Ordering number: EN3577

Monolithic Linear IC

SANYO

No. 3577

LA1886M

AM/FM Tuner

OVERVIEW

The LA1886M is an AM/FM tuner designed for use in automotive and consumer stereo equipment. It incorporates all the major functional blocks of a complete, electronically-tuned AM/FM tuner into a single chip with performance comparable to, or better than, existing tuner ICs.

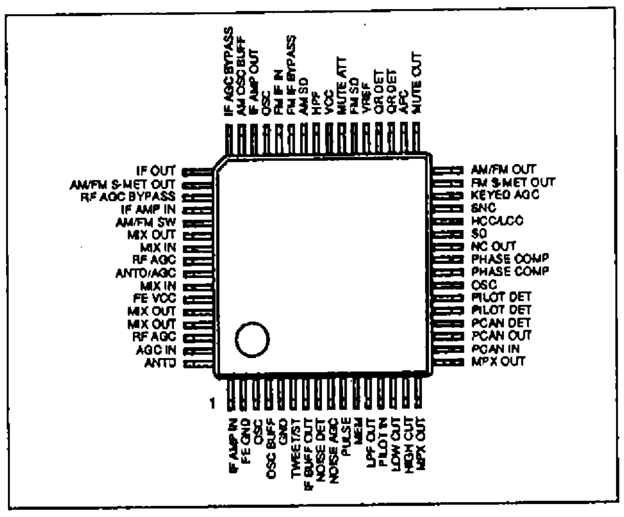
Each functional block in the LA1886M is an equivalent of another existing Sanyo IC. These comprise the LA1175 FM front-end, LA1145 FM IF stage, LA2110 noise canceler, LA3430 MPX stage and LA1137 AM tuner. Additional components control the AM and FM mode selection.

The LA1886M operates from a single-ended 7.5 to 9 V supply and is available in 64-pin QIPs.

FEATURES

- Complete AM/FM tuner integrated into a single chip
- FM front-end and FM IF stage isolation
- Low total harmonic distortion
- Excellent signal-to-noise ratio
- Second-harmonic beat noise prevention
- 31 dB channel separation in FM stereo mode
- 42 dB AM rejection in FM mode
- External component count reduced by up to 30%
- Single-ended 7.5 V to 9 V supply voltage
- 64-pin QIP

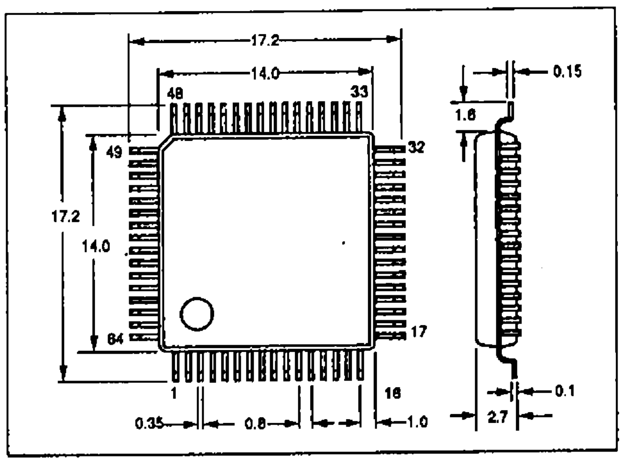
PINOUT



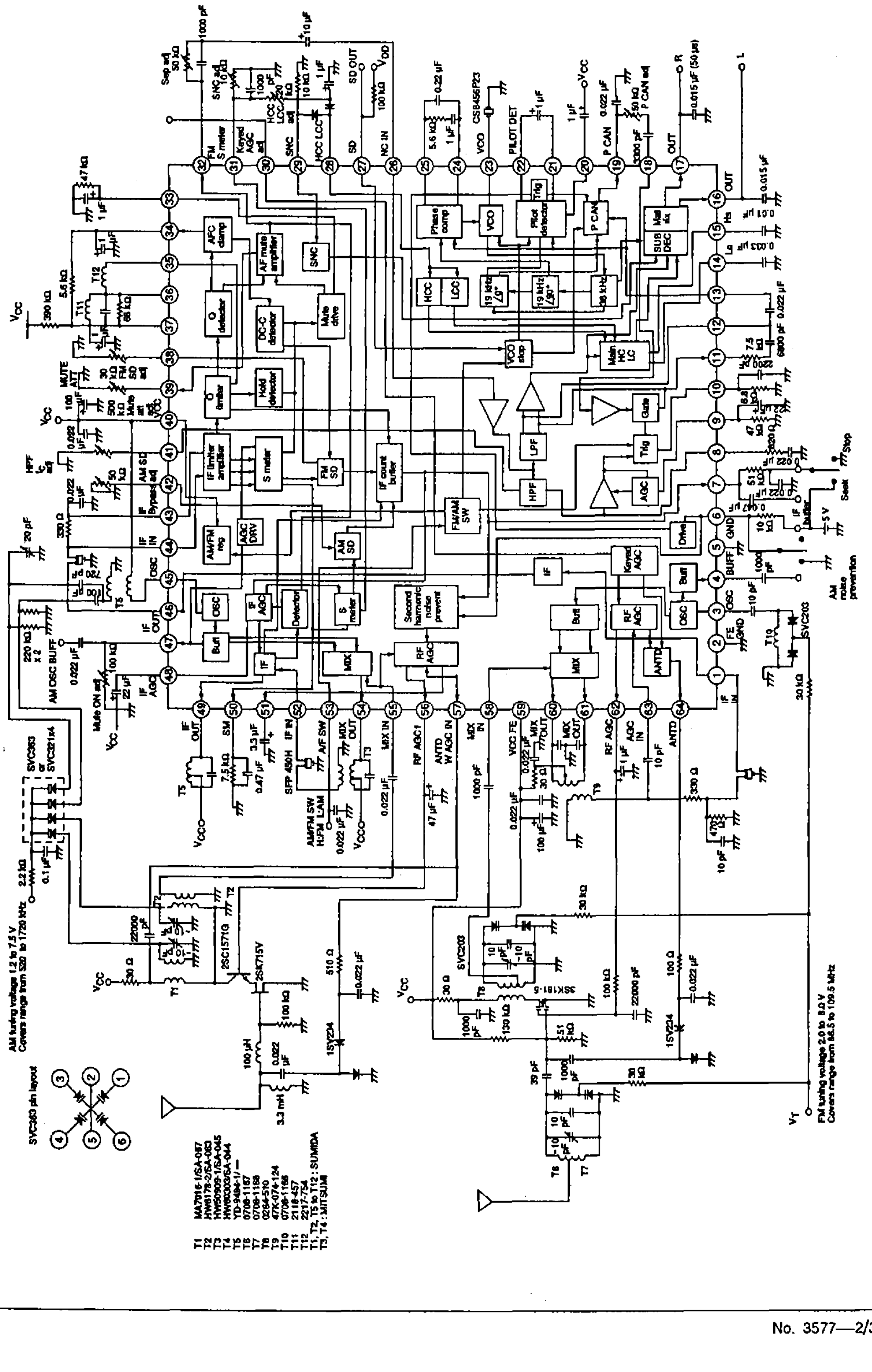
PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

Unit: mm

QIP64E-3159

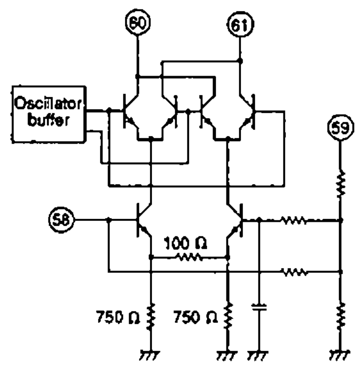
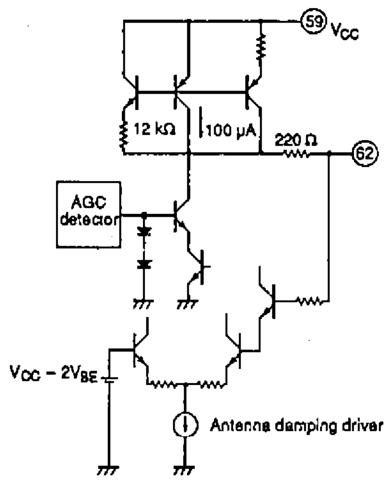
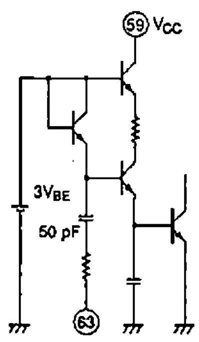


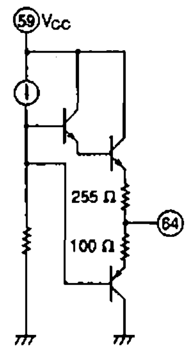
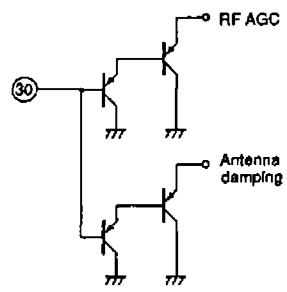
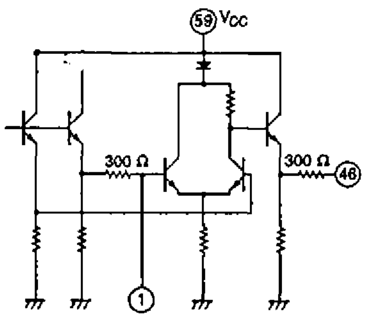
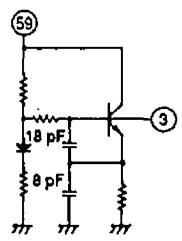
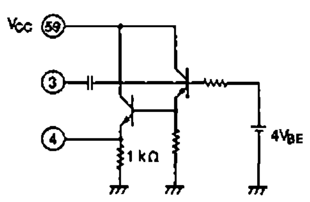
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



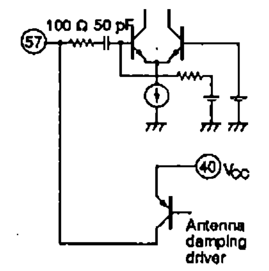
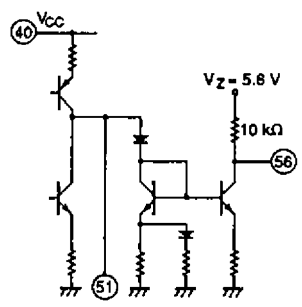
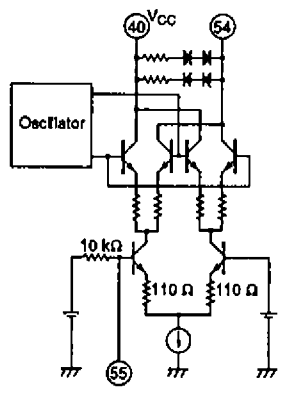
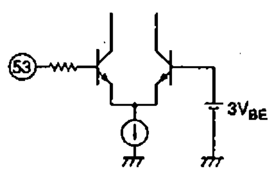
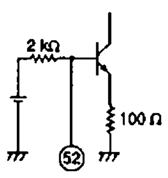
PIN DESCRIPTION

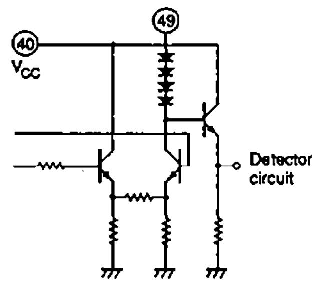
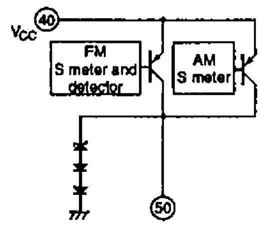
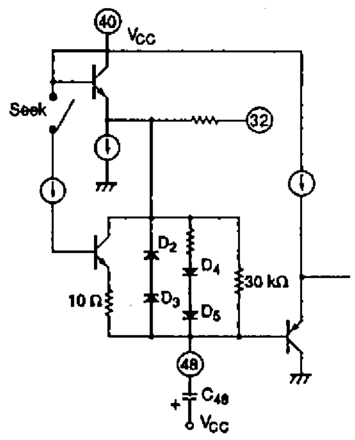
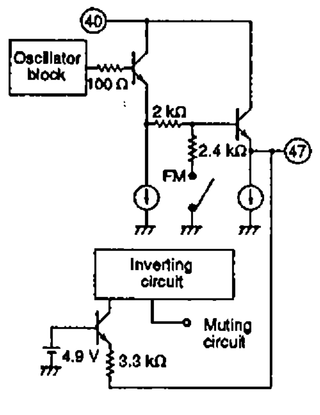
FM Front-end

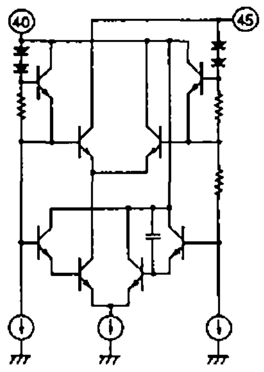
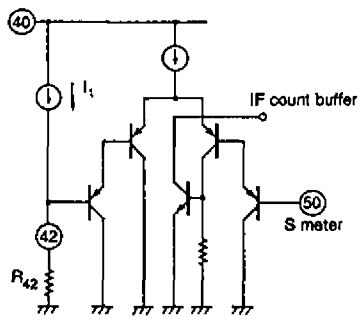
Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
58	MIX IN		Mixer input
59	FE VCC		Front-end supply voltage
60,61	MIX OUT		Mixer outputs
62	RF AGC		RF automatic gain control
63	AGC IN		Wideband automatic-gain-control input. Coupling capacitor is on-chip.

Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
64	ANTD		Antenna damping driver output
30	KEYED AGC		Keyed automatic gain control
1	IF AMP IN		IF amplifier input. $R_{IN} \cong 330\ \Omega$
46	IF AMP OUT		IF amplifier output. $R_{IN} \cong 330\ \Omega$
3	OSC		Oscillator (Colpitts)
4	OSC BUFF		Oscillator buffer
2	FE GND		Front-end supply ground

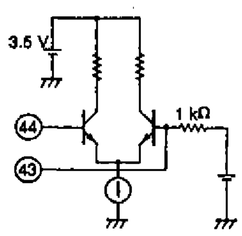
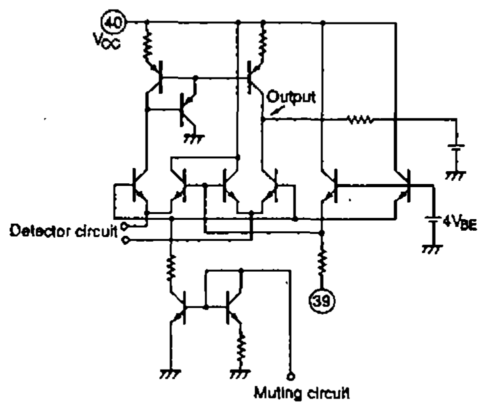
AM Tuner

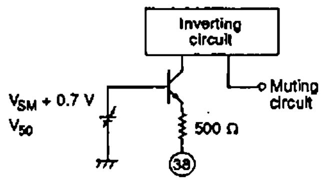
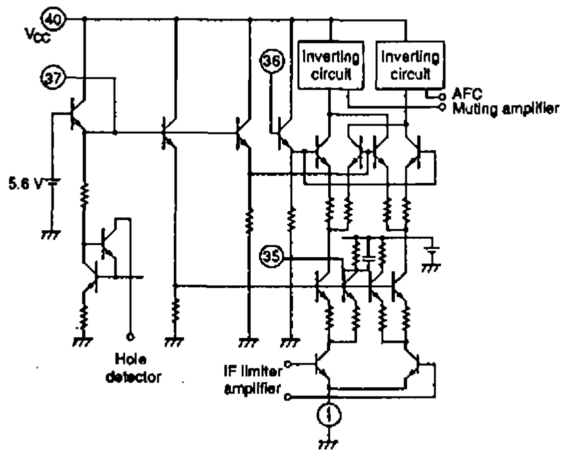
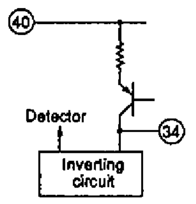
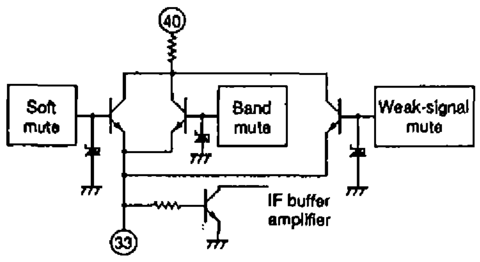
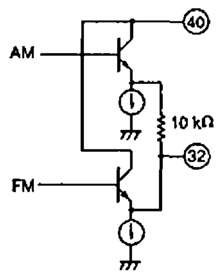
Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
57	ANTD/AGC		Antenna damping driver and wideband automatic-gain-control input
56	RF AGC		RF automatic-gain-control drive output
51	RF AGC BYPASS		RF automatic-gain-control bypass output
55	MIX IN		Mixer input
54	MIX OUT		Mixer output
53	AM/FM SW		AM/FM switch
52	IF AMP IN		IF amplifier input. R_{IN} = 2 kΩ

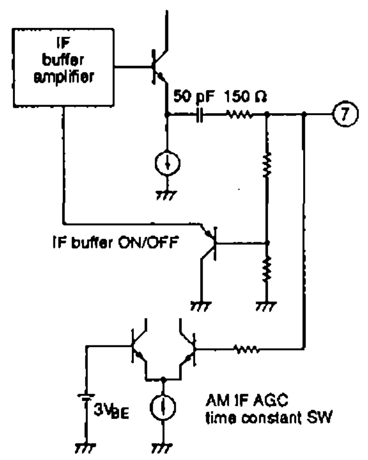
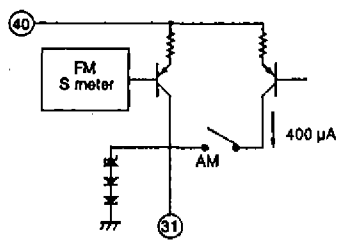
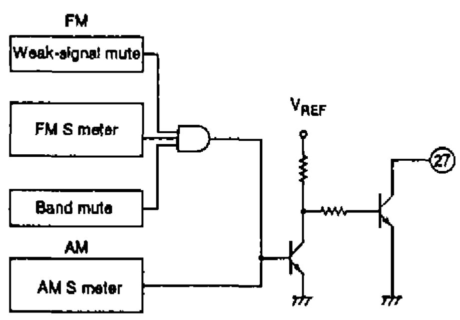
Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
49	IF OUT		IF stage output
50	AM/FM S-MET OUT		AM/FM S-meter current drive output
48	IF AGC BYPASS		IF automatic-gain-control bypass
47	AM OSC BUFF		AM oscillator buffer and FM muting ON level adjustment

Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
45	OSC		Automatic-level-controlled oscillator
42	AM SD		AM signal detector output adjustment

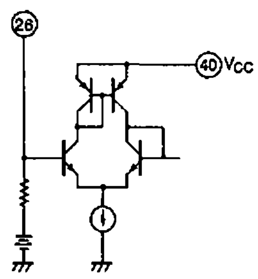
FM IF Stage

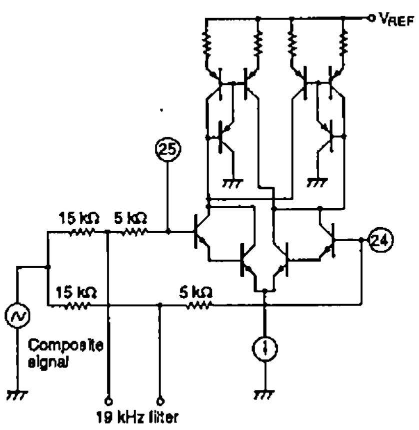
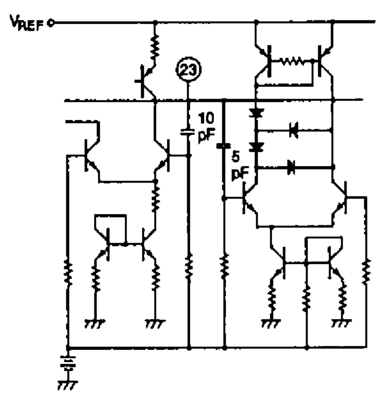
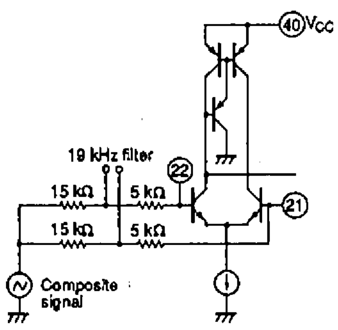
Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
44	FM IF IN		FM IF limiter input
43	FM IF BYPASS		FM IF limiter bypass input
39	MUTE ATT		Muting attenuation adjustment

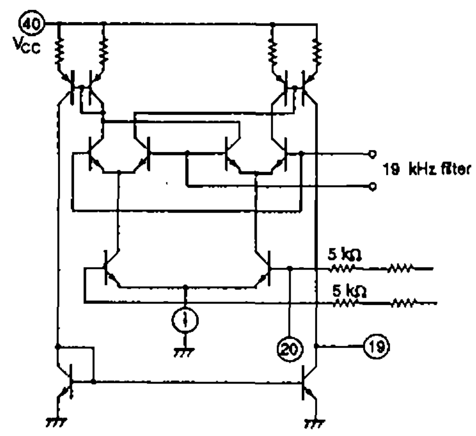
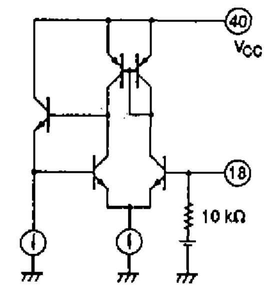
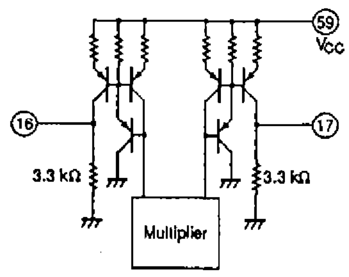
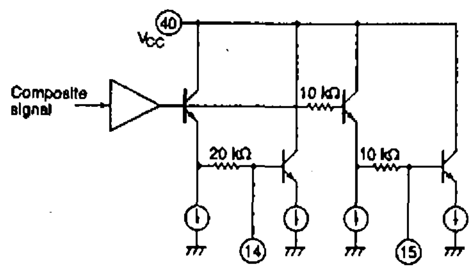
Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
38	FM SD		FM signal detector output adjustment
35,36	QR DET		QR detector inputs
37	VREF		Reference voltage input
34	AFC		Automatic frequency control
33	MUTE OUT		Muting output
32	AM/FM OUT		AM/FM audio frequency output. R_O(AM) = 10 kΩ and R_O(FM) = 50 Ω

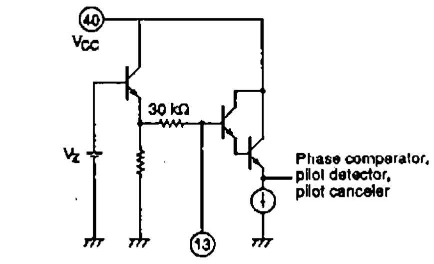
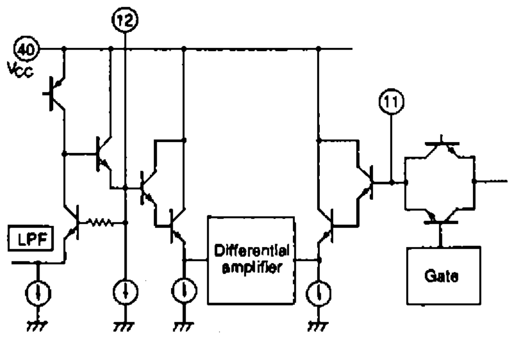
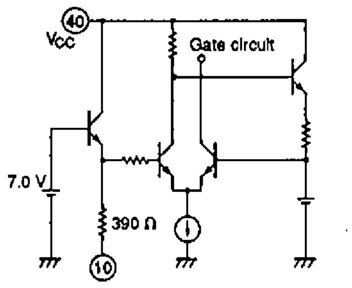
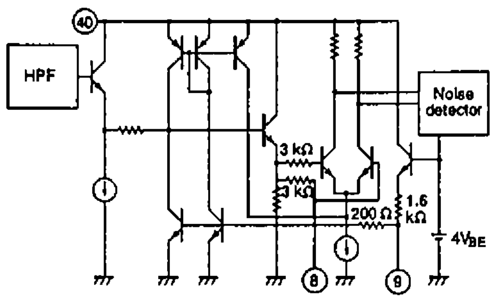
<table>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Name</th><th>Equivalent circuit</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>IF BUFF OUT</td><td>
</td><td>IF buffer output and muting signal input. Output impedance is capacitive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>FM S-MET OUT</td><td>
</td><td>FM S-meter output. $I_O(AM)$ = 1 mA and $I_O(FM)$ = I_{50}</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>SD</td><td>
</td><td>Signal detector</td></tr>
</table>

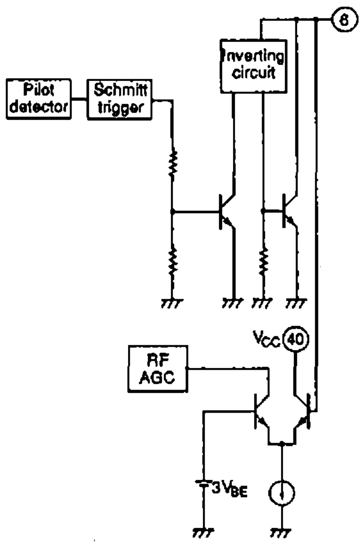
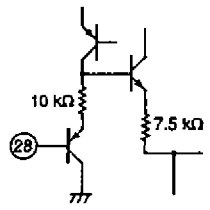
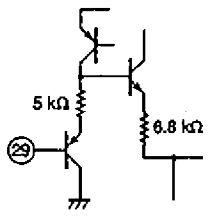
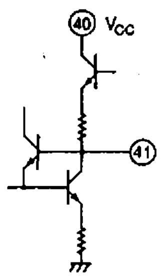
Noise Cancelation and Multiplex Filter Stage

<table>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Name</th><th>Equivalent circuit</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>NC OUT</td><td>
</td><td>Noise canceler output. R_{IN} = 21 kΩ</td></tr>
</table>

Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
24,25	PHASE COMP		Phase comparator inputs. R_{IN} = 20 kΩ
23	OSC		Oscillator
21,22	PILOT DET		Pilot detector inputs

Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
19	PCAN OUT		Pilot canceler output
20	PCAN DET		Pilot canceler detector
18	PCAN IN		Pilot canceler signal input
16,17	MPX OUT		Multiplex filter outputs. On-chip load resistance. R_0 = 3.3 kΩ
14	LOW CUT		Low-frequency cutoff capacitor connection
15	HIGH CUT		High-frequency cutoff capacitor connection

Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
13	PILOT IN		Phase-locked-loop pilot signal input
11	MEM		Memory circuit
12	LPF OUT		Low-pass filter output
10	PULSE		Gate time pulsewidth adjustment
9	NOISE AGC		Noise automatic gain control
8	NOISE DET		Noise detector sensitivity adjust-ment

Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
6	TWEET/ST		FM stereo/mono indicator output and AM second-harmonic beat noise prevention control
28	HCC/LCC		High-cut/low-cut control
29	SNC		Stereo-noise-control input
41	HPF		High-pass filter cutoff frequency adjustment

Supply Voltage

Number	Name	Equivalent circuit	Description
40	VCC		Supply voltage
5	GND		Supply ground

SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC} max	9.5	V
Power dissipation	P_d max	950	mW
Operating temperature range	T_{opr}	–30 to 85	deg. C
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	–40 to 150	deg. C

Recommended Operating Conditions

T_a = 25 deg. C

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	8.5	V
Standby supply voltage	V_{ST}	5	V
Supply voltage range	V_{CC} op	7.5 to 9.0	V

Electrical Characteristics

FM RF stage

V_{CC} = 8.5 V, T_a = 25 deg. C unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Quiescent current	$I_{CCO\text{-}FM}$	No input	54	77	95	mA
Detector output voltage	$V_{O\text{-}FM}$	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, 1 kHz, 100% modulation	190	290	380	mV
Channel balance	C_B	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, 1 kHz, 100% modulation	–1.0	0	1.0	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD_{FM}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, 1 kHz, 100% modulation	–	0.6	1.2	%
Signal-to-noise ratio	S/N_{FM}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, 1 kHz, 100% modulation	63	70	–	dB
AM rejection ratio	AMR	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, 1 kHz, f_m = 1 kHz, 30% AM modulation	32	42	–	dB
Muting attenuation	ATT	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, 1 kHz, V_{33} = 0 to 2 V	6	11	16	dB
		98 MHz, 100 dBμ, 1 kHz, V_{33} = 0 to 4 V	20	25	30	dB
Oscillator buffer output voltage	$V_{OSC\ BUFF\text{-}FM}$	No input, f_{OSC} = 108.7 MHz	140	220	300	mV
Channel separation	Sep	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L = 90%, pilot = 10%	23	31	–	dB
Stereo ON level	ST_{ON}	Pilot modulation for V_6 < 1.5 V	1.5	2.2	4.0	%
Stereo OFF level	ST_{OFF}	Pilot modulation for V_6 > 3.5 V	0.6	1.1	–	%
Main channel total harmonic distortion	THD_{Main}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L + R = 90%, pilot = 10%	–	0.7	2.0	%

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Pilot subcarrier cancellation	P_{CAN}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L + R = 90%, pilot = 10%	6.0	13.0	–	dB
Stereo-noise-control output voltage	V_{OSUB}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L – R = 90%, pilot = 10%, V_{31} = 0.1 V	–	–	5.0	mV
Stereo-noise-control output attenuation	ATT_{SNC}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L – R = 90%, pilot = 10%, V_{31} = 0.6 V	0.5	4.5	10.0	dB
Low-cut control output attenuation	ATT_{LCC}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L + R = 90%, pilot = 10%, f_m = 100 Hz, V_{28} = 0.6 V	0.3	2.5	4.8	dB
		98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L + R = 90%, pilot = 10%, f_m = 100 Hz, V_{28} = 0.1 V	3.5	6.5	9.0	dB
High-cut control output attenuation	ATT_{HCC}	98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L + R = 90%, pilot = 10%, f_m = 10 kHz, V_{28} = 0.6 V	0.5	4.0	8.0	dB
		98 MHz, 100 dBμ, L + R = 90%, pilot = 10%, f_m = 10 kHz, V_{28} = 0.1 V	17.0	20.0	23.0	dB

FM IF stage (10.7 MHz)

V_{CC} = 8.5 V, T_a = 25 deg. C unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Input limiting level	$V_{i\text{-}lim}$	100 dBμ input, IF input for –3 dB output	–	48	59	dBμ
Muting sensitivity	$V_{i\text{-}mute}$	IF input for V_{33} = 2 V	25	33	41	dBμ
SD sensitivity	SD_{sen}	IF input for IF count buffer ON	58	70	82	dBμ
		IF input for V_{27} > 3.5 V	58	70	82	dBμ
IF count buffer output voltage	$V_{IBBUFF\text{-}FM}$	100 dBμ, zero modulation	160	250	390	mV
S-meter output voltage	$V_{SM\text{-}FM}$	No input	0.0	0.2	0.5	V
		50 dBμ	1.0	1.9	2.7	V
		70 dBμ	1.9	3.4	5.2	V
		100 dBμ	3.3	5.2	6.9	V
Muting bandwidth	BW_{mute}	100 dBμ, V_{33} = 2 V	150	230	330	kHz

FM front-end mixer

V_{CC} = 8.5 V, T_a = 25 deg. C unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			min	typ	max	
RF AGC ON input level	$V_{i\text{-}AGC}$	Mixer input for V_{64} = 0.7 V	67	74	81	dBμ
Conversion gain	A_V	98 MHz mixer input, 70 dBμ, zero modulation	54.6	86.6	137.3	mV

AM RF stage

V_{CC} = 8.5 V, T_a = 25 deg. C unless otherwise noted

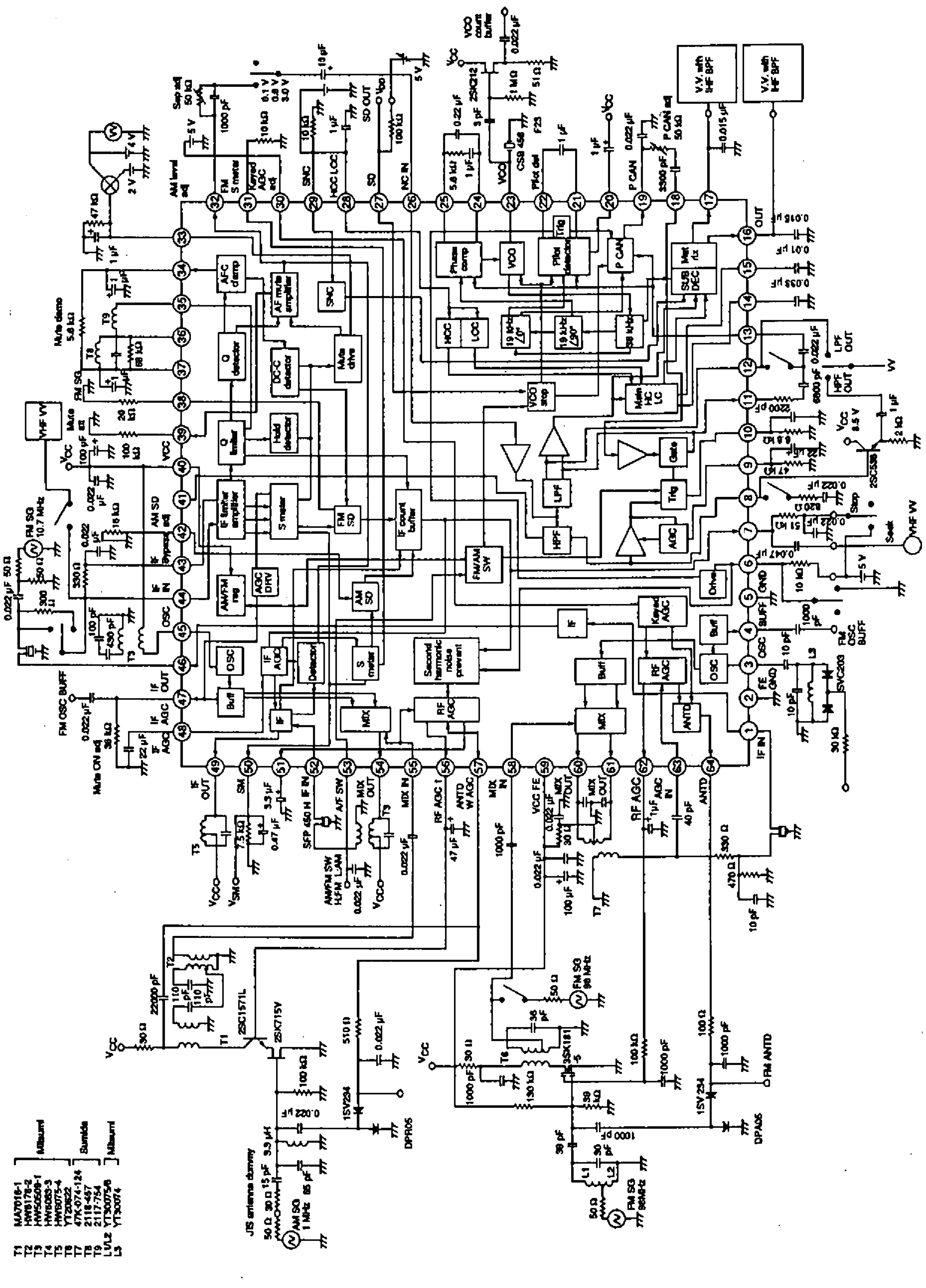
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Signal-to-noise ratio	S/N_{27}	27 dBμ input, f_m = 1 kHz, 30% modulation	16	20	–	dB
Detector output voltage	$V_{O\text{-}AM}$	74 dBμ, f_m = 1 kHz, 30% modulation	85	120	170	mV
Automatic-gain-control figure of merit	AGC	74 dBμ output reference, input pulse for 10 dB fall in the output	53	57	61	dB
Signal-to-noise ratio	S/N_{AM}	74 dBμ, f_m = 1 kHz, 30% modulation	45	50	–	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD_{AM}	74 dBμ, f_m = 1 kHz, 80% modulation	–	0.4	1.0	%
S-meter output voltage	$V_{SM\text{-}AM}$	No input	–	0	0.3	V
		100 dBμ	3.3	4.7	7.0	V
Oscillator buffer output voltage	$V_{OSCBUFF\text{-}AM}$	No input	310	370	–	mV
Wideband AGC sensitivity	$W\text{-}AGC_{sen}$	1.4 MHz input, V_{57} = 0.7 V	93	99	105	dBμ
SD sensitivity	$SD_{sen\text{-}AM}$	ANT input level for IF count buffer ON	23	30	37	dBμ
		ANT input level for V_{27} > 3.5 V	23	30	37	dBμ
Second-harmonic beat noise prevention sensitivity	$Tweet_{sen}$	N_6 = 0 V, AGC ON	50	56	62	dBμ
IF buffer output voltage	$V_{IFBUFF\text{-}AM}$	74 dBμ, zero modulation	200	260	–	mV

Noise cancelation

V_{CC} = 8.5 V, T_a = 25 deg. C unless otherwise noted

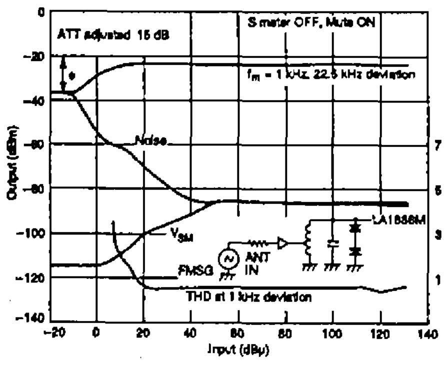
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Gate time	T_{GATE}	1 kHz, 1 μs, 100 mV_p pulsed input	15	25	35	μs
Noise sensitivity	S_N	1 kHz, 1 μs pulse for noise canceler ON	–	–	30	mV_p

Measurement circuit

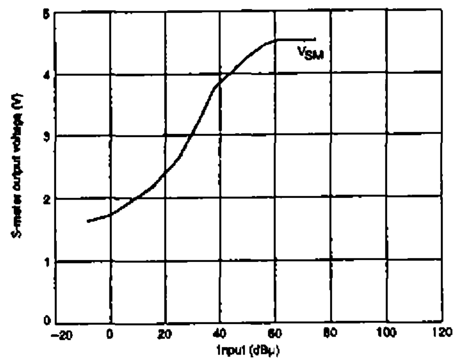


Typical Performance Characteristics

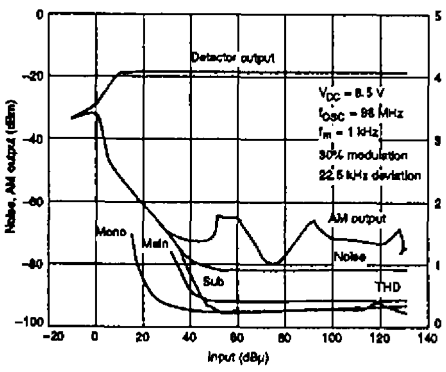
Overall characteristics (MPX OUT)



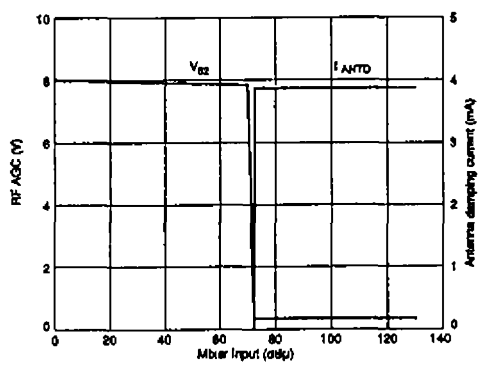
S-meter output vs. input voltage



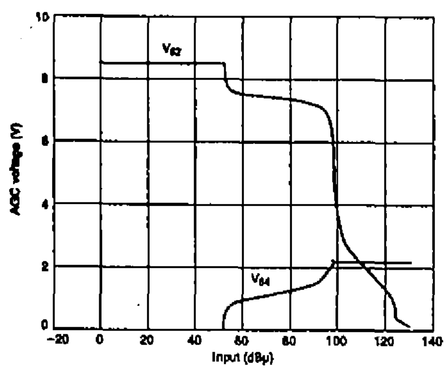
Overall characteristics (with 3SK181)



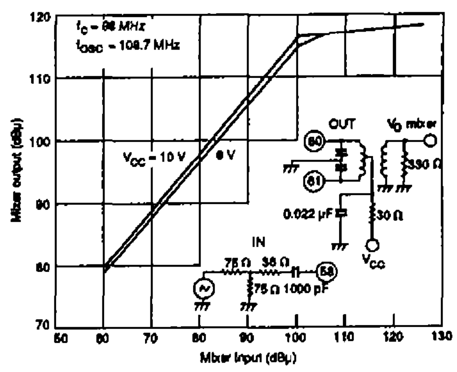
RF AGC and I_{ANTD} vs. mixer input



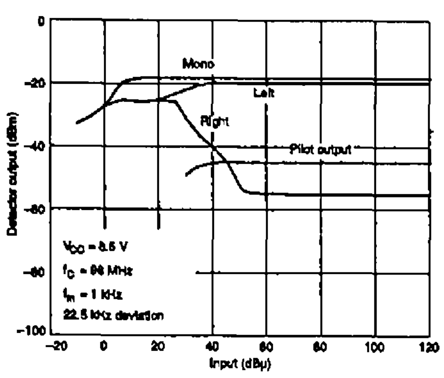
AGC voltage



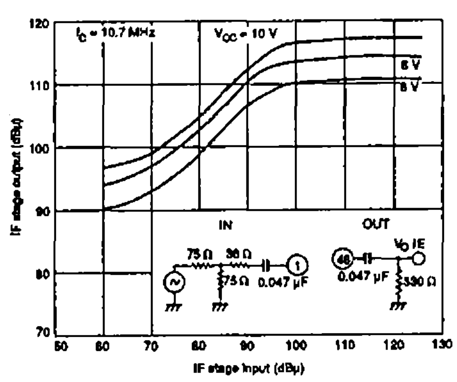
Mixer characteristics



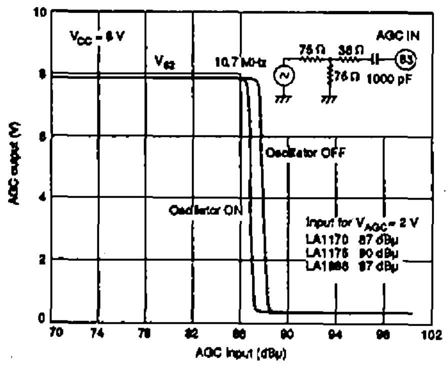
Overall characteristics (with 3SK181)



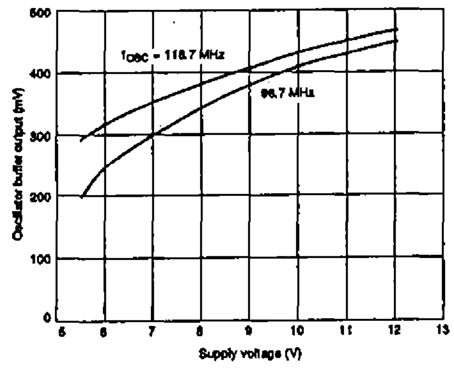
IF stage characteristics



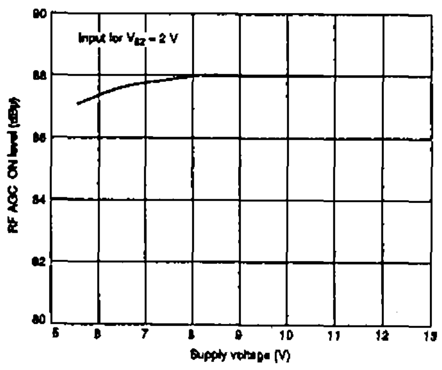
AGC characteristics



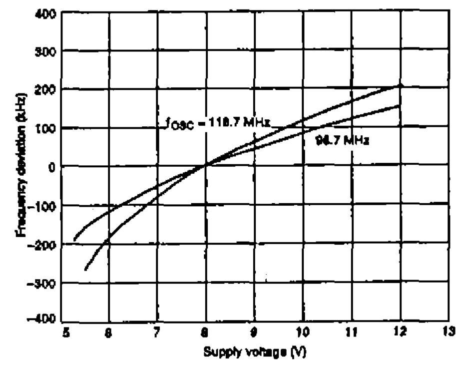
Oscillator buffer output vs. supply voltage



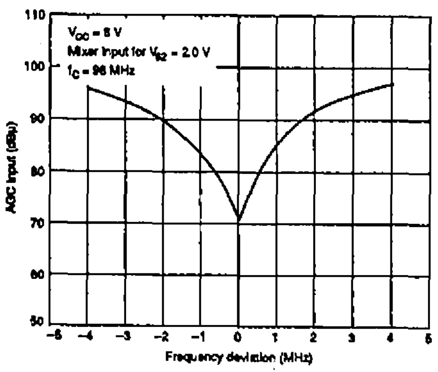
RF AGC ON level vs. supply voltage



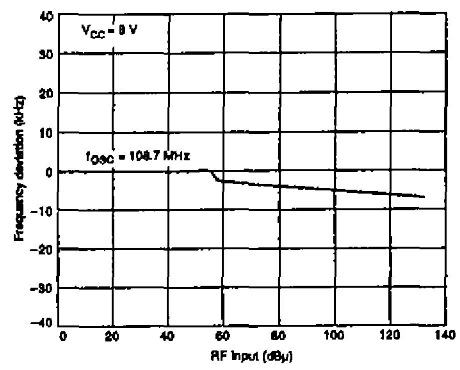
Frequency deviation vs. supply voltage



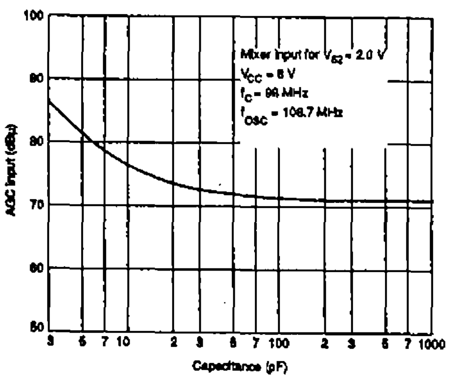
AGC input vs. frequency deviation



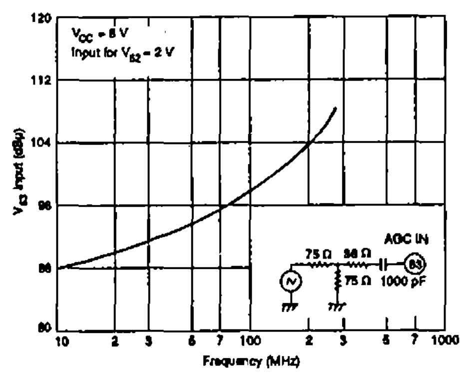
Oscillator frequency deviation vs. input



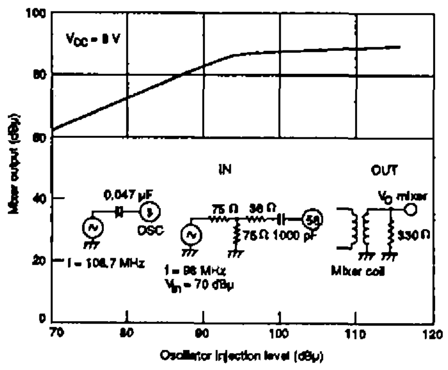
AGC input vs. capacitance



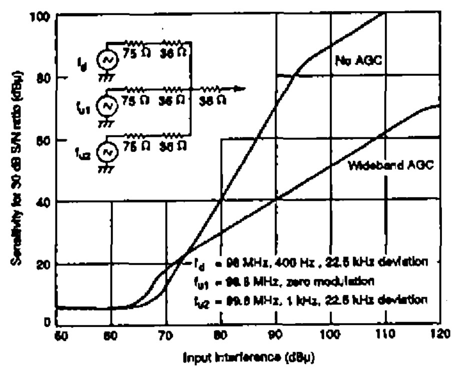
AGC frequency response



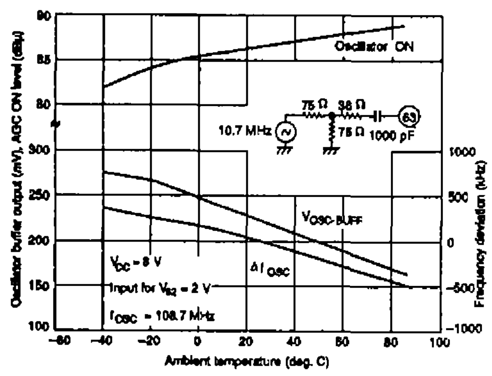
Mixer output vs. oscillator output



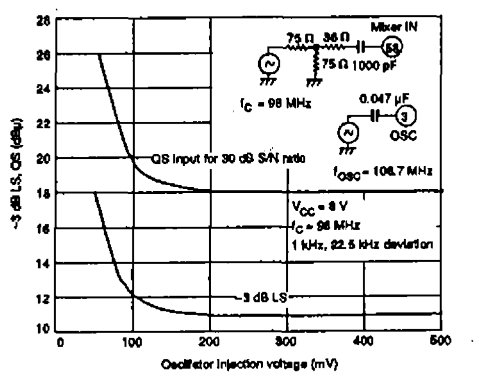
Three-signal characteristics



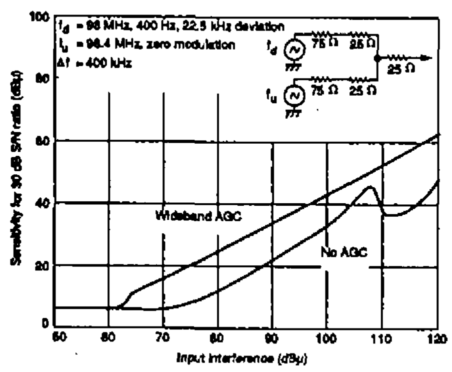
Temperature characteristics



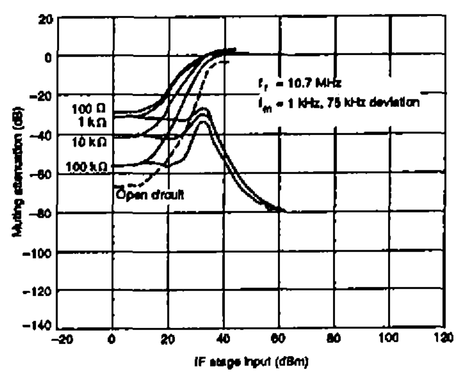
Oscillator output vs. –3 dB L.S. and QS



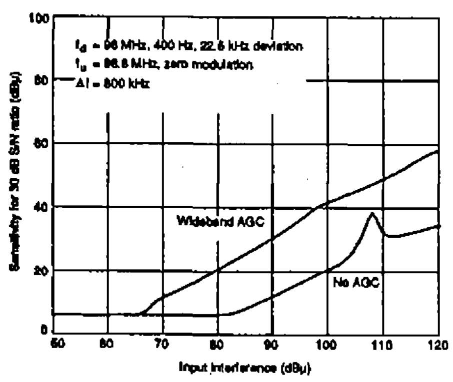
Two-signal characteristics (1)



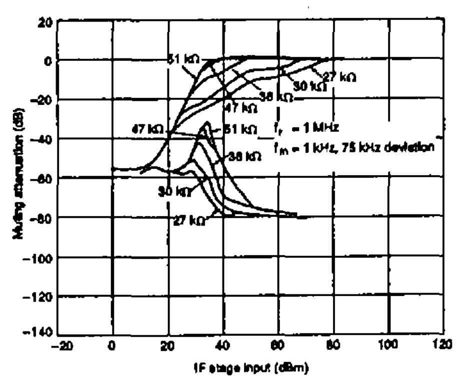
Muting attenuation vs. IF input



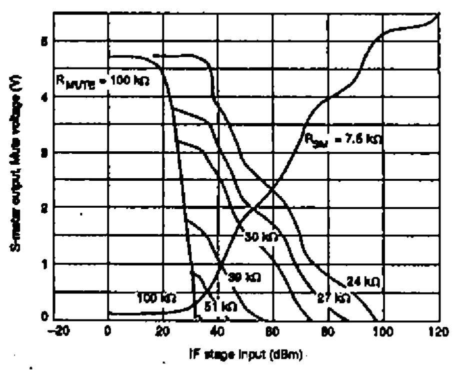
Two-signal characteristics (2)



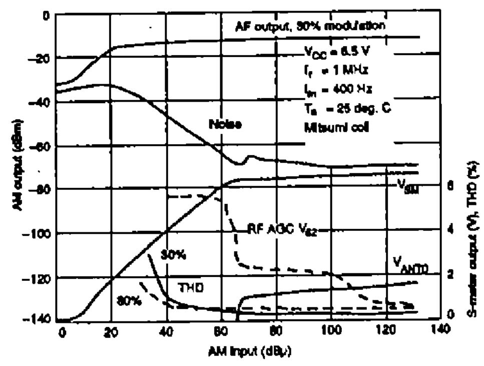
Mute ON level vs. IF input



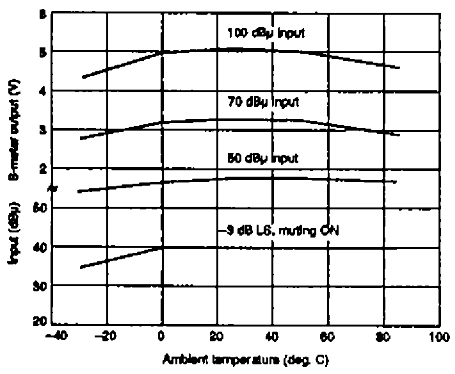
S-meter output and mute output vs. IF input



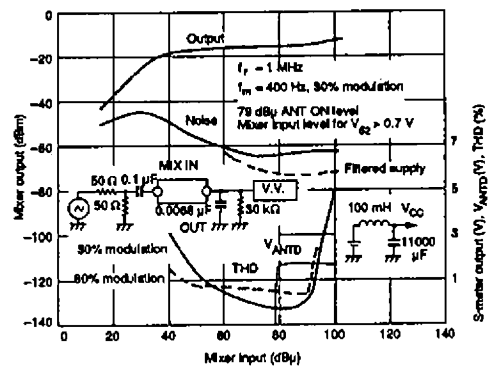
AM characteristics



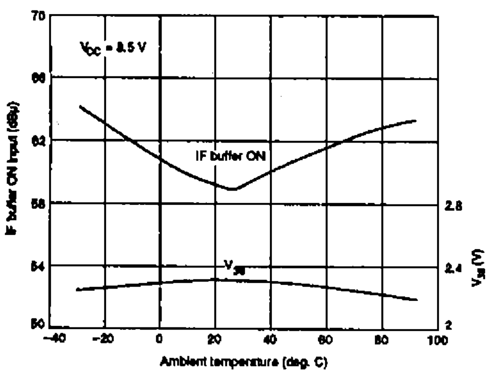
S-meter output and –3 dB L.S. vs. ambient temperature



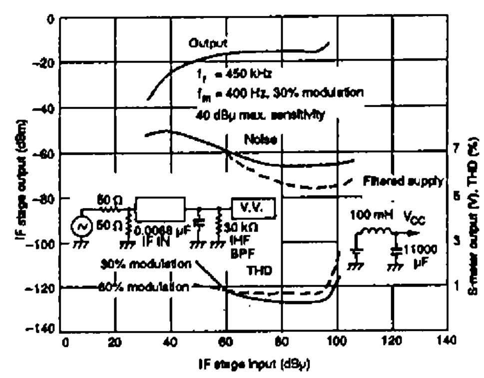
Mixer characteristics



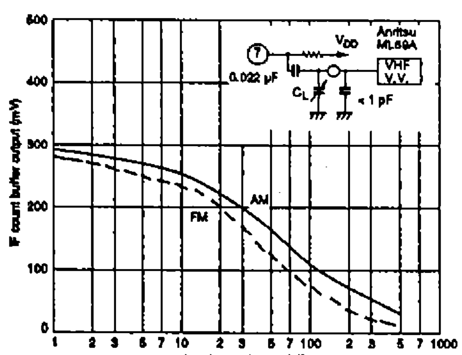
V₃₈ vs. ambient temperature



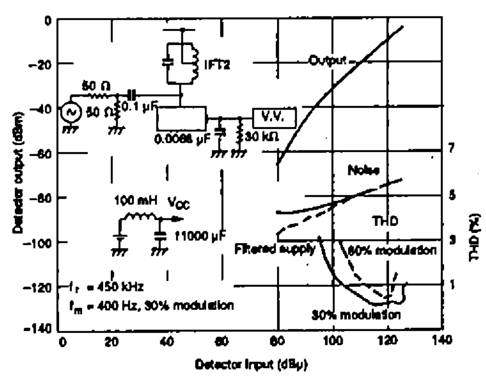
IF stage characteristics



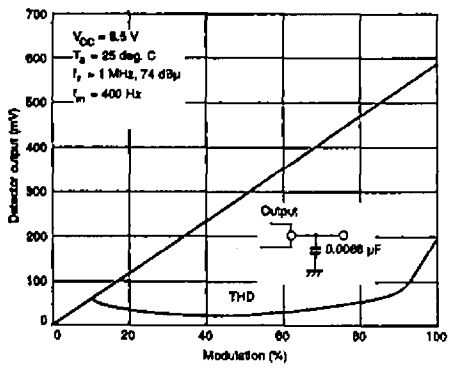
IF count buffer output vs. load capacitance



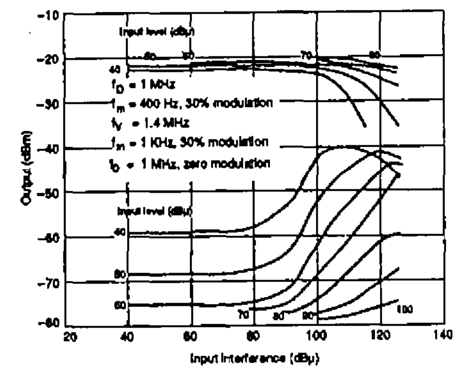
Detector characteristics



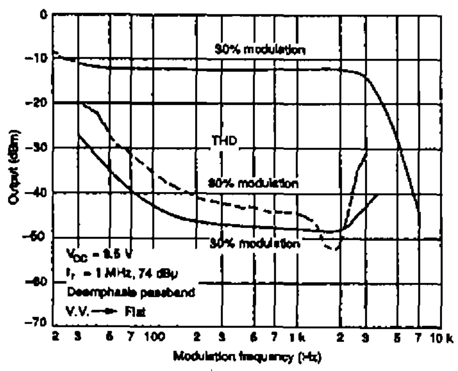
Detector output and THD vs. modulation



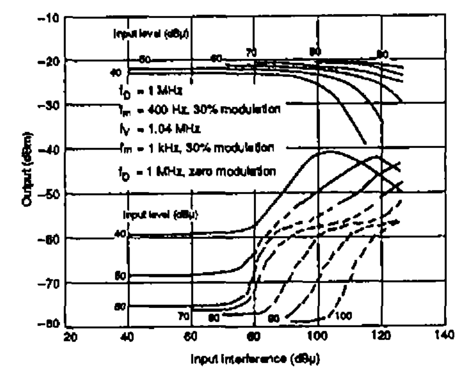
AM two-signal characteristics (1)



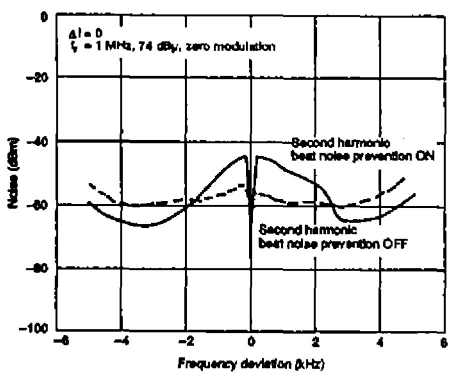
Fidelity characteristics



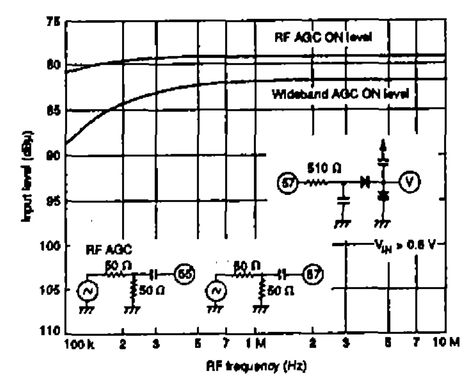
AM two-signal characteristics (2)



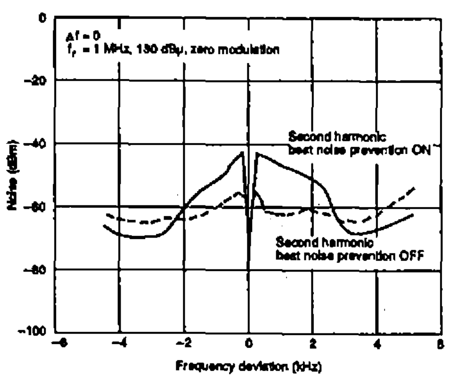
Second-harmonic beat noise prevention (1)



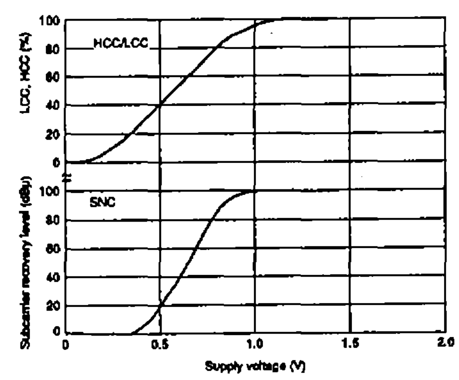
RF AGC frequency response



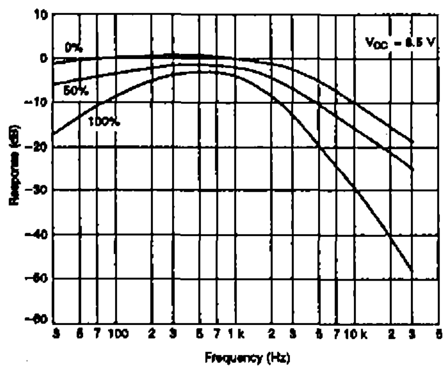
Second-harmonic beat noise prevention (2)



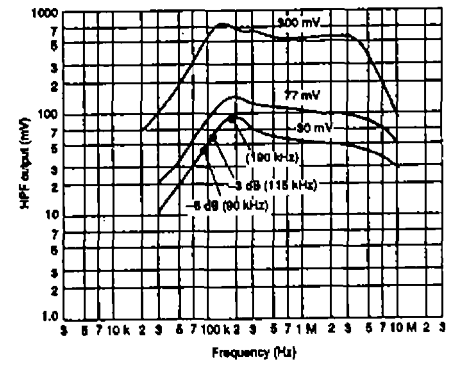
HCC/LCC and SNC characteristics



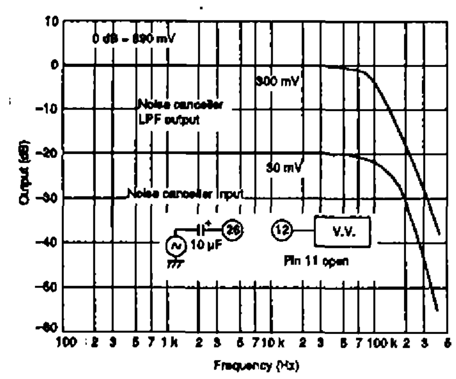
Low-pass filter frequency response (1)



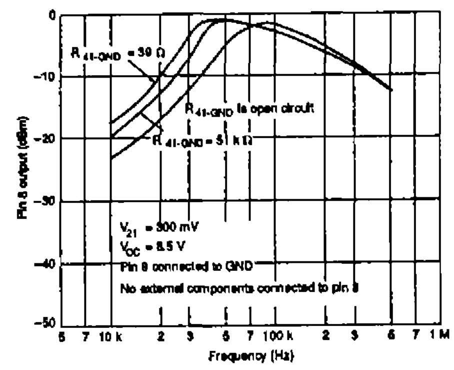
High-pass filter frequency response (stereo)



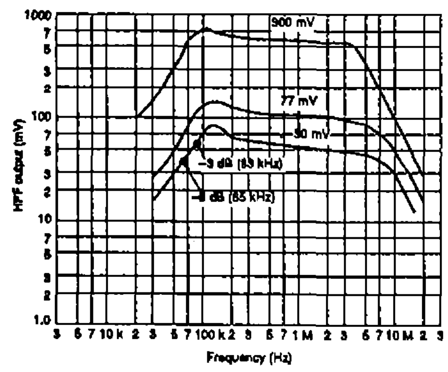
Low-pass filter frequency response (2)



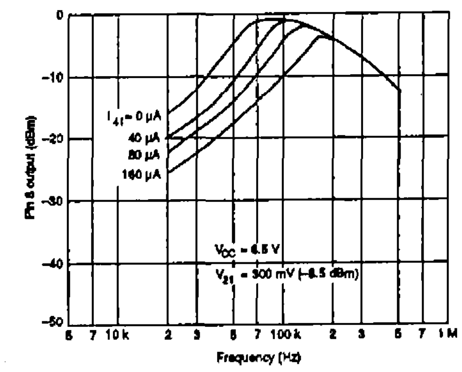
Pin 8 output vs. frequency (1)



High-pass filter frequency response (mono)



Pin 8 output vs. frequency (2)



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

FM Front-end

AGC

The FM front-end AGC comprises two circuits—the pin-diode antenna input limiter and the dual-gate FET gain controller, shown in figure 1. The AGC ON level, measured on pin 63, is determined by an external capacitor and is typically 20 mV.

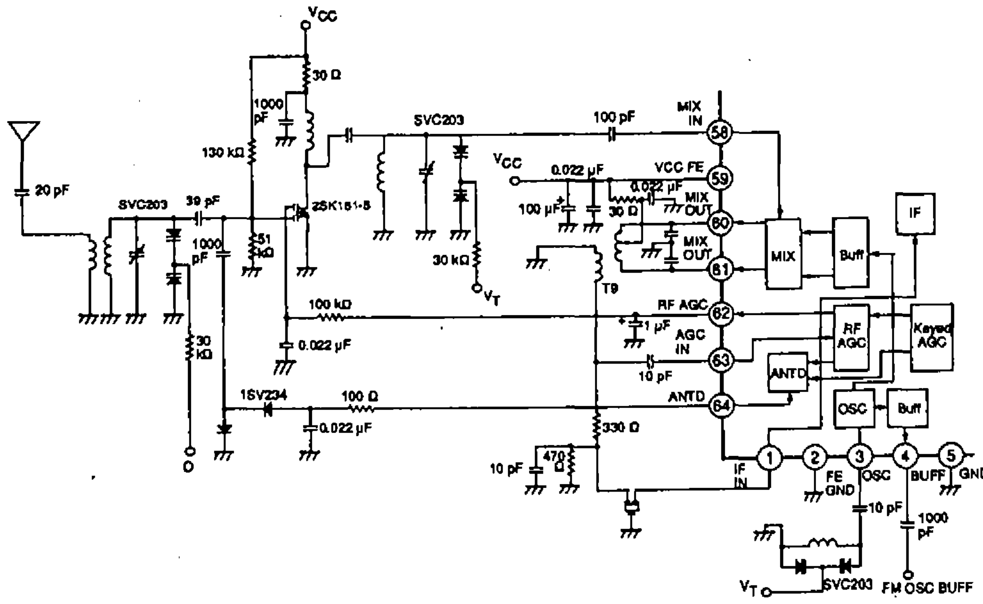


Figure 1. AGC stage

The pin-diode driver operates when the voltage on pin 62 is equal to or less than approximately (V_{CC} − 1) V. The impedance of the pin diode decreases as the current flowing through it increases. The voltage on the second gate of the FET also drops, decreasing the FET's transconductance, g_m. This attenuates the input signal by approximately 30 to 40 dB as shown in figure 2.

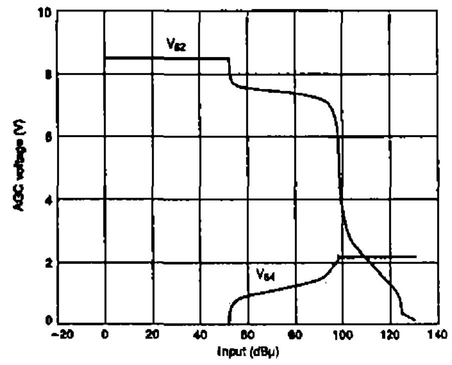


Figure 2. Input attenuation

The AGC input level is primarily determined by the mixer coil. A typical input level characteristic is shown in figure 3, and the AGC ON level frequency response, in figure 4.

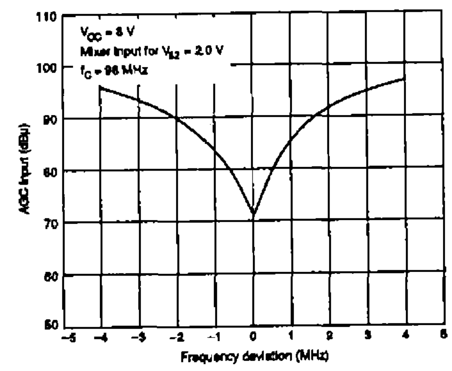


Figure 3. Input characteristic

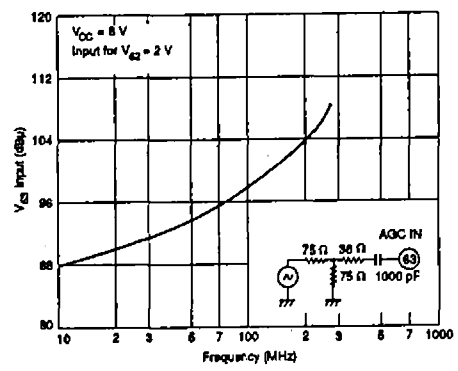


Figure 4. AGC frequency response

Note

The recommended FET is the 3SK181. Since this is an enhancement-mode MOSFET, full attenuation is achieved at a gate-source voltage of $V_{G2\text{-}S}$ = 0 V.

Oscillator

The oscillator is a Colpitts oscillator with an on-chip feedback network. The oscillator level is set by the padding capacitor and the Q of the components connected to the oscillator transistor base on pin 3. Mixer conversion and negative feedback is reliably achieved when the voltage on pin 3 is greater than 200 mV. Typical oscillator characteristics are shown in figure 5.

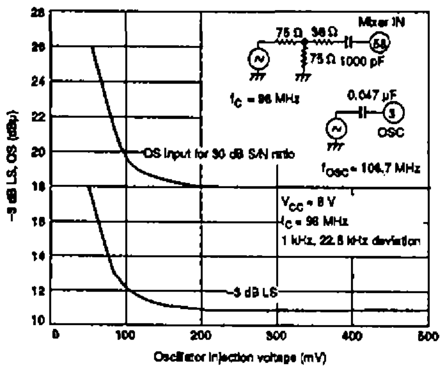


Figure 5. Mixer gain vs. oscillator output

The oscillator output is buffered by an emitter follower and output on pin 4. The external circuit shown in figure 6 can be used if there is insufficient output drive. Note that the collector current should be less than 5 mA.

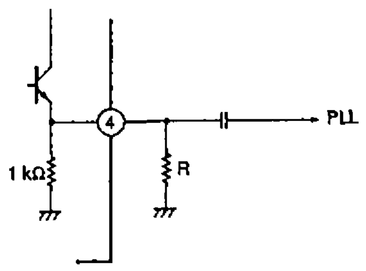


Figure 6. External circuit

FM IF Stage

The FM IF stage is shown in figure 7. The bypass capacitor connected to pin 43 improves weak-signal stability.

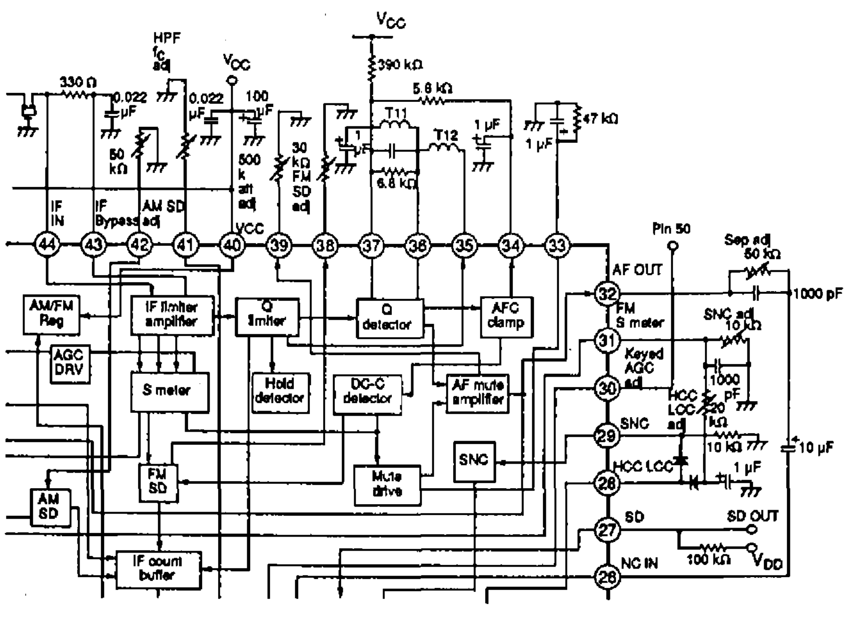


Figure 7. FM IF stage

IF count buffer

Station seek is selected when the voltage on pin 7 is V_{DD} (5 V), and then when pin 7 is grounded, station seek halts. The voltage on this pin can be controlled externally by a microprocessor.

The 10.7 MHz IF count signal is output on pin 7 when band muting and weak-signal detection are both OFF and the S-meter output voltage is greater than the voltage on pin 38. Otherwise, there is no output signal on pin 7. See figure 8. The signal detector output, pin 27, goes HIGH when the IF count buffer becomes active.

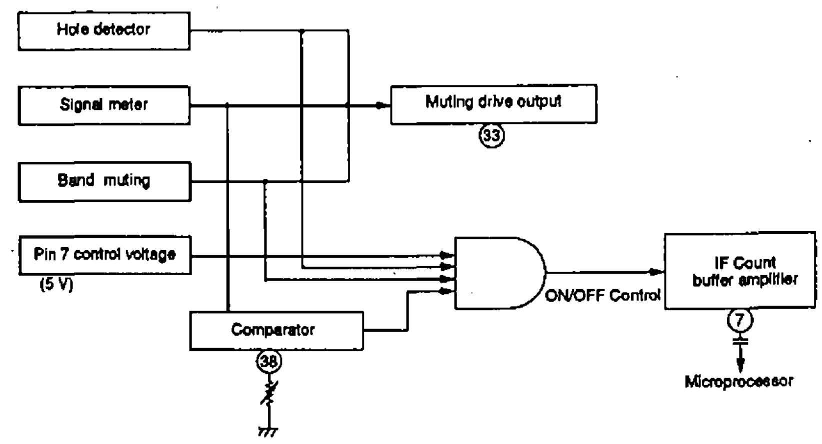


Figure 8. IF count buffer

Station seek overshoot

An excessive response time can delay the IF count buffer output causing station seek overshoot. This response time is dependent on the time constants of the circuits connected to the mute drive pin (pin 33), S-meter output (pin 50), FM signal detector adjustment pin (pin 38) and automatic frequency control pin (pin 34). The time constants for pins 33 and 34 are given in figures 9 and 10, respectively.

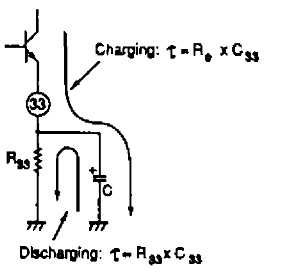


Figure 9. Mute drive time constant

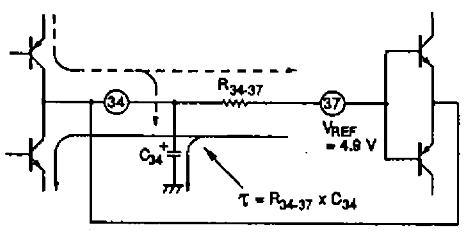


Figure 10. AFC input time constant

Soft muting characteristic

The soft muting attenuation and ON level are determined by variable resistors connected to pins 39 and 47. The general shape of the characteristics obtained by varying these resistors is shown in figure 11.

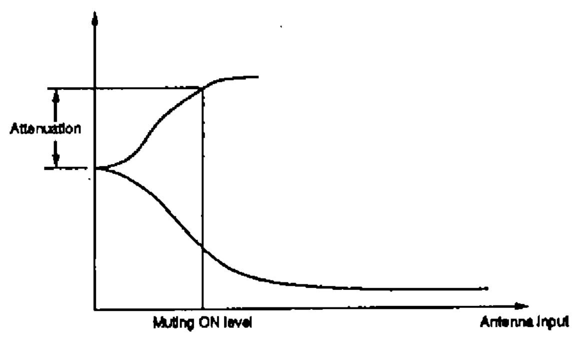


Figure 11. General shape of soft muting characteristic

The muting attenuation characteristics obtained by varying R_{39} while R_{47} = 51 kΩ are shown in figure 12.

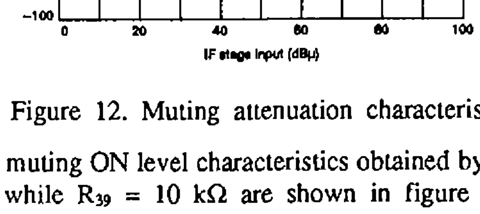


Figure 12. Muting attenuation characteristics

The muting ON level characteristics obtained by varying R_{47} while R_{39} = 10 kΩ are shown in figure 13.

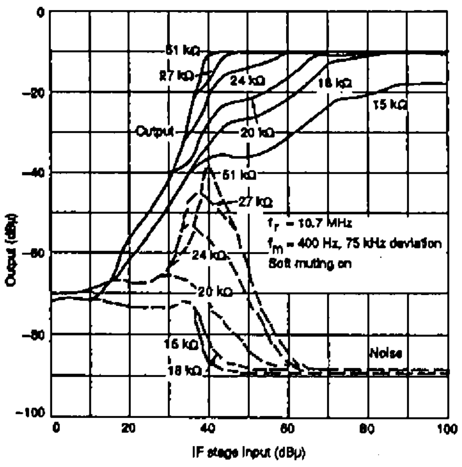


Figure 13. Muting ON level characteristics

The muting attenuation's resistor dependence is shown in figure 14.

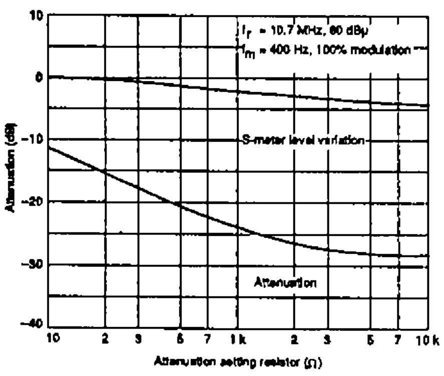


Figure 14. Muting attenuation's resistor dependence

AFC bandwidth

The AFC bandwidth is dependent on the load resistor between pins 34 and 37, $R_{34\text{-}37}$. This dependence is shown in figure 15.

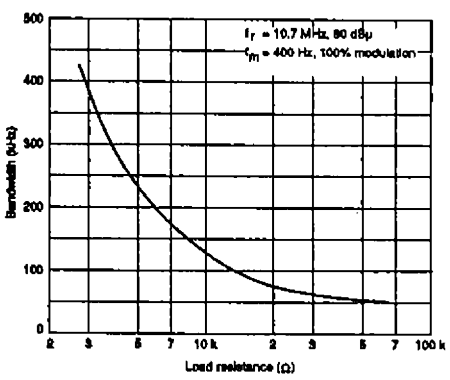


Figure 15. Bandwidth vs. load resistance

Stop sensitivity

The stop sensitivity is adjusted by varying the resistor connected to pin 38. See figure 16.

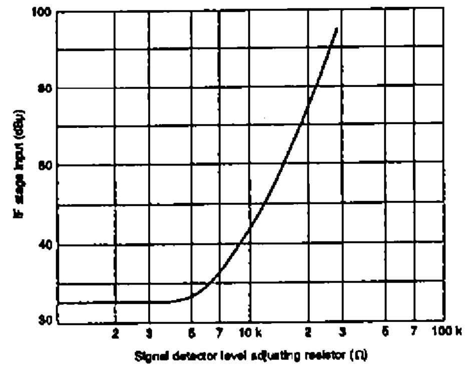


Figure 16. IF input vs. $R_{SD\ adj}$

The antenna input level required to activate the IF count buffer for varying IF count buffer ON level setting resistances is shown in figure 17.

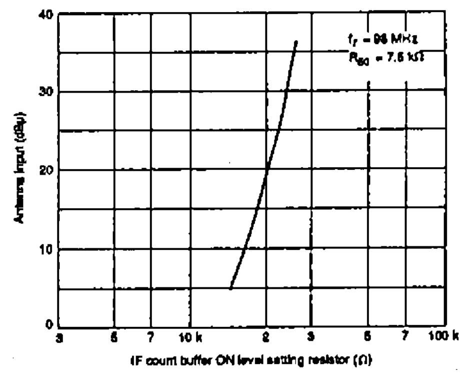


Figure 17. Antenna input vs. IF count buffer ON threshold resistance

Note

When testing the stop sensitivity, the IF count buffer output can become active if there are any feedback paths through measuring equipment to ground as shown in figure 18.

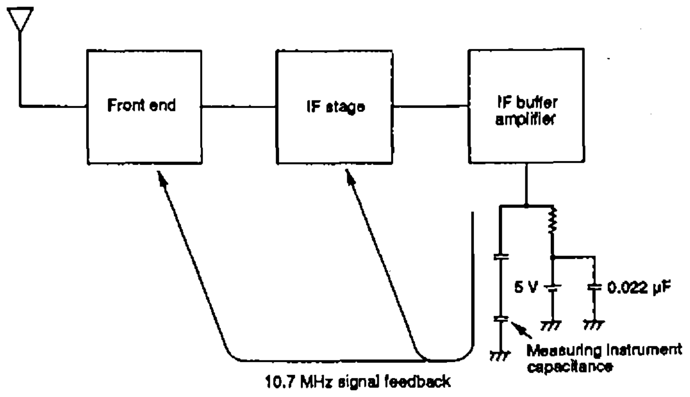


Figure 18. IF count feedback

S-meter output

The S-meter output (pin 50), whose equivalent circuit is shown in figure 19, is used in both AM and FM reception. It is switched internally for FM when pin 53 is HIGH (3.5 V or greater), and for AM when pin 53 is LOW (1.5 V or lower). In both AM and FM modes, the resistor connected to pin 50 determines the output voltage. The maximum output value is clamped to 7.0 V.

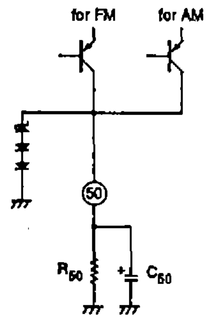


Figure 19. S-meter output

In FM mode, pin 50 is used to detect the field strength for station seek stop and the soft muting level. If any AC ripple voltage is present, the stability of these two functions is reduced.

FM IF stage and AM tuner output impedance

Pin 32 is both the FM IF output and the AM tuner output. The output mode is selected by the voltage applied to AM/FM SW, pin 53. If the voltage on pin 53 is LOW (1.5 V or less), AM is selected, and if HIGH (3.5 V or more), FM is selected. The equivalent output circuit is shown in figure 20.

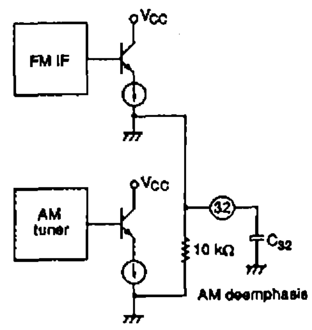


Figure 20. Equivalent output circuit

FM mono reception is selected when pin 6 is HIGH, and FM stereo, when pin 6 is LOW.

In FM stereo, subcarrier distortion is determined by the cutoff frequency, f_C, whose time constant is given by $r_E \times C_{32}$, where r_E is the FM IF stage output impedance and C_{32} is the AM deemphasis capacitor. In FM mono, C_{32} has no effect.

AM Tuner

AGC

The AM tuner RF AGC comprises two circuits—the mixer input level detector and the FET–input level detector.

The AM tuner stage and its typical characteristics are shown in figures 21 and 22, respectively.

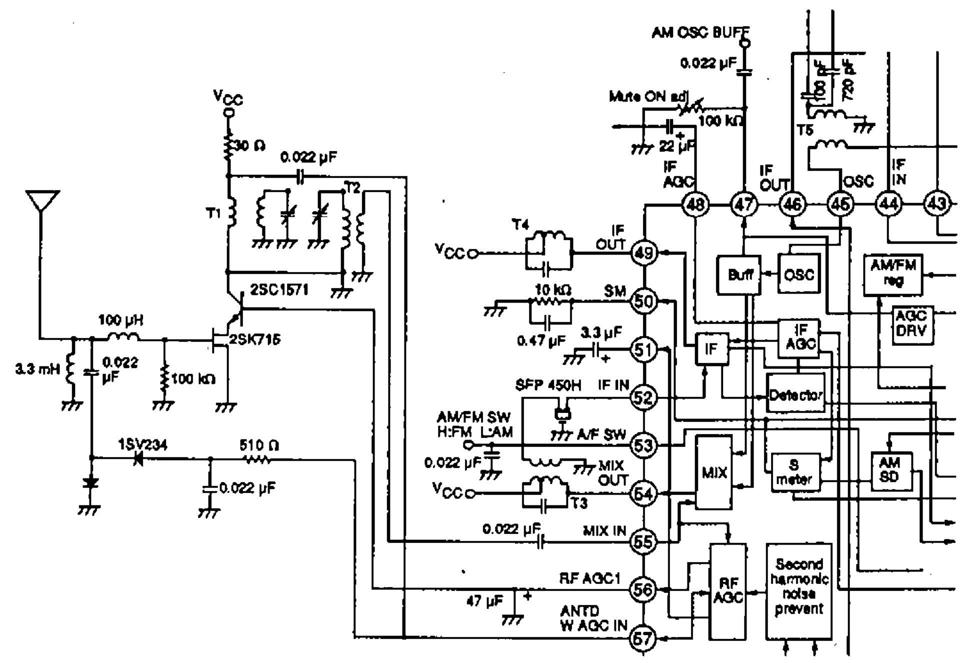


Figure 21. AGC stage

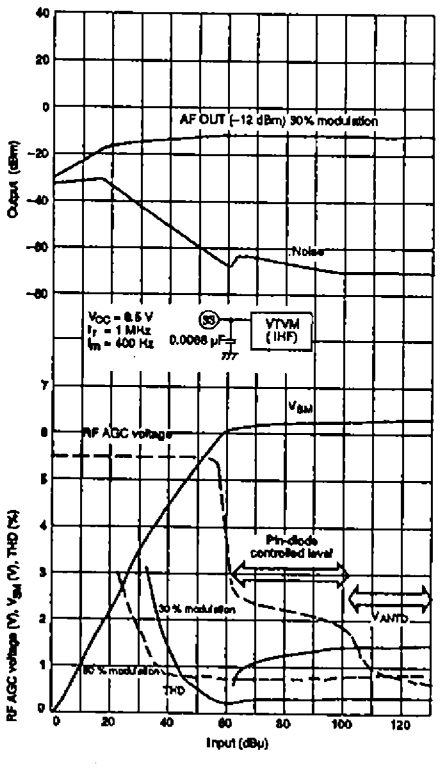


Figure 22. AM stage characteristics

The effect of both AGC circuits is shown in figure 23.

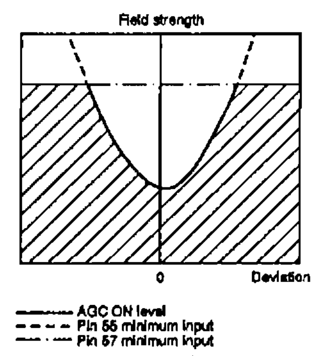


Figure 23. Wideband AGC and antenna input field strength

Mixer Input AGC ON level

This AGC circuit detects the signal level on pin 55 to maintain the mixer input dynamic range. Its ON level (the dashed line shown in figure 23) is set internally. It suppresses interference from adjacent stations within ±40 kHz in the RF band. The signal level is maintained within the shaded area shown in figure 23. The mixer input AGC ON level can be increased by approximately 10 dB.

Causes of second-harmonic beat noise

The 900 kHz RF input signal from the antenna is amplified by the FET RF amplifier and passes through the alignment circuit to the mixer. If this signal is large, the varactor diodes can cause second-harmonic distortion of 1800 kHz. The 900 and 1800 kHz components each produce an IF signal—(450 + α) kHz for the 900 kHz signal and (450 − α) kHz for the 1800 kHz signal. These two signals interact to produce a beat signal of 2α kHz.

The difference frequency beat characteristics for f_r = 900 kHz and the corresponding circuit are shown in figures 24 and 25, respectively. The minimum signal-to-noise ratio using the reference input signal is 30 dB.

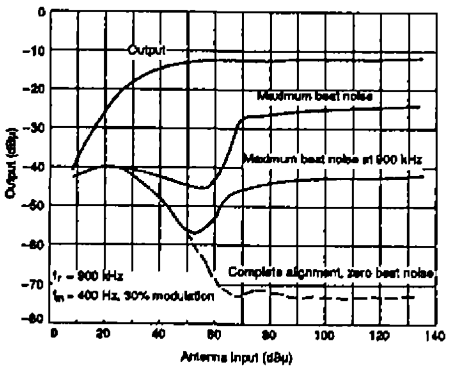


Figure 24. Causes of second-harmonic beat noise

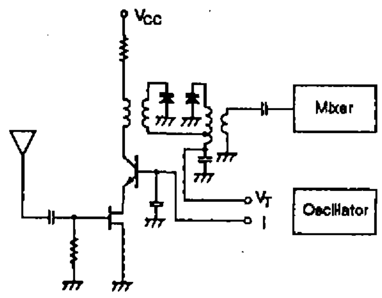


Figure 25. Second-harmonic beat noise generation

Beat noise suppression

The AGC ON level for f_r = 900 kHz is reduced to a level corresponding to a gain approximately 10 dB lower when pin 18 goes LOW to reduce the signal level to the varactor diodes. This improves the S/N ratio as shown in figure 26.

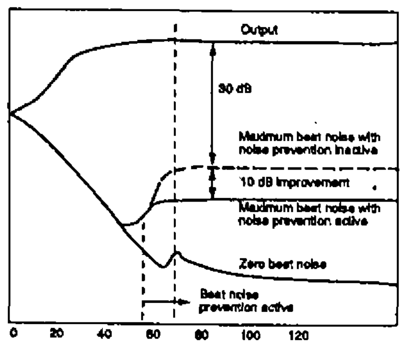


Figure 26. Beat noise suppression

The mixer input level detector AGC is activated when the signal on pin 55 is approximately 80 dBμ (10 mV). This AGC controls the input level by varying the FET drain-source voltage, V_{DS}. When the voltage on pin 55 reaches 10 mV, the DC voltage on pin 56 decreases. When the voltage on pin 56 decreases to 2.5 V, the pin-diode circuit maintains the antenna level at approximately 60 to 70 dBμ. The attenuation is approximately 30 to 40 dB. When the pin-diode impedance decreases to its minimum, the DC voltage on pin 56 begins to decrease again, decreasing the FET's drain-source voltage. This decreases the gain of the RF amplifier and stabilizes the mixer input level.

FET-input AGC circuit

This AGC circuit prevents distortion of the FET input signal when a strong RF signal is received. This is because the AGC frequency response of pin 57 is the same as that of the RF amplifier gate. The frequency response of the AGC circuit is shown in figure 27.

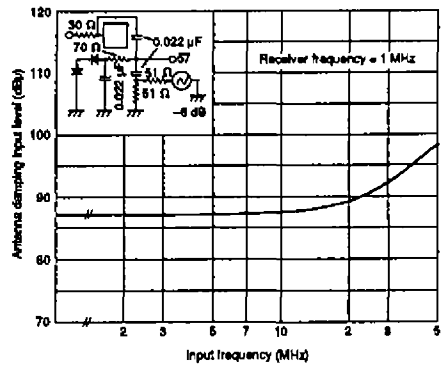


Figure 27. Detector AGC frequency response

The AGC ON level is determined by the AGC ON level adjustment resistor. The level is increased by decreasing the resistor. The level is decreased using the external circuit shown in figure 28.

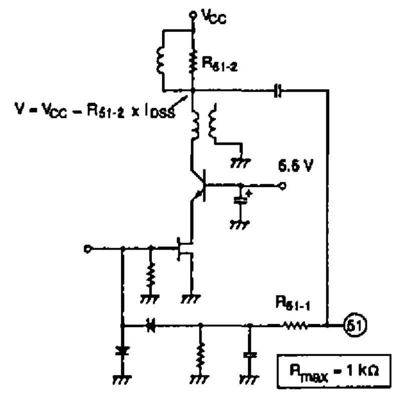


Figure 28. AGC ON level adjustment

If the dynamic range becomes limited, a DC cut choke coil is required. In this case, the load resistance is given by $R_{51\text{-}1}$ ‖ $R_{51\text{-}2}$. Note that if $R_{51\text{-}2}$ is greater than 100 Ω, $R_{51\text{-}1}$ should be increased.

The AGC capacitors C_{51} and C_{56} determine the low-frequency modulation distortion. Distortion decreases if either capacitor is increased, however, this increases the response time.

FET V_{DS} control cascade transistor

When there is no input signal, the voltage on pin 56 is given by the following equation, where h_{FE} is the current gain of the cascade transistor. See figure 29.

$$V_{56} \cong 5.6 - 10000 \times \frac{I_{DSS}}{h_{FE}} \text{ V}$$

For increased stability, the cascade transistor should be a low-noise, high-h_{FE} type.

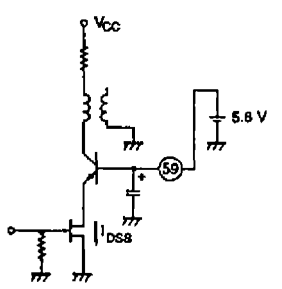


Figure 29. Cascade transistor

Oscillator

The oscillator can operate up into the short-wave band. However, the oscillator buffer operates only up into the medium-wave band. As a result, an external oscillator buffer is required for short-wave reception.

The oscillator has a 2 kΩ resistor in series with the base so that it is less susceptible to station seek error at low temperatures than previous devices. This problem is caused by parasitic oscillations in the 50 to 100 MHz region.

Automatic station seek

The automatic station seek system is shown in block form in figure 30.

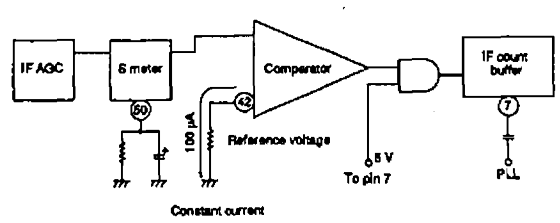


Figure 30. Station seek system

The IF count buffer is turned ON when the S-meter output voltage is greater than the reference voltage on pin 42, given by $V_{42} \cong (100 \times R_{42})$ µV, and pin 7 is HIGH. When pin 7 goes HIGH, the IF AGC time constant is reduced to approximately $50 \times C_{49}$, reducing the S-meter response time during station seek. When station seek halts, pin 7 goes LOW turning the IF count buffer OFF. Linearity is approximately 60 dB until the RF AGC turns ON.

AM level adjustment

The AM output level is determined by the voltage divider formed by R_{32} and the internal 10 kΩ resistor as shown in figure 31. The AM output level with no output load is 2 to 3 dB higher than the FM output level for the same modulation level.

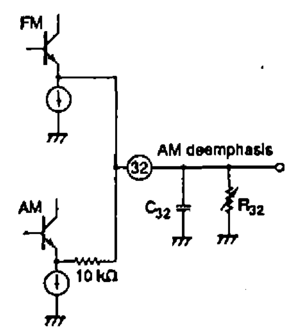


Figure 31. AM level

DESIGN NOTES

FM Front-end and IF Stage

AGC capacitors

The AGC capacitors, C_{62} and C_{64}, can be increased to improve parameters such as AM rejection. However, the increased response time of the AGC can cause audio dropout. In particular, C_{62}, which forms an RC network with the 12 kΩ output resistance, cannot be made too large. The recommended value of C_{62} is 1 to 3.3 µF.

Weak-signal stability and AM rejection

The close proximity of the FM front-end and IF stages, and the narrow 0.8 mm pin pitch can cause ground and supply voltage interference. This can decrease the weak-signal stability and AM rejection. To prevent this problem, ensure that all ground lines for the RF stage, mixer and oscillator are isolated. Isolation of the oscillator supply ground is particularly important.

QR coil design

The FM IF stage in the LA1886M is similar to the FM IF stage in the Sanyo LA1145. The design of the QR coil is identical to that for the LA1145.

AM Tuner

Alignment coil

The RF amplifier gain and the sensitivity are almost constant if the alignment stage has a flat frequency response. However, the alignment coil could have either loose, critical or tight coupling. At 1400 kHz, tight coupling can result in the tracking error shown in figure 32, with a resulting deterioration in the two-signal characteristic (two signals interfering at ±40 kHz). The coil should be designed carefully to avoid this occurring.

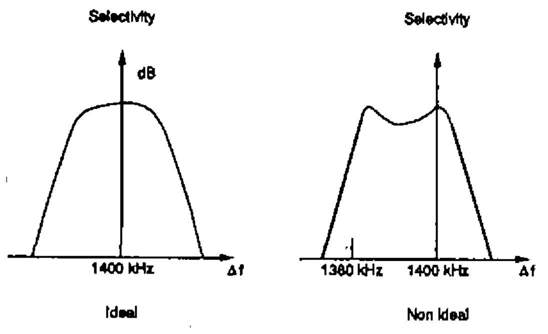


Figure 32. Tracking characteristic

The gain of the RF amplifier can be increased by increasing the number of turns on the primary coil. This method of gain adjustment has the fewest side effects.

Multiplex Filter

The multiplex filter deemphasis time constant is determined by the external capacitors connected to pins 16 and 17. For 0.015 μF, the time constant is 50 μs, and for 0.022 μF, 75 μs.

The multiplex filter high-frequency cutoff, f_C, is determined by the external resistor connected to pin 41. To increase f_C, connect the resistor to V_{CC}. To decrease f_C, connect the resistor to GND. The resistor should be between 50 and 500 kΩ. If pin 41 is open circuit, f_C is approximately 80 kHz.

The recommended ceramic resonator, connected to pin 23, is the Murata CSB456F23.