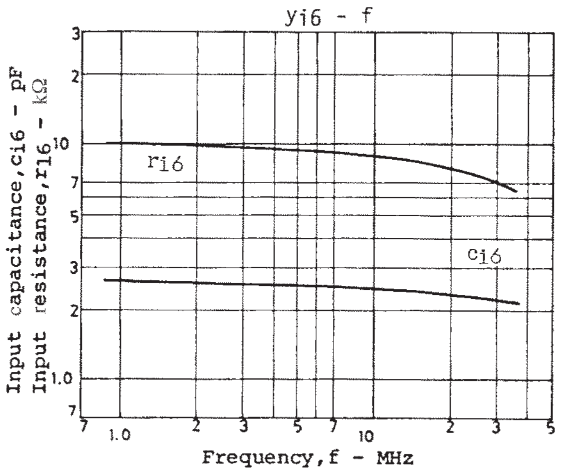



Input/Output Admittance

| — | Parameter | Frequency | — | AGC-off | AGC-on |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RF | yi3 | 1 MHz | ri | 8 kΩ | 40 kΩ |
| | | | ci | 30 pF | 13 pF |
| | yo5 | 1 MHz | ro | — | — |
| | | | co | 4 pF | — |
| MIX | yi6 | 1 MHz | ri | 10 kΩ | — |
| | | | ci | 2.6 pF | — |
| | yo7 | 500 kHz | ro | — kΩ | — |
| | | | co | 2 pF | — |
| 1st IF | yi9 | 500 kHz | ri | 3 kΩ | 3.2 kΩ |
| | | | ci | 7 pF | 3 pF |
| | yo10 | 500 kHz | ro | 45 Ω | 42 Ω |
| | | | co | 20 pF | 20 pF |
| 2nd IF | yi11 | 500 kHz | ri | 80 Ω | — |
| | | | ci | −150 pF | — |




## Notes on LA1245 usage

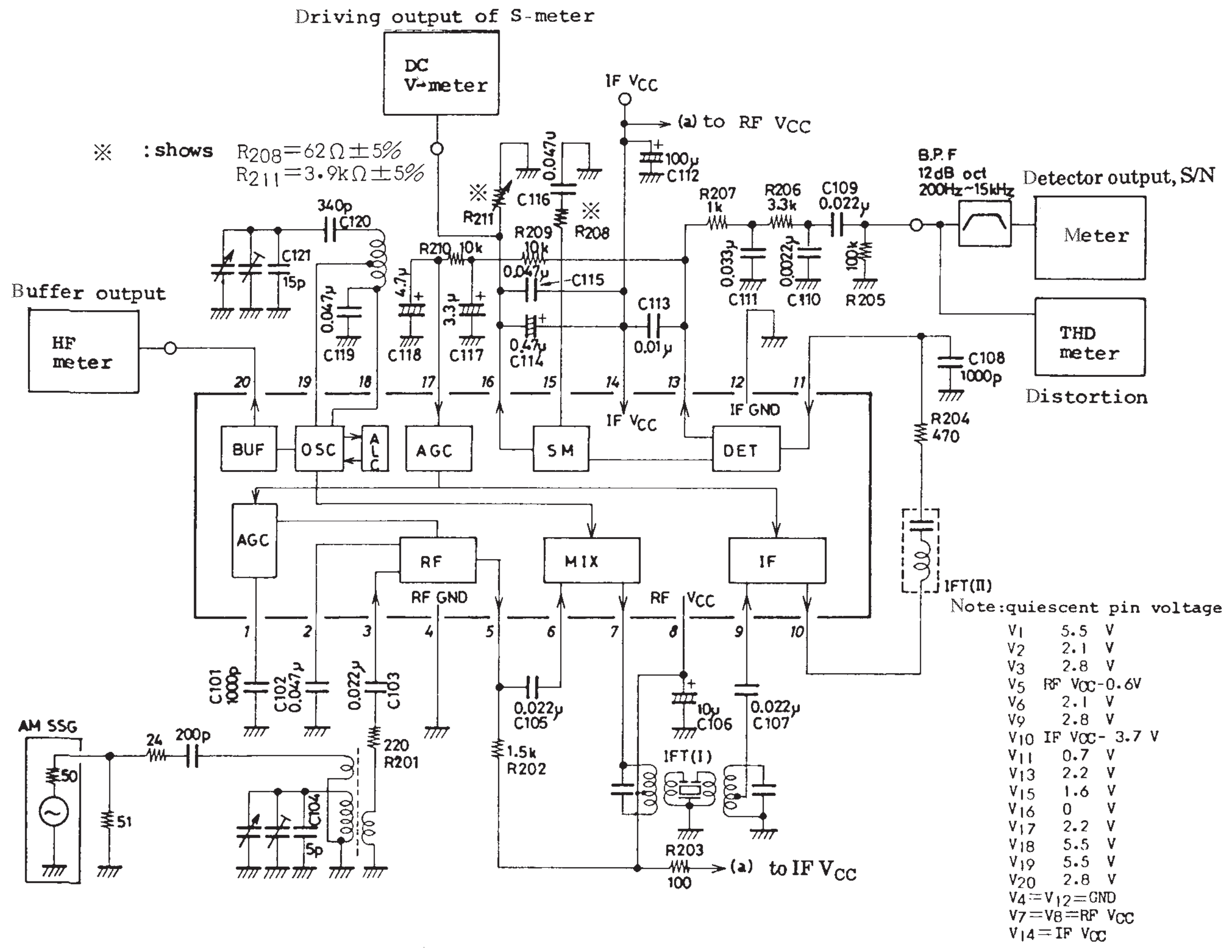
1. When suddenly tuned to a broadcasting station of intermediate or high field strength, a large current of high frequency flows into the signal meter circuit, causing the local oscillator malfunctions and abnormal noises.
   To eliminate this :
   · Use $R_{208}$≥240Ω for manual tuning type.
   · Use $R_{208}$≥82Ω, and use the local oscillation coil at the 1/3 tap (except SW) for electronic tuning type (which uses a narrow band filter).
2. Use the bias on the condition RF $V_{CC}$≤IF $V_{CC}$, since abnormal noise levels might be caused when detuning a strong input on the codition RF $V_{CC}$>IF $V_{CC}$.
3. Use the signal meter driving output ($V_{SM}$) at $V_{SM}$≤$V_{CC}$–2 (V) to avoid saturation caused by $V_{CC}$.
4. Use 1/2 or more tap of LW and MW oscillation coil to improve S/N and the detuning characteristics of the distortion ratio.
5. Use the full-tap of SW oscillation coil, to allow the sag in oscillation power by the decreasing of Q.
6. Avoid the coupling of the antenna tuning circuit and the local oscillating circuit so as not to leak the local oscillation into the antenna tuning circuit.
7. Connect the detection capacitor $C_{113}$ between pin 13 (output) and pin 14 ($V_{CC}$) to avoid the leakage of the IF signal into the GND line. Connection between pin 13 and pin 12 (GND) increases the tweet interference and deteriorates the usable sensitivity.
   Moreover, depending on the positions of $C_{113}$ and the bar antenna, higher harmonics having twice or three times the frequency of the IF signal may pass into the antenna and cause tweet interference, and in extreme cases oscillation might be cause. To prevent this :
   · Shorter lead wires and connect them near 13 and 14 pins.
   · Place $C_{113}$ far from the antenna.

8. When a cable or something similar is connected to a local oscillation buffer (pin 20), which is equivalent to connecting a capacitor of about 20pF, the output from the buffer will be of sawtooth waves, causing the level low at the short wave band. To prevent this, connect a resistor between pin 20 and GND, which will increase the operating current of the buffer amplifier. Since the maximum current obtained from pin 20 is 2mA, the suitable resistance between pin 20 and GND is 1.5kΩ.
9. Use a semi-fixed resistor for $R_{211}$ to allow the fluctuation of $V_{SM}$.
10. When changing an IFT or using an RF tuner, select a filter and related circuits according to the following conditions. The input levels of each terminal where 30% modulated detection output of –25dBm is obtained are as follows :

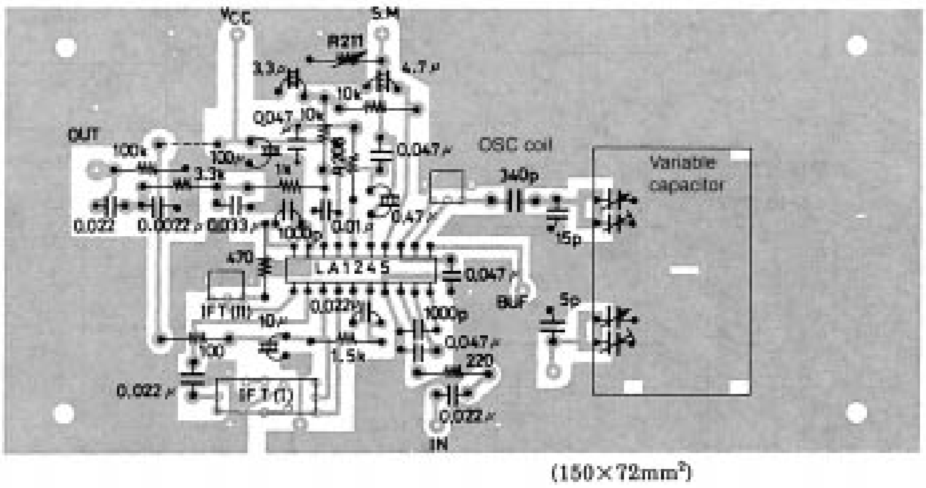
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pin 11 input | when Rg=520Ω (470Ω + 50Ω) | 75dBμ |
| Pin 9 input | when Rg=50Ω | 53dBμ |
| Pin 6 input | when Rg=50Ω | 48dBμ |
| Pin 3 input | when Rg=50Ω | 22dBμ |

Slight change in IFT, however, will be covered by changing the constant of resistors $R_{202}$ and $R_{204}$.
11. When the coupling coefficient of the local oscillation coil is small and an anti-resonance point of about 100MHz is present or the stray capacitance between pin 19 and pin 20 is large, the buffer output (pin 20) may be subject to parasitic oscillation of about 100MHz. In this case, connect a capacitor of about 30pF between pin 20 and GND. To observe parasitic oscillation, connect a capacitor of 5pF in series with the probe. If the probe is connected direct to pin 20, the input capacitance of the probe causes parasitic oscillation to stop, which makes it impossible to observe.

## Sample Application Circuit 1

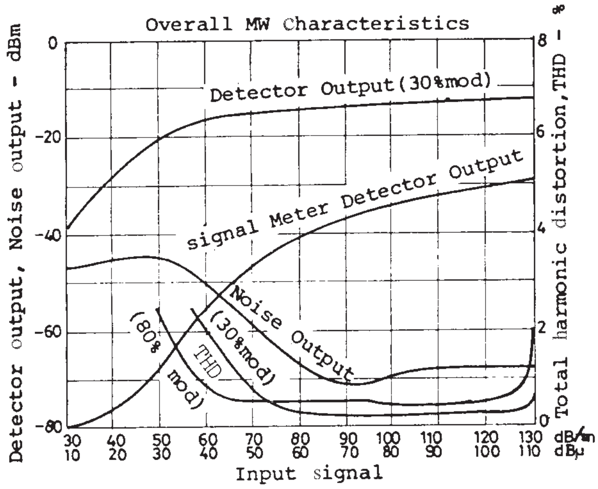


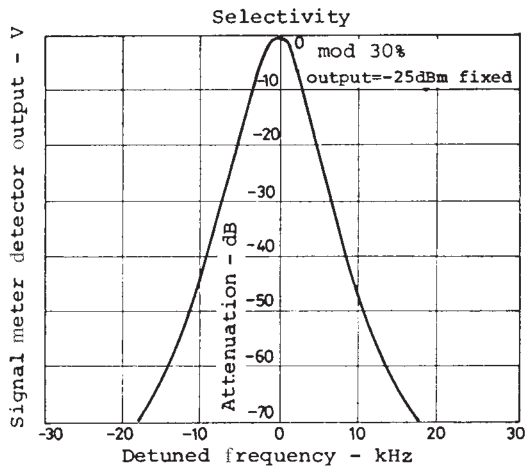

Unit (resistance : Ω, capacitance : F)

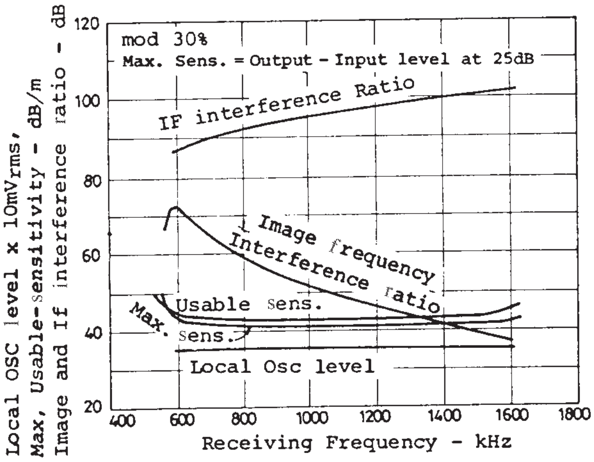


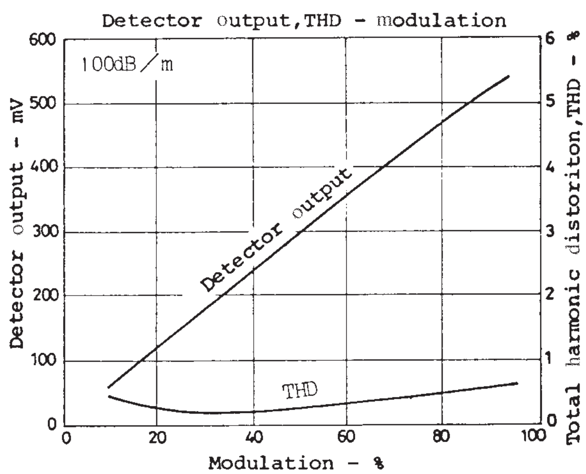

An Example of Printed Pattern (150x72mm², bottom view)

Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

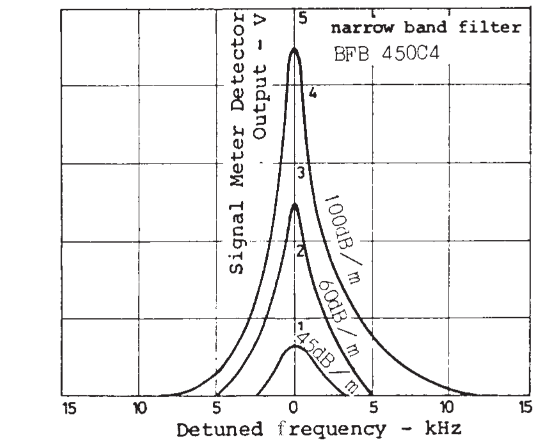


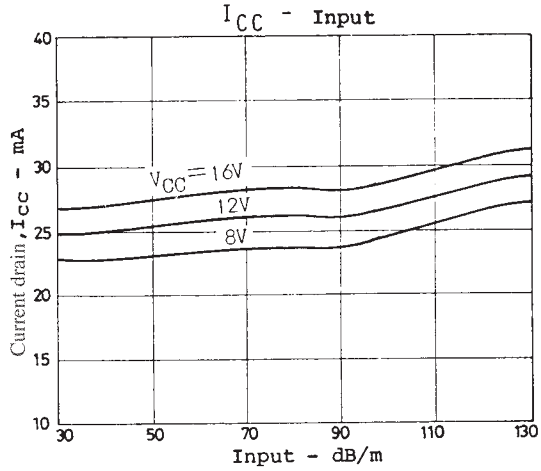



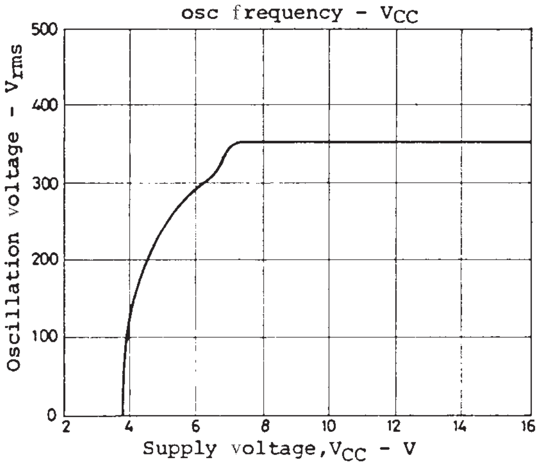
Detuned characteristic of signal meter



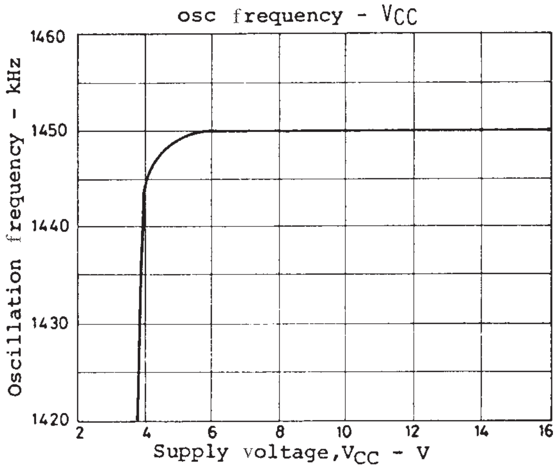

$I_{CC}$ - Input



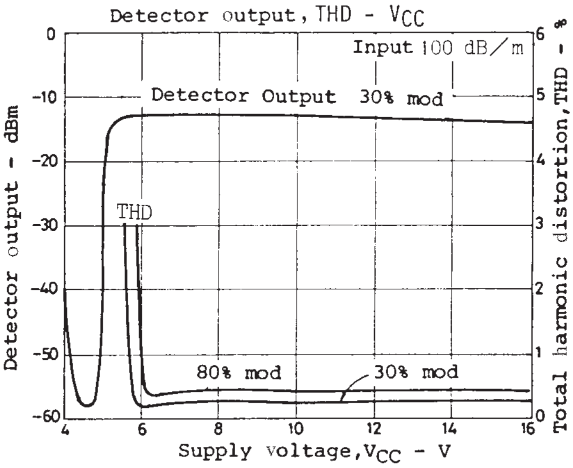

osc frequency - $V_{CC}$



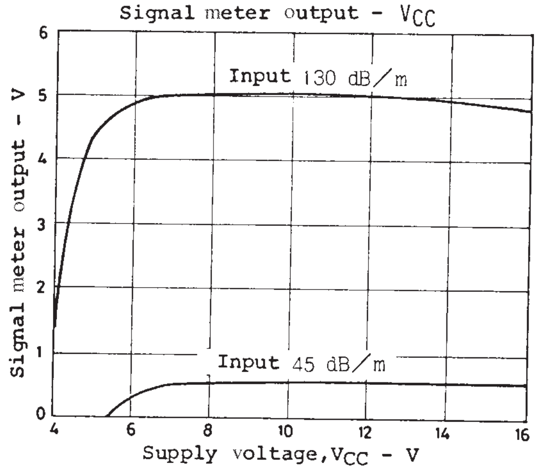

osc frequency - $V_{CC}$



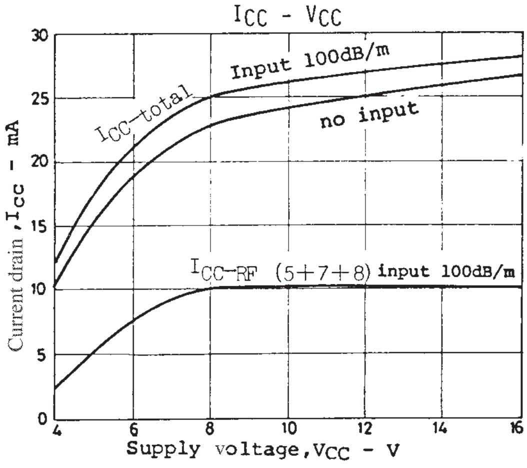

Detector output, THD - $V_{CC}$



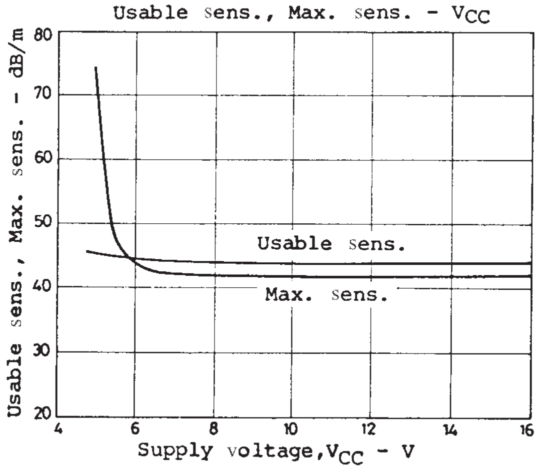

Signal meter output - $V_{CC}$

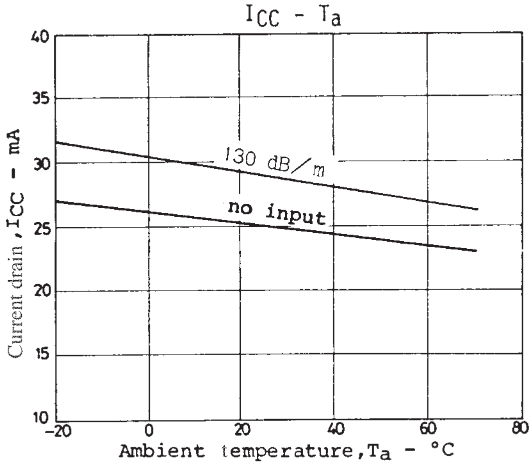


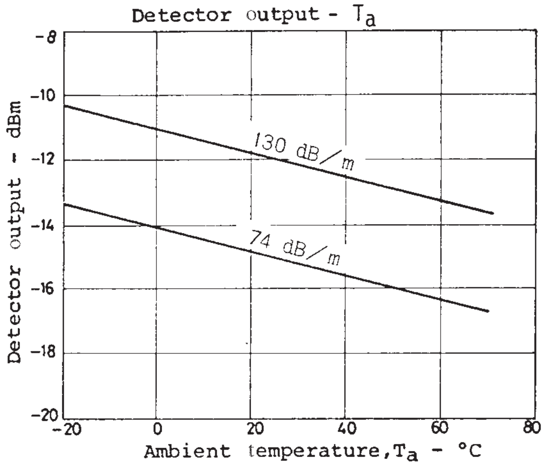

$I_{CC}$ - $V_{CC}$

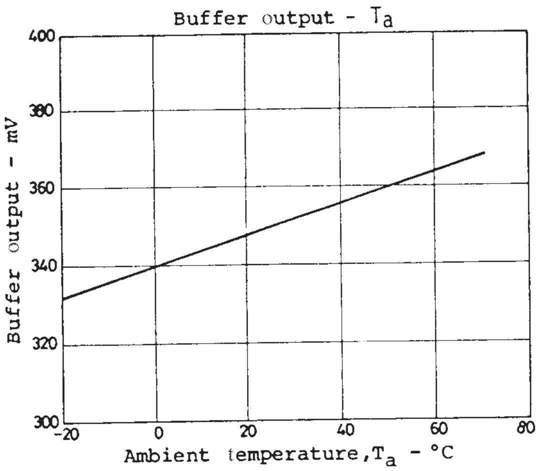


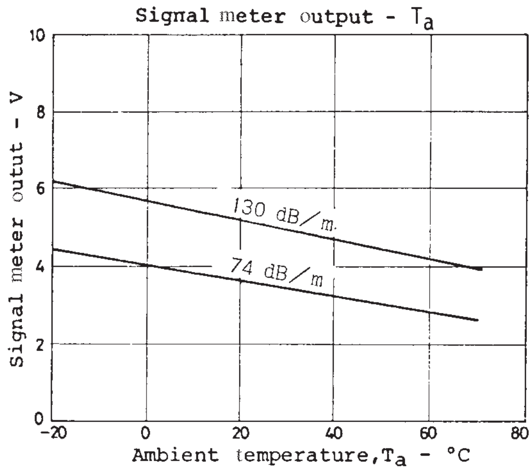

Usable sens., Max. sens. - $V_{CC}$



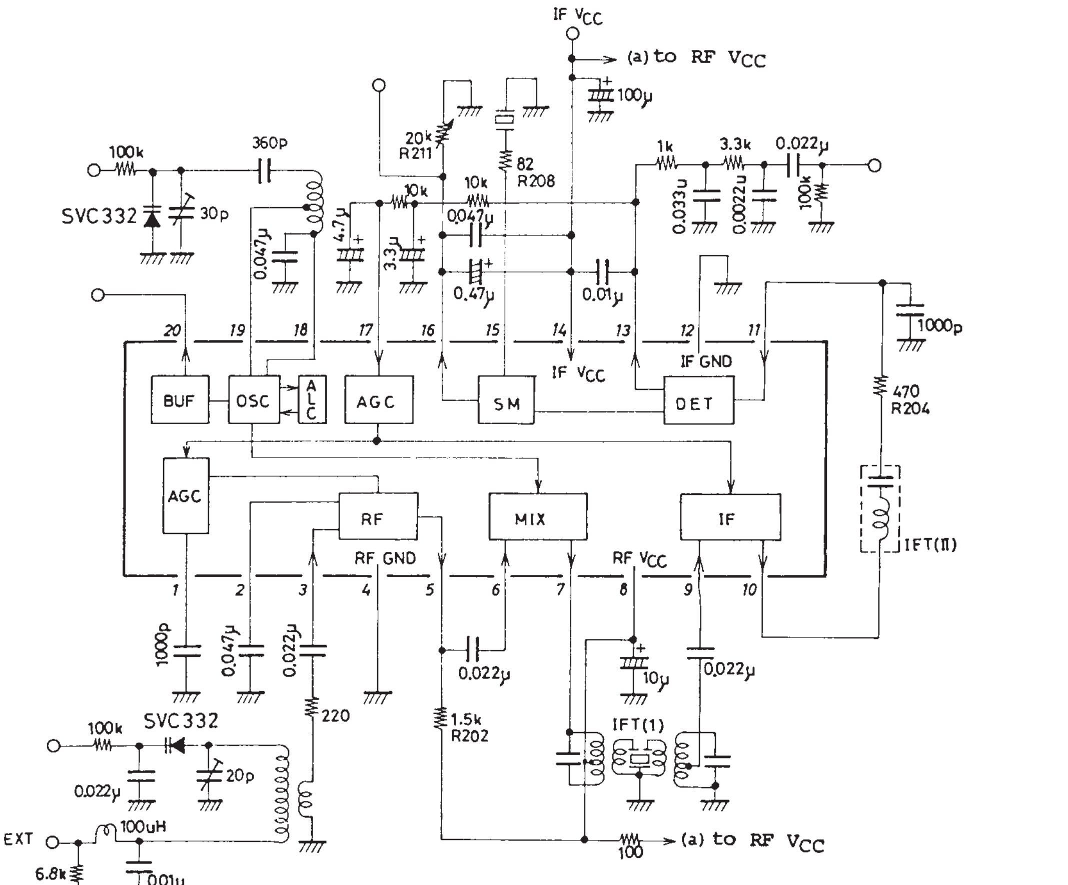


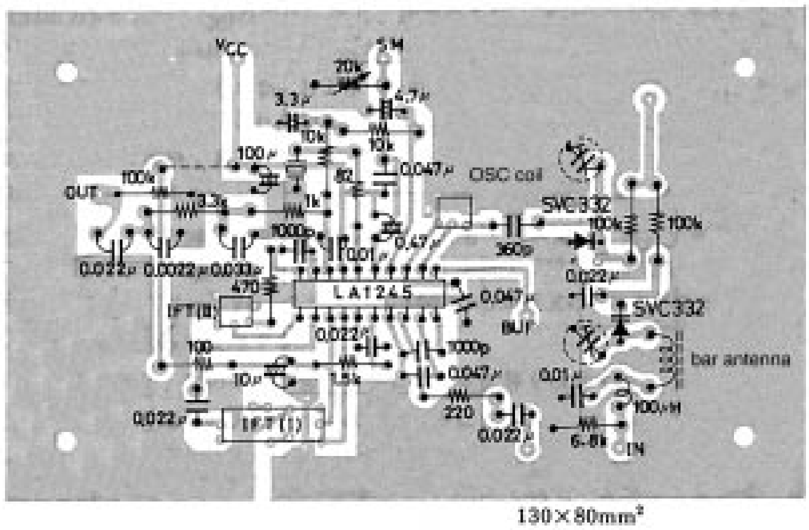




## Sample Application Circuit 2 : Using variable capacitance diodes

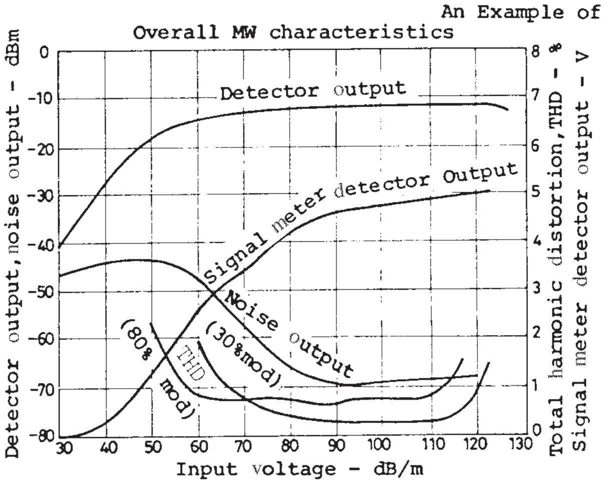



Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)



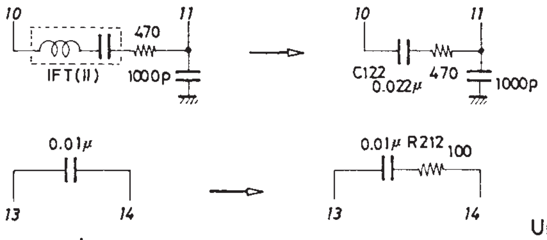

An Example of Printed Pattern (130x80mm$^2$, bottom view)

Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)



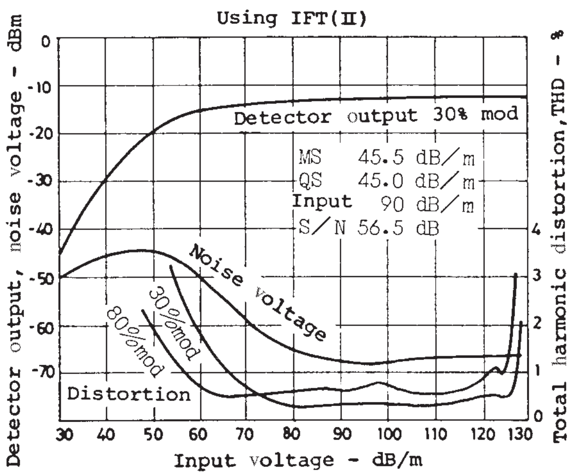

## Sample Application Circuit 3 : Rejecting IFT (II)

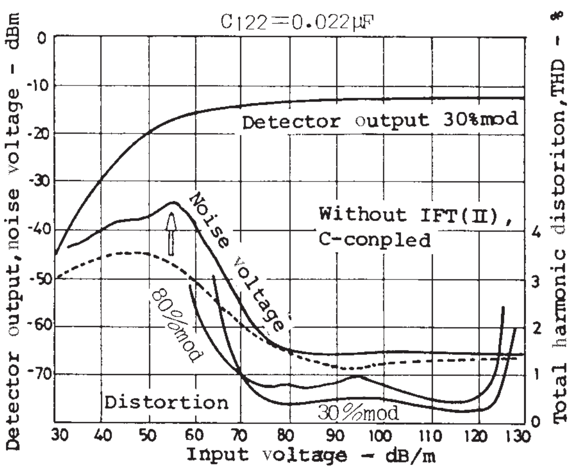
Following 2 changes are recommended as C-conpling without IFT (II)

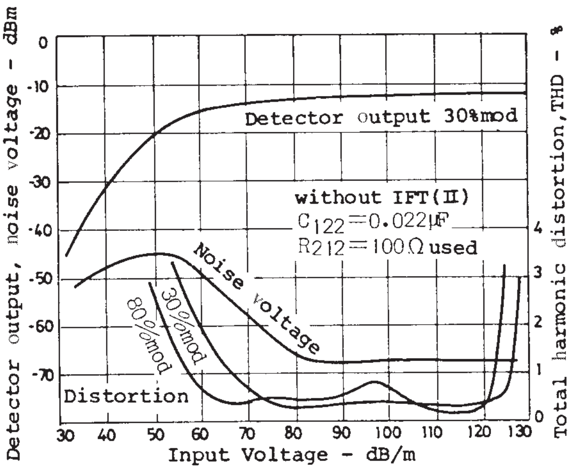


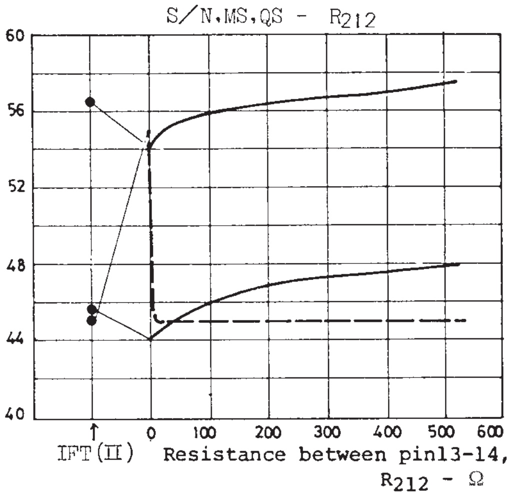

Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

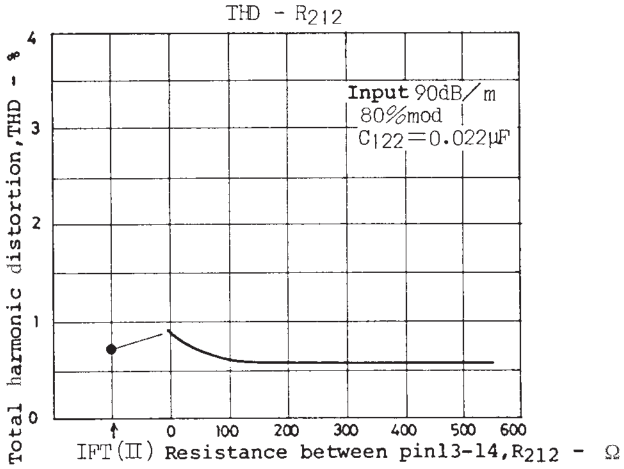
Comparison of characteristics varying parts.



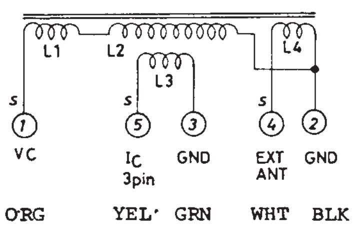



## Peripheral Parts

(1) Bar Antenna (34H-052-869 Sumida Co.,)




For use of general variable capacitor

L(between pins 1,2)=270μH

Q≧180

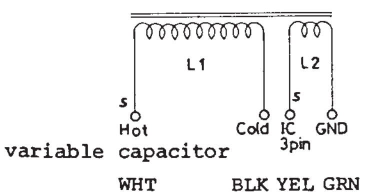
L1 : solenoid 43 t.

L2 : space 42 t.

L3 : solenoid 7 t.

L4 : solenoid 4 t.

(2) Bar Antenna (C-4698 Coil Snake Co.,)




For use of variable capacitor diode

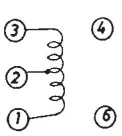
L(between pins 1,2)=250μH

Q≧250

L1 : solenoid 55 t.

L2 : solenoid 5 t.

(3) Osc coil



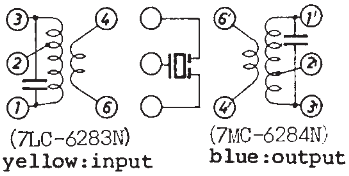
| 2157-223-072 Sumida | | 2157-223-082 Sumida | | 7BR-6654Y Toko | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L(between pins 1 and 3)=147μH | | L(between pins 1 and 3) 147μH | | L(between pins 1 and 3)=147μH | |
| Q≧85 | | Q≧85 | | Q≧90 | |
| ③-② | 39 t. | ③-② | 26t. | ③-② | 31 t. |
| ②-① | 39 t. | ②-① | 52t. | ②-① | 31 t. |

(4) Variable Capacitor (C123A Alps Co.,)

| | |
|---|---|
| c max | 326.8 pF |
| c min | 6.7 pF |

(5) Variable Capacitor Diode (SVC332 Sanyo)

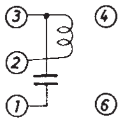
(6) IFT (I) (CMFQ-021A Toko Co.,)




CFMQ-021A

| | |
|---|---|
| ③-② 58t. | ③-② 18t. |
| ②-① 98t. | ②-① 130t. |
| ⑥-④ 16t. | ⑥-④ 16t |
| Cent. Freq.450kHz | Cent. Freq.450kHz |
| Qu=70+20% | Qu=110 |
| Tuned Cap. 180pF | Tuned Cap. 180pF |

(7) IFT (II)



| | |
|---|---|
| 2150-208-033 Sumida Co., | 7LC-4751B Toko Co., |
| Cent. Freq. 455kHz | Cent Freq. 455kHz |
| Q≧95 | Q≧75 |
| between 2 and 3 170t. | between 2 and 3 146t. |
| Tuned Cap. 180pF | Tuned Cap. 180pF |

(8) Narrow Band Resonator (BFB450C4 N Murata Co.,)