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# ST-NXP Wireless

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Dear customer,

As from August 2<sup>nd</sup> 2008, the wireless operations of NXP have moved to a new company, ST-NXP Wireless.

As a result, the following changes are applicable to the attached document.

- **Company name - Philips Semiconductors** is replaced with **ST-NXP Wireless**.
- **Copyright** - the copyright notice at the bottom of each page “© Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. 200x. All rights reserved”, shall now read: “© ST-NXP Wireless 200x - All rights reserved”.
- **Web site** - <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com> is replaced with <http://www.stnwireless.com>
- **Contact information** - the list of sales offices previously obtained by sending an email to [sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com](mailto:sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com), is now found at <http://www.stnwireless.com> under Contacts.

If you have any questions related to the document, please contact our nearest sales office. Thank you for your cooperation and understanding.

ST-NXP Wireless

# DATA SHEET

## **TEA5757; TEA5759** Self Tuned Radio (STR)

Product specification  
Supersedes data of 1996 Jan 09  
File under Integrated Circuits, IC01

1999 Aug 26

## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

### FEATURES

- The tuning system has an optimized IC partitioning both from application (omitting interferences) and flexibility (removable front panel option) point of view: the tuning synthesizer is on-chip with the radio
- The tuning quality is superior and requires no IF-counter for stop-detection; it is insensitive to ceramic filter tolerances
- In combination with the microcontroller, fast, low-power operation of preset mode, manual-search, auto-search and auto-store are possible
- The local (internal) controller function facilitates reduced and simplified microcontroller software
- The high integration level (radio and tuning synthesizer on one chip) means fewer external components with regard to the communication between the radio and the microcontroller (90% less components compared to the digital tuning application of a radio IC with external PLL tuning function) and a simple and small printed-circuit board
- There will be no application considerations for the tuning system, with regards to quality and high integration level, since there will be no external 110 MHz buffers, loop filter or false lock elimination
- The inherent FUZZY LOGIC behaviour of the Self Tuned Radio (STR), which mimics hand tuning, yields a potentially fast yet reliable tuning operation
- The level of the incoming signal at which the radio must lock is software programmable
- Two programmable ports

- High selectivity with distributed IF gain
- Soft mute
- Signal dependent stereo-blend
- High impedance MOSFET input on AM
- Wide supply voltage range of 2.5 to 12 V
- Low current consumption 18 mA at AM and FM (including tuning synthesizer)
- High input sensitivity
- Low output distortion
- Due to the new tuning concept, the tuning is independent of the channel spacing.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TEA5757; TEA5759 is a 44-pin integrated AM/FM stereo radio circuit including a novel tuning concept. The radio part is based on the TEA5712.

The TEA5757 is used in FM-standards in which the local oscillator frequency is above the radio frequency (e.g. European and American standards).

The TEA5759 is the version in which the oscillator frequency is below the radio frequency (e.g. Japanese standard).

The new tuning concept combines the advantages of hand tuning with electronic facilities and features. User 'intelligence' is incorporated into the tuning algorithm and an improvement of the analog signal processing is used for the AFC function.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION
TEA5757H	QFP44	plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 × 10 × 1.75 mm	SOT307-2
TEA5759H			

## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

## QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CC1}$	supply voltage		2.5	–	12	V
$V_{CC2}$	supply voltage for tuning		–	–	12	V
$V_{tune}$	tuning voltage		0.7	–	$V_{CC2} - 0.75$	V
$I_{CC1}$	supply current	AM mode	12	15	18	mA
		FM mode	13	16	19	mA
$I_{DD}$	supply current	AM mode	–	3.3	–	mA
		FM mode	–	2.7	–	mA
$I_{CC2}$	supply current for tuning in preset mode (band-end to band-end)		–	–	800	$\mu$ A
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		–15	–	+60	$^{\circ}$ C
<b>AM performance; note 1</b>						
$V_{10}$	AF output voltage	$V_{i1} = 5$ mV	36	45	70	mV
$V_{i1}$	RF sensitivity input voltage	$(S+N)/N = 26$ dB	40	55	70	$\mu$ V
THD	total harmonic distortion	$V_{i1} = 1$ mV	–	0.8	2.0	%
<b>FM performance; note 2</b>						
$V_{10}$	AF output voltage	$V_{i5} = 1$ mV	40	48	57	mV
$V_{i5}$	RF limiting sensitivity	$V_{10}$ at –3 dB; $V_{10}$ is 0 dB at $V_{i5} = 1$ mV	0.4	1.2	3.8	$\mu$ V
THD	total harmonic distortion	IF filter SFE10.7MS3A20K-A	–	0.3	0.8	%
<b>MPX performance; note 3</b>						
$\alpha_{CS}$	channel separation		26	30	–	dB

## Notes

- $V_{CC1} = 3$  V;  $V_{CC2} = 12$  V;  $V_{DDD} = 3$  V;  $f_i = 1$  MHz;  $m = 0.3$ ;  $f_m = 1$  kHz; measured in Fig.9 with S1 in position A and S2 in position B;  $V_n$  refers to pin voltages;  $V_{i(n)}$  refers to test circuit (see Fig.9).
- $V_{CC1} = 3$  V;  $V_{CC2} = 12$  V;  $V_{DDD} = 3$  V;  $f_i = 100$  MHz;  $\Delta f_m = 22.5$  kHz;  $f_m = 1$  kHz; measured in Fig.9 with S2, S3 and S5 in position A;  $V_n$  refers to pin voltages;  $V_{i(n)}$  refers to test circuit (see Fig.9).
- $V_{CC1} = 3$  V;  $V_{CC2} = 12$  V;  $V_{DDD} = 3$  V;  $V_{i3(L+R)} = 155$  mV;  $V_{pilot} = 15.5$  mV;  $f_i = 1$  kHz; measured in Fig.9 with S2 and S3 in position B.

Self Tuned Radio (STR)

TEA5757; TEA5759

BLOCK DIAGRAM

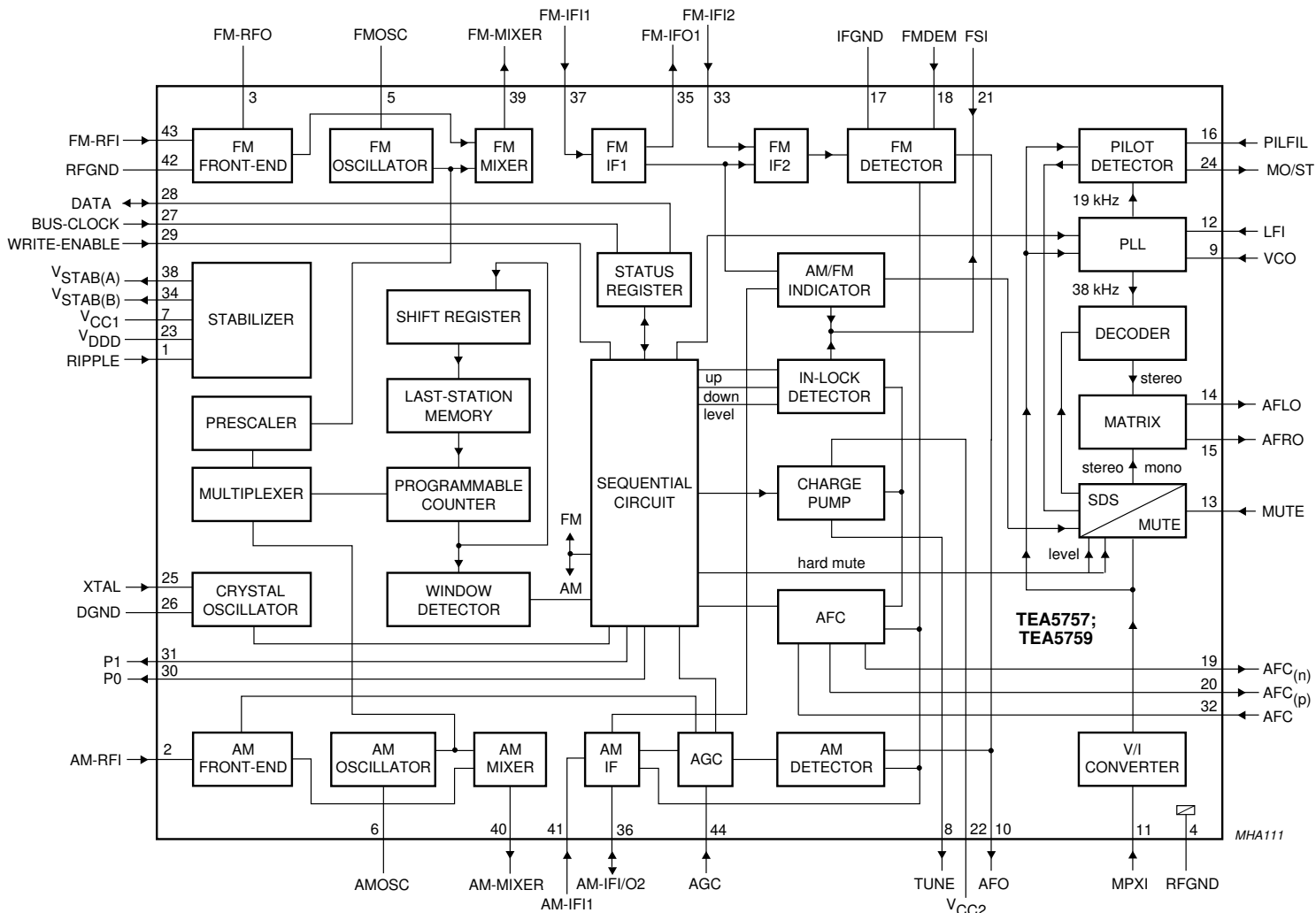


Fig.1 Block diagram.

## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

## PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
RIPPLE	1	ripple capacitor input
AM-RFI	2	AMRF input
FM-RFO	3	parallel tuned FMRF circuit to ground
RFGND	4	RF ground and substrate
FMOSC	5	parallel tuned FM-oscillator circuit to ground
AMOSC	6	parallel tuned AM-oscillator circuit to ground
V <sub>CC1</sub>	7	supply voltage
TUNE	8	tuning current output
VCO	9	voltage controlled oscillator input
AFO	10	AM/FM AF output (output impedance typical 5 k $\Omega$ )
MPXI	11	stereo decoder input (input impedance typical 150 k $\Omega$ )
LFI	12	loop-filter input
MUTE	13	mute input
AFLO	14	left channel output (output impedance typical 4.3 k $\Omega$ )
AFRO	15	right channel output (output impedance typical 4.3 k $\Omega$ )
PILFIL	16	pilot detector filter input
IFGND	17	ground of IF, detector and MPX stage
FMDEM	18	ceramic discriminator input
AFC <sub>(n)</sub>	19	AFC negative output
AFC <sub>(p)</sub>	20	AFC positive output
FSI	21	field-strength indicator
V <sub>CC2</sub>	22	supply voltage for tuning
V <sub>DDD</sub>	23	digital supply voltage
MO/ST	24	mono/stereo and tuning indication output
XTAL	25	crystal input
DGND	26	digital ground
BUS-CLOCK	27	bus-clock input
DATA	28	bus data input/output
WRITE-ENABLE	29	bus write-enable input
P0	30	programmable output port (P0)
P1	31	programmable output port (P1)
AFC	32	450 kHz LC-circuit
FM-IFI2	33	FMIF input 2 (input impedance typical 330 $\Omega$ )
V <sub>STAB(B)</sub>	34	internal stabilized supply voltage (B)
FM-IFO1	35	FMIF output 1 (output impedance typical 330 $\Omega$ )
AM-IFI/O2	36	input/output to IF-Tank (IFT); output: current source
FM-IFI1	37	FMIF input 1 (input impedance typical 330 $\Omega$ )
V <sub>STAB(A)</sub>	38	internal stabilized supply voltage (A)
FM-MIXER	39	ceramic filter output (output impedance typical 330 $\Omega$ )
AM-MIXER	40	open-collector output to IFT

Self Tuned Radio (STR)

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SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
AM-IFI1	41	IFT or ceramic filter input (input impedance typical 3 kΩ)
RFGND	42	FMRF ground
FM-RFI	43	FMRF aerial input (input impedance typical 40 Ω)
AGC	44	AGC capacitor input

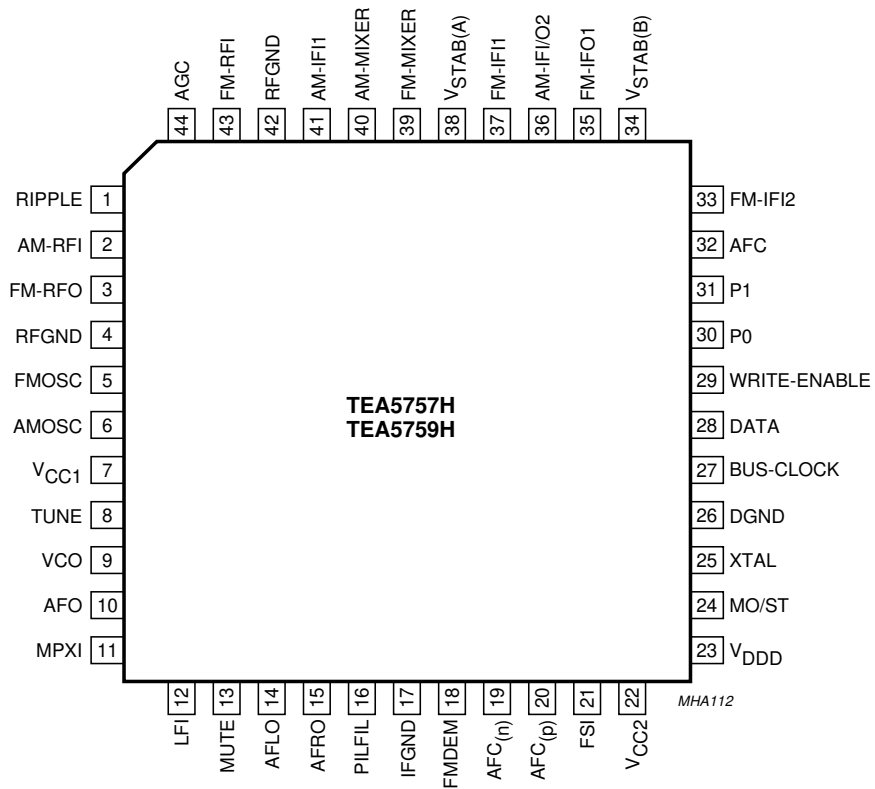


Fig.2 Pin configuration.



## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

### FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The TEA5757; TEA5759 is an integrated AM/FM stereo radio circuit including digital tuning and control functions.

#### The radio

The AM circuit incorporates a double balanced mixer, a one-pin low-voltage oscillator (up to 30 MHz) and is designed for distributed selectivity.

The AM input is designed to be connected to the top of a tuned circuit. AGC controls the IF amplification and for large signals it lowers the input impedance of the AM front-end.

The first AM selectivity can be an IF-Tank (IFT) as well as an IFT combined with a ceramic filter; the second one is an IFT.

The FM circuit incorporates a tuned RF stage, a double balanced mixer, a one-pin oscillator and is designed for distributed IF ceramic filters. The FM quadrature detector uses a ceramic resonator (or LC).

The PLL stereo decoder incorporates a signal dependent stereo-blend circuit and a soft-mute circuit.

#### Tuning

The tuning concept of the Self Tuned Radio (STR) is based on FUZZY LOGIC: it mimics hand tuning (hand tuning is a combination of coarse and fine tuning to the qualitatively best frequency position). As a consequence the tuning system is very fast.

The tuning algorithm, which is controlled by the sequential circuit (see Fig.1), is completely integrated; so there are only a few external components needed.

The bus and the microcontroller can be kept very simple. The bus only consists of three wires (BUS-CLOCK, DATA and WRITE-ENABLE). The microcontroller must basically give two instructions:

- Preset operation
- Search operation.

#### PRESET OPERATION

In preset mode, the microcontroller has to load information such as frequency band, frequency and mono/stereo. This information has to be sent via the bus to the STR.

The internal algorithm controls the tuning sequence as follows:

1. The information is loaded into the shift register, the last-station memory and the counter.

2. The Automatic Frequency Control (AFC) is switched off.
3. The counter starts counting the frequency and the tuning voltage is varied until the desired frequency roughly equals the real frequency.
4. The AFC is then switched on and the counter is switched off.
5. The real frequency is more precisely tuned to the desired frequency.

After the AFC has tuned the real frequency to the desired frequency an in-lock signal can be generated. In order to get a reliable in-lock signal, there are two parameters measured: the field strength and the S-curve. The field strength indicates the strength of the station and by looking at the S-curve the system can distinguish false in-locks from real in-locks (false in-locks occur on the wrong slope of the S-curve).

In the event of fading or pulling the in-lock signal becomes logic 0 and the synthesizer will be switched on again and the algorithm will be repeated.

#### SEARCH OPERATION

During a search operation, the only action the microcontroller has to take is: sending the desired band plus the direction and the search sensitivity level to the STR. The search operation is performed by the charge pump until an in-lock signal is generated (combination of measuring the field strength and the S-curve). The AFC then fine tunes to the station. The frequency belonging to the found station will be counted by the counter and written into the last-station memory and the shift register of the counter. At this time the frequency is available in the shift register and can be read by the microcontroller.

The microcontroller decides whether the frequency is within the desired frequency band. If so, this frequency can be stored under a preset and if not, a new search action should be started.

To ensure that the search function operates correctly under all conditions the following search sequence must be applied:

- Store the current frequency in the memory
- Issue the search command
- Wait for data valid and read the new frequency
- If the new frequency is the same as the stored frequency, issue a pre-set step (e.g. 50 kHz) and start the search sequence again.

## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

**Description of the bus**

The TEA5757; TEA5759 radio has a bus which consists of three wires, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1** Bus signals

SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION	PIN
BUS-CLOCK	software driven clock input	27
DATA	data input/output	28
WRITE-ENABLE	write/read input	29

These three signals, together with the mono/stereo pin (MO/ST; pin 24), communicate with the microcontroller. The mono/stereo indicator has two functions, which are controlled by the BUS-CLOCK, as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2** Bus-clock functions

BUS-CLOCK	MO/ST (PIN 24)	RESULT
LOW	LOW	stereo
LOW	HIGH	mono
HIGH	LOW	tuned
HIGH	HIGH	not tuned

The TEA5757; TEA5759 has a 25-bit shift register; see Table 3 for an explanation of the shift register bits.

If in search mode no transmitter can be found, all frequency bits of the shift register are set to logic 0.

The bus protocol is depicted in Figs 3 and 4.

**Table 3** Explanation of the shift register bits

BIT	DESCRIPTION	LOGIC STATE	RESULT
S.24 (MSB)	search start/end	0	after a search when a station is found or after a preset
		1	during the search action
D.23	search up/down	0	indicates if the radio has to search down
		1	indicates if the radio has to search up
M.22	mono/stereo	0	stereo is allowed
		1	mono is required (radio switched to forced mono)
B0.21	band	see Table 4	selects FM/MW/LW/SW band
B1.20			
P0.19	port	note 1	user programmable bits which e.g. can be used as band switch driver
P1.18			
S0.17	search-level of station	see Table 5	determines the locking field strength during an automatic search, automatic store or manual search
S1.16			
15	dummy	–	buffer
F.14 to F.0 (LSB)	frequency	–	determine the tuning frequency of the radio; see Table 6 for the bit values

**Note**

- The output pins 30 and 31 can drive currents up to 5 mA; bits P0.19 and P1.18 control the output voltage of the control pins P0 (pin 30) and P1 (pin 31):
  - Bit P0.19 LOW sets P0 (pin 30) to LOW.
  - Bit P0.19 HIGH sets P0 (pin 30) to HIGH.
  - Bit P1.18 LOW sets P1 (pin 31) to LOW.
  - Bit P1.18 HIGH sets P1 (pin 31) to HIGH.

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**Table 4** Truth table for bits B0.21 and B1.20

B0.21	B1.20	BAND SELECT
0	0	FM
0	1	MW
1	0	LW
1	1	SW

**Table 5** Truth table for bits S1.16 and S0.17

S1.16	S0.17	SIGNAL RECEPTION	
		FM ( $\mu$ V)	AM ( $\mu$ V)
0	0	>5	>28
0	1	>10	>40
1	0	>30	>63
1	1	>150	>1000

**Table 6** Values for bits F.14 to F.0

BIT	BIT VALUE	FM VALUE <sup>(1)</sup> (kHz)	AM VALUE <sup>(2)</sup> (kHz)
F.14	$2^{14}$	–	16384
F.13	$2^{13}$	102400	8192
F.12	$2^{12}$	51200	4096
F.11	$2^{11}$	25600	2048
F.10	$2^{10}$	12800	1024
F.9	$2^9$	6400	512
F.8	$2^8$	3200	256
F.7	$2^7$	1600	128
F.6	$2^6$	800	64
F.5	$2^5$	400	32
F.4	$2^4$	200	16
F.3	$2^3$	100	8
F.2	$2^2$	50	4
F.1	$2^1$	25	2
F.0	$2^0$	12.5	1

**Notes**

1. FM value of the affected oscillators:
  - a) FM VALUE = FMRF + FMIF (for TEA5757).
  - b) FM VALUE = FMRF – FMIF (for TEA5759).
2. AM value of the affected oscillators:
 

AM VALUE = AMRF + AMIF.

# Self Tuned Radio (STR)

# TEA5757; TEA5759

### READING DATA

While WRITE-ENABLE is LOW data can be read by the microcontroller. At a rising edge of the BUS-CLOCK, data is shifted out of the register. This data is available from the point where the BUS-CLOCK is HIGH until the next rising edge of the BUS-CLOCK occurs (see Fig.3).

To read the entire shift register 24 clock pulses are necessary.

### WRITING DATA

While WRITE-ENABLE is HIGH the microcontroller can transmit data to the TEA5757; TEA5759 (hard mute is active). At a rising edge of the BUS-CLOCK, the register shifts and accepts one bit into LSB. At clock LOW the microcontroller writes data (see Fig.4).

To write the entire shift register 25 clock pulses are necessary.

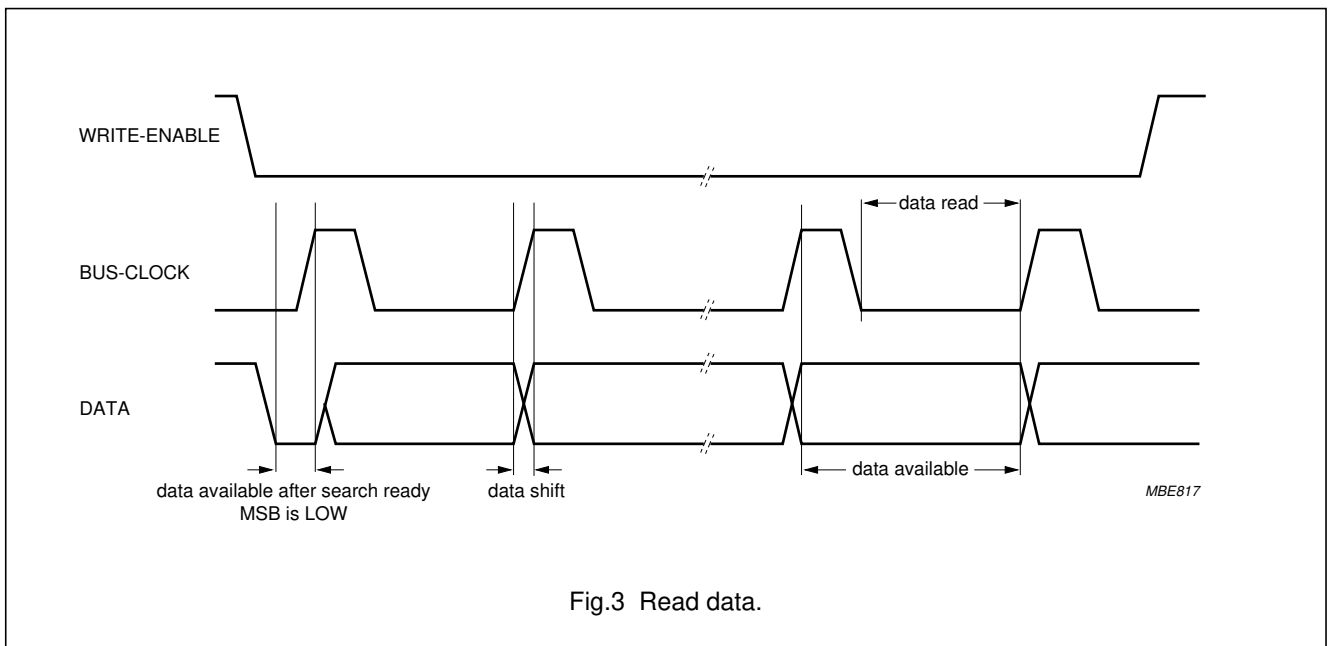


Fig.3 Read data.

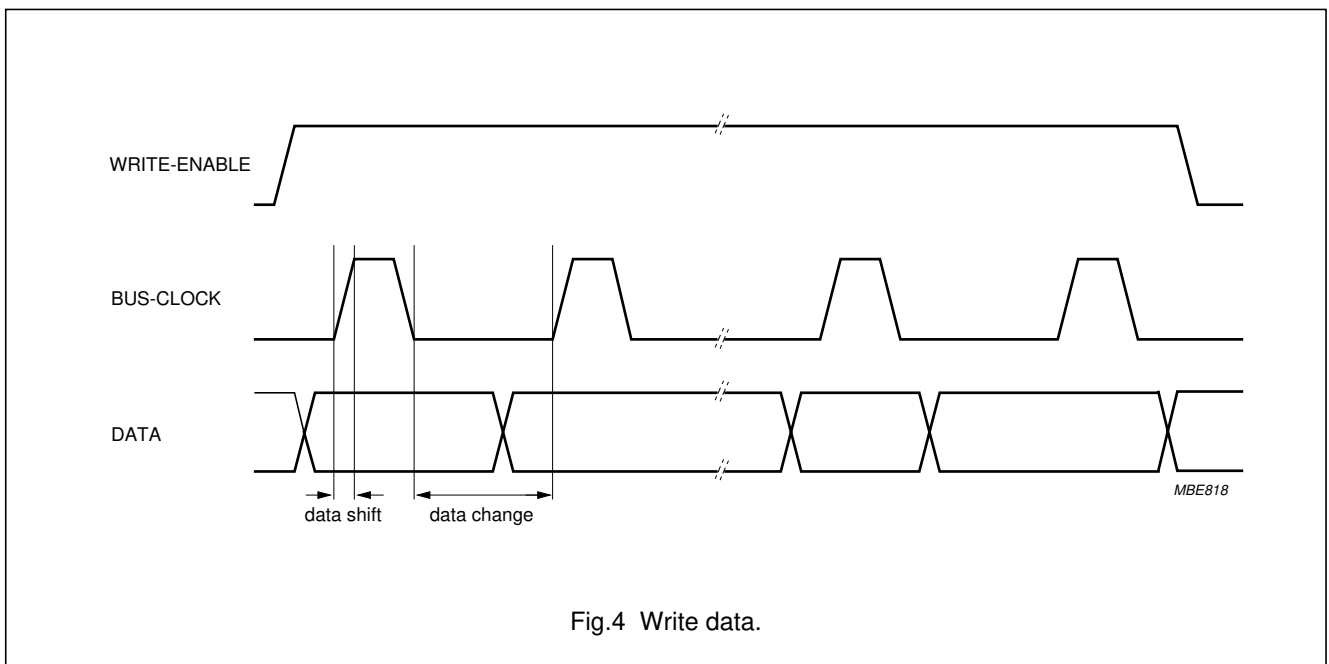


Fig.4 Write data.

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BUS TIMING

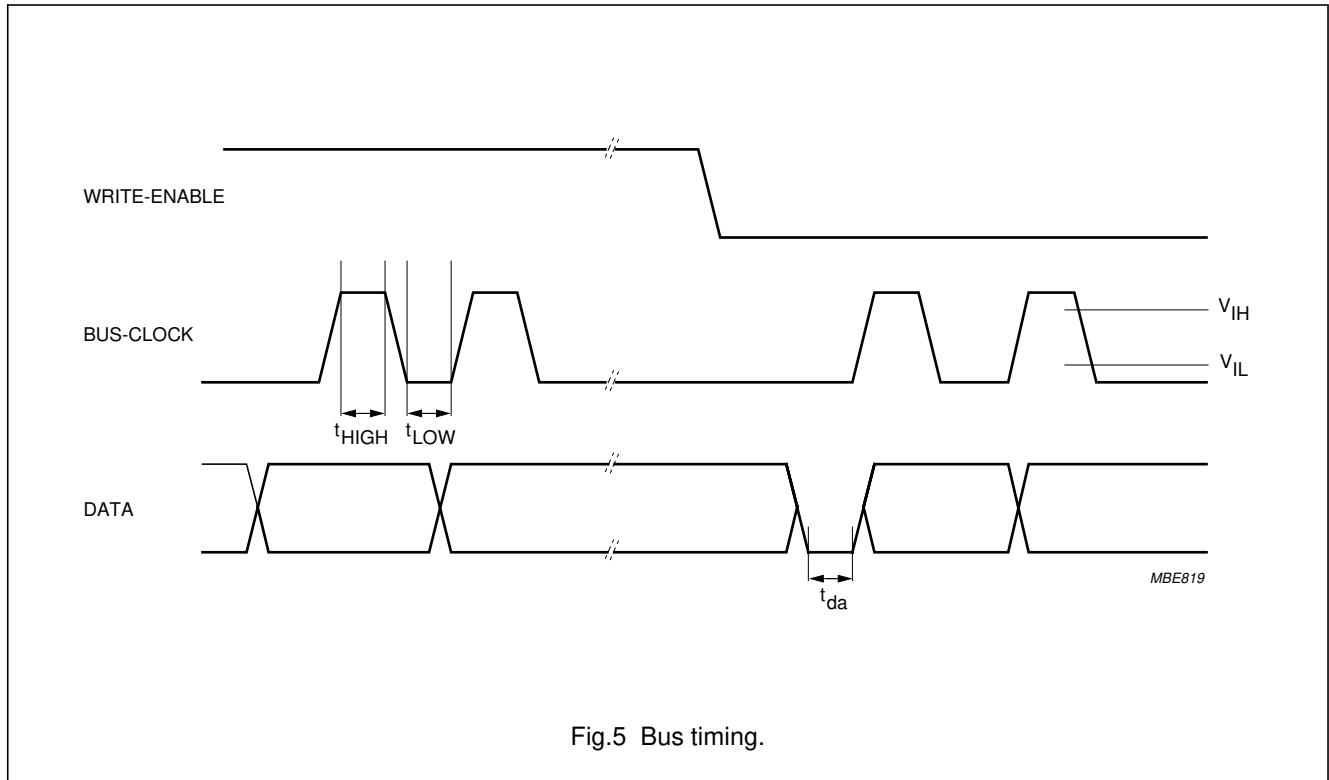


Fig.5 Bus timing.

Table 7 Digital inputs

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Digital inputs</b>				
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	1.4	–	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	–	0.6	V
<b>Timing</b>				
f <sub>clk</sub>	clock input frequency	–	300	kHz
t <sub>HIGH</sub>	clock HIGH time	1.67	–	μs
t <sub>LOW</sub>	clock LOW time	1.67	–	μs
t <sub>da</sub>	shift register available after 'search ready'	–	14	μs

## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

**LIMITING VALUES**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CC1}$	supply voltage		0	13.2	V
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = 70\text{ °C}$	–	250	mW
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		–65	+150	°C
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		–15	+60	°C
$T_j$	junction temperature		–15	+150	°C
$V_{es}$	electrostatic handling voltage for all pins	note 1	–	±200	V

**Note**

1. Charge device model; equivalent to discharging a 200 pF capacitor via a 0  $\Omega$  series resistor.

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air	65	K/W

## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

**CHARACTERISTICS**

$V_{CC1} = 3\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{CC1}$	supply voltage		2.5	–	12	V
$V_{CC2}$	supply voltage for tuning		–	–	12	V
$V_{DDD}$	supply voltage for digital part		2.5	–	12	V
$V_{tune}$	tuning voltage		0.7	–	$V_{CC2} - 0.75$	V
$I_{CC2}$	supply current for tuning in preset mode (band-end to band-end)		–	–	800	$\mu\text{A}$
$f_{\text{BUS-CLOCK(max)}}$	maximum BUS-CLOCK frequency		–	–	300	kHz
$I_{CC1}$	current consumption during acquisition of $V_{CC1}$	AM mode	12	15	18	mA
		FM mode	12.5	15.5	18.5	mA
$I_{DD}$	current consumption during acquisition of $I_{DD}$	AM mode	–	4.8	–	mA
		FM mode	–	5.5	–	mA
$I_{CC1}$	current consumption after acquisition of $V_{CC1}$	AM mode	12	15	18	mA
		FM mode	13	16	19	mA
$I_{DD}$	current consumption after acquisition of $I_{DD}$	AM mode	–	3.3	–	mA
		FM mode	–	2.7	–	mA
$t_{\text{search}}$	synthesizer auto-search time for empty band	FM mode	–	–	10	s
$t_{\text{acq}}$	synthesizer preset acquisition time between two band limits	FM	–	100	–	ms
		MW	–	100	–	ms
		LW	–	200	–	ms
		SW	–	500	–	ms
$f_{\text{band}}$	frequency band range of the synthesizer	AM mode	0.144	–	30	MHz
		FM mode	50	–	150	MHz
$\Delta f_{\text{FM}}$	AFC inaccuracy of FM		–	–	1	kHz
$\Delta f_{\text{AM}}$	AFC inaccuracy of AM		–	–	100	Hz
$I_{P0(\text{sink})}$	sink current of software programmable output P0	$V_{30} = 3\text{ V}$	4	6	–	mA
$I_{P1(\text{sink})}$	sink current of software programmable output P1	$V_{31} = 3\text{ V}$	4	6	–	mA
$I_{P0(\text{source})}$	source current of software programmable output P0	$V_{30} = 0\text{ V}$	5	9	–	mA
$I_{P1(\text{source})}$	source current of software programmable output P1	$V_{31} = 0\text{ V}$	5	9	–	mA

## Self Tuned Radio (STR)

## TEA5757; TEA5759

**AM CHARACTERISTICS**

Input frequency  $f_i = 1$  MHz;  $m = 0.3$ ;  $f_m = 1$  kHz; measured in test circuit at pin 10 (see Fig.9); S2 in position B;  $V_{i1}$  measured at input of matching network at pin 2; matching network adjusted to maximum output voltage at low input level;  $V_n$  refers to pin voltages;  $V_{i(n)}$  refers to test circuit (see Fig.9); unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{10}$	AF output voltage	$V_{i1} = 5$ mV	36	45	70	mV
$V_{i1}$	RF sensitivity input voltage	$(S+N)/N = 26$ dB	40	55	70	$\mu$ V
$V_{i1}$	large signal voltage handling capacity	$m = 0.8$ ; THD $\leq 8\%$	150	300	–	mV
PSRR	power supply ripple rejection $\left(\frac{V_{10}}{\Delta V_7}\right)$	$\Delta V_7 = 100$ mV (RMS); 100 Hz; $V_7 = 3.0$ V	–	–47	–	dB
$I_i$	input current (pin 2)	$V_{44} = 0.2$ V	–	0	–	$\mu$ A
$C_i$	input capacitance (pin 2)	$V_{44} = 0.2$ V	–	–	4	pF
$G_c$	front-end conversion gain	$V_{44} = 0.2$ V	5	10	14	dB
		$V_{44} = 0.9$ V	–26	–14	0	dB
$(S+N)/N$	signal plus noise-to-noise ratio		–	50	–	dB
THD	total harmonic distortion	$V_{i1} = 1$ mV	–	0.8	2.0	%
$\alpha_{450}$	IF suppression	$V_{10} = 30$ mV	–	56	–	dB

**FM CHARACTERISTICS**

Input frequency  $f_i = 100$  MHz;  $\Delta f = 22.5$  kHz;  $f_m = 1$  kHz; measured in test circuit (see Fig.9) at pin 10; S2 in position B;  $V_n$  refers to pin voltages;  $V_{i(n)}$  refers to test circuit (see Fig.9); unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{10}$	AF output voltage	$V_{i5} = 1$ mV	40	48	57	mV
$V_{i5}$	RF sensitivity input voltage	$(S+N)/N = 26$ dB	1	2	3.8	$\mu$ V
$V_{i5}$	RF limiting sensitivity	$V_{10}$ at $-3$ dB; $V_{10}$ is 0 dB at $V_{i5} = 1$ mV	0.4	1.2	3.8	$\mu$ V
$V_{i5}$	large signal voltage handling capacity	THD $< 5\%$	–	500	–	mV
PSRR	power supply ripple rejection $\left(\frac{V_{10}}{\Delta V_7}\right)$	$\Delta V_7 = 100$ mV (RMS); 100 Hz; $V_7 = 3.0$ V	–44	–	–	dB
$G_c$	front-end conversion gain $\left(\frac{V_{37}}{V_{i5}}\right)$		12	18	22	dB
$(S+N)/N$	signal plus noise-to-noise ratio	$V_{i5} = 1$ mV	–	62	–	dB
THD	total harmonic distortion	IF filter SFE10.7MS3A20K-A	–	0.3	0.8	%



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**STEREO DECODER CHARACTERISTICS**

$V_{i3(L+R)} = 155 \text{ mV}$ ;  $V_{\text{pilot}} = 15.5 \text{ mV}$ ;  $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ; apply unmodulated RF signal of 100 mV to front-end to set radio to maximum channel separation; soft mute off (S4 in position A); unless otherwise specified.

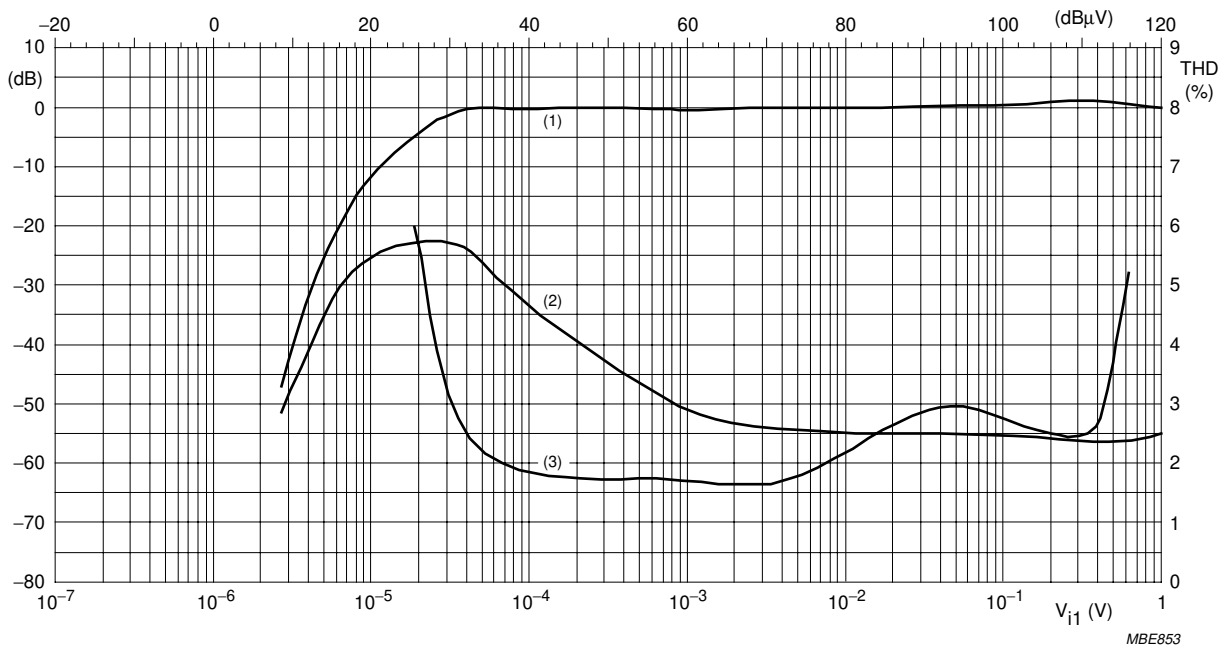
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{14/15}$	AF output voltage		–	160	–	mV
$V_{\text{pilot}(s)}$	switch to stereo		–	8	12	mV
$V_{\text{pilot}(m)}$	switch to mono		2	5	–	mV
$V_{\text{AF-L}}/V_{i3}$	MPX voltage gain		–1.5	–	+1.5	dB
(S+N)/N	signal plus noise-to-noise ratio	$V_{\text{pilot}} = 15.5 \text{ mV}$ (stereo)	–	74	–	dB
THD	total harmonic distortion		–	0.5	1.0	%
$\alpha_{cs}$	channel separation		26	30	–	dB
$\alpha_{19}$	carrier and harmonic suppression	19 kHz (200 mV) = 0 dB	27	32	–	dB
$\alpha_{38}$		38 kHz	16	21	–	dB
$\alpha$	stereo-blend	$V_{i5} = 200 \mu\text{V}$	22	30	–	dB
		$V_{i5} = 20 \mu\text{V}$	–	1	2	dB
mute(s)	soft mute depth	$V_{i5} = 3 \mu\text{V}$ ; $V_{14} = V_{15}$	–1	0	–	dB
		$V_{i5} = 1 \mu\text{V}$ ; $V_{14} = V_{15}$	–	–6	–10	dB

**TUNING CHARACTERISTICS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
$V_{\text{FM}}$	FM voltage levels	$\alpha_{-3 \text{ dB}}$ -point at $V_{i5} = 2 \mu\text{V}$				
	high (auto-store/search)	$S0 = 1$ ; $S1 = 1$	60	150	500	$\mu\text{V}$
	medium (auto-store/search)	$S0 = 0$ ; $S1 = 1$	10	30	55	$\mu\text{V}$
	low (auto-store/search)	$S0 = 1$ ; $S1 = 0$	4	10	20	$\mu\text{V}$
$V_{\text{AM}}$	AM voltage levels	$\alpha_{-3 \text{ dB}}$ -point at $V_{i5} = 2 \mu\text{V}$				
	high (auto-store/search)	$S0 = 1$ ; $S1 = 1$	400	1000	2500	$\mu\text{V}$
	medium (auto-store/search)	$S0 = 0$ ; $S1 = 1$	50	63	80	$\mu\text{V}$
	low (auto-store/search)	$S0 = 1$ ; $S1 = 0$	32	40	50	$\mu\text{V}$
$V_{\text{AFC(off)}}$	AFC voltage off mode	$\alpha_{-3 \text{ dB}}$ -point at $V_{i5} = 2 \mu\text{V}$				
		FM mode	–	3	–	$\mu\text{V}$
		AM mode	–	25	–	$\mu\text{V}$
mute(h)	hard mute depth	WRITE-ENABLE = HIGH	–	60	–	dB

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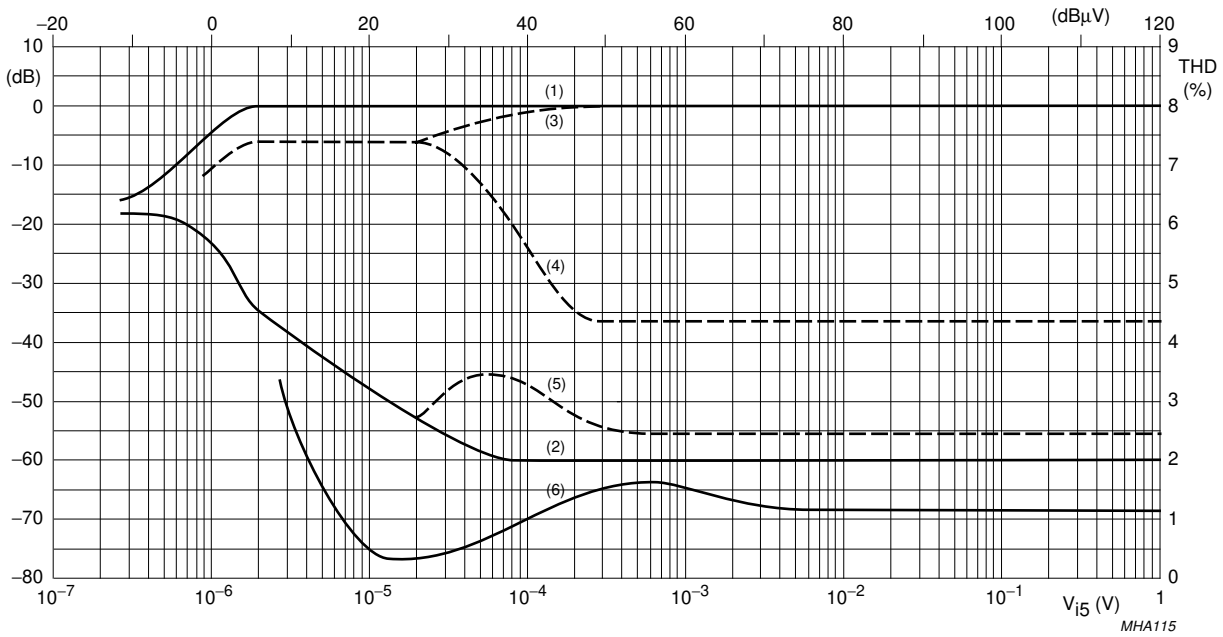


- (1) Audio signal.
- (2) Noise.
- (3) Harmonic distortion.

Fig.6 AM mode.

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- (1) Mono signal.
- (2) Noise in mono mode.
- (3) Left channel with modulation left.
- (4) Right channel with modulation left.
- (5) Noise in stereo mode.
- (6) Harmonic distortion (measured with  $\Delta f = 75$  kHz).

Fig.7 FM mode.

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INTERNAL CIRCUITRY

Table 8 Equivalent pin circuits and pin voltages

PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
1	RIPPLE	2.1	2.1	<p>MBE821</p>
2	AM-RFI	0	0	<p>MBE822</p>
3	FM-RFO	0	0	<p>MHA105</p>
4	RFGND	0	0	
5	FMOSC	0	0	<p>MBE823</p>

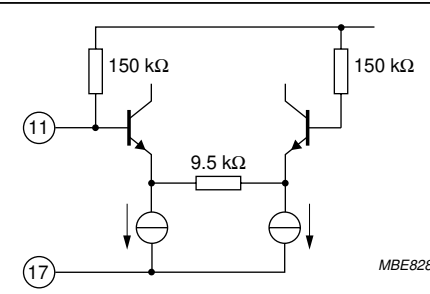
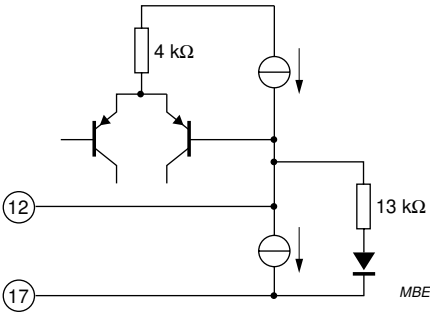
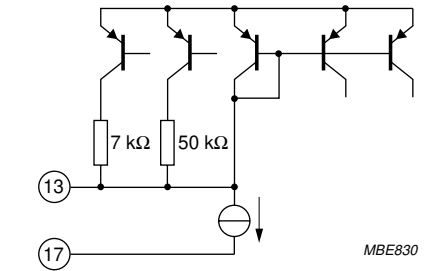
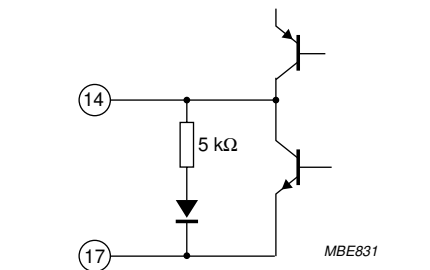
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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
6	AMOSC	0	0	
7	V <sub>CC1</sub>	3.0	3.0	
8	TUNE	-	-	
9	VCO	1.3	0.95	
10	AFO	0.6	0.7	

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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
11	MPXI	1.23	1.23	 <p>MBE828</p>
12	LFI	0.1	0.8	 <p>MBE829</p>
13	MUTE	0.7	0.7	 <p>MBE830</p>
14	AFLO	0.65	0.65	 <p>MBE831</p>

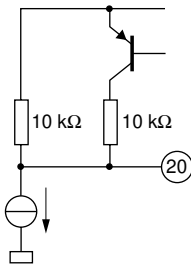
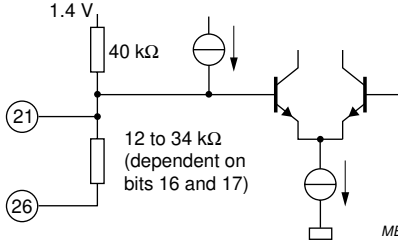
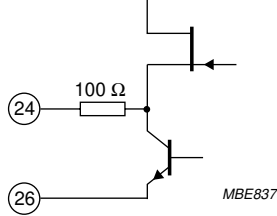
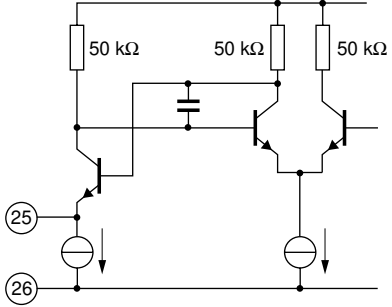
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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
15	AFRO	0.65	0.65	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit with a 5 kΩ resistor connected between pin 15 and a node above the transistor. A diode is connected between this node and pin 17. The circuit is labeled MBE832.</p>
16	PILFIL	0.95	0.95	<p>The diagram shows a complex transistor circuit with two 10 kΩ resistors and several current sources. Pin 16 is connected to a node in the circuit. The circuit is labeled MBE833.</p>
17	IFGND	0	0	
18	FMDEM	-	1.0	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit with a 180 Ω resistor connected to pin 18 and a 910 Ω resistor connected to a node in the circuit. The circuit is labeled MBE834.</p>
19	AFC <sub>(n)</sub>	-	-	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit with two 10 kΩ resistors. Pin 19 is connected to a node in the circuit. The circuit is labeled MHA106.</p>

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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
20	AFC <sub>(p)</sub>	-	-	 <p>MHA107</p>
21	FSI	-	-	 <p>MBE836</p>
22	V <sub>CC2</sub>	-	-	
23	V <sub>DDD</sub>	3.0	3.0	
24	MO/ST	-	-	 <p>MBE837</p>
25	XTAL	-	-	 <p>MBE838</p>
26	DGND	0	0	



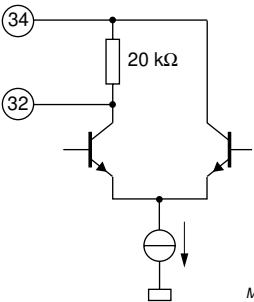
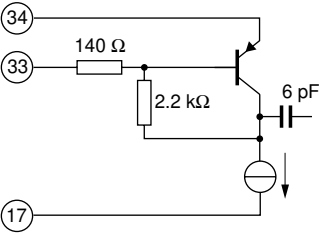
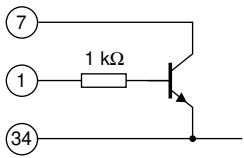
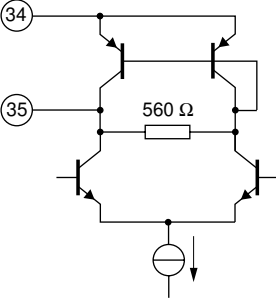
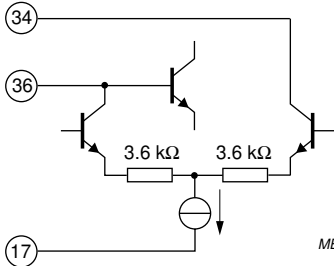
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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
27	BUS-CLOCK	-	-	
28	DATA	-	-	
29	WRITE-ENABLE	-	-	
30	P0	-	-	
31	P1	-	-	

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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
32	AFC	-	-	 <p style="text-align: right;">MBE842</p>
33	FM-IFI2	-	0.73	 <p style="text-align: right;">MBE843</p>
34	V <sub>STAB(B)</sub>	1.4	1.4	 <p style="text-align: right;">MBE844</p>
35	FM-IFO1	-	0.69	 <p style="text-align: right;">MBE845</p>
36	AM-IFI/O2	1.4	1.4	 <p style="text-align: right;">MBE846</p>