



LA1266

AM/FM Tuner System Of Electronic Tuning Type

Functions

FM: IF amplifier, quadrature detector, AF preamplifier, signal meter, IF count output, tuning indicator drive output (common with stop signal, muting drive output)

AM: RF amplifier, MIX, OSC (with ALC), IF amplifier, detector, AGC, signal meter, tuning indicator drive output (common with stop signal), IF count output, local OSC buffer.

Features

- Minimum number of external parts required.
- Excellent S/N
- Local OSC with ALC
- Local OSC buffer
- Tuning indicator pin (common with narrow-band stop signal and muting drive output)
- Variable stop sensitivity (variable separately for FM, AM)
- Less tweet interference
- Signal meter pin
- IF count output

Specifications

Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|------|
| Maximum supply voltage | V _{CC} max | Pins 7,8,20 | 16 | V |
| Flow-in current | I ₈ | Pin 8 | 20 | mA |
| Flow-out current | I ₂₂ | Pin 22 | 1 | mA |
| | I ₂₄ | Pin 24 | 2 | mA |
| Allowable power dissipation | P _d max | T _a ≤60°C | 700 | mW |
| Operating temperature | T _{opr} | | -20 to +70 | °C |
| Storage temperature | T _{stg} | | -40 to +125 | °C |

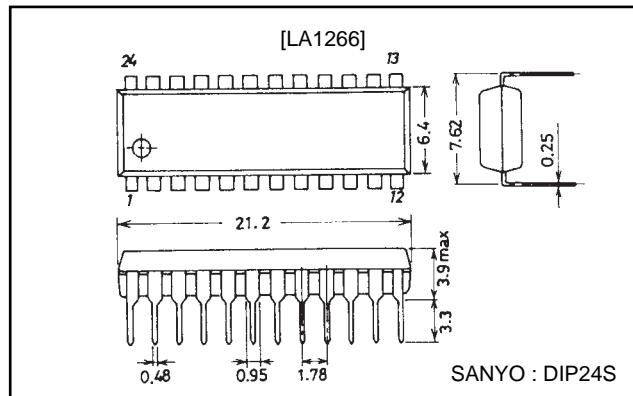
Operating Conditions at Ta=25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------|------|
| Recommended supply voltage | V _{CC} | | 8.5 | V |
| Operating voltage range | V _{CC} op | | 6 to 14 | V |

Package Dimensions

unit : mm

3067-DIP24S

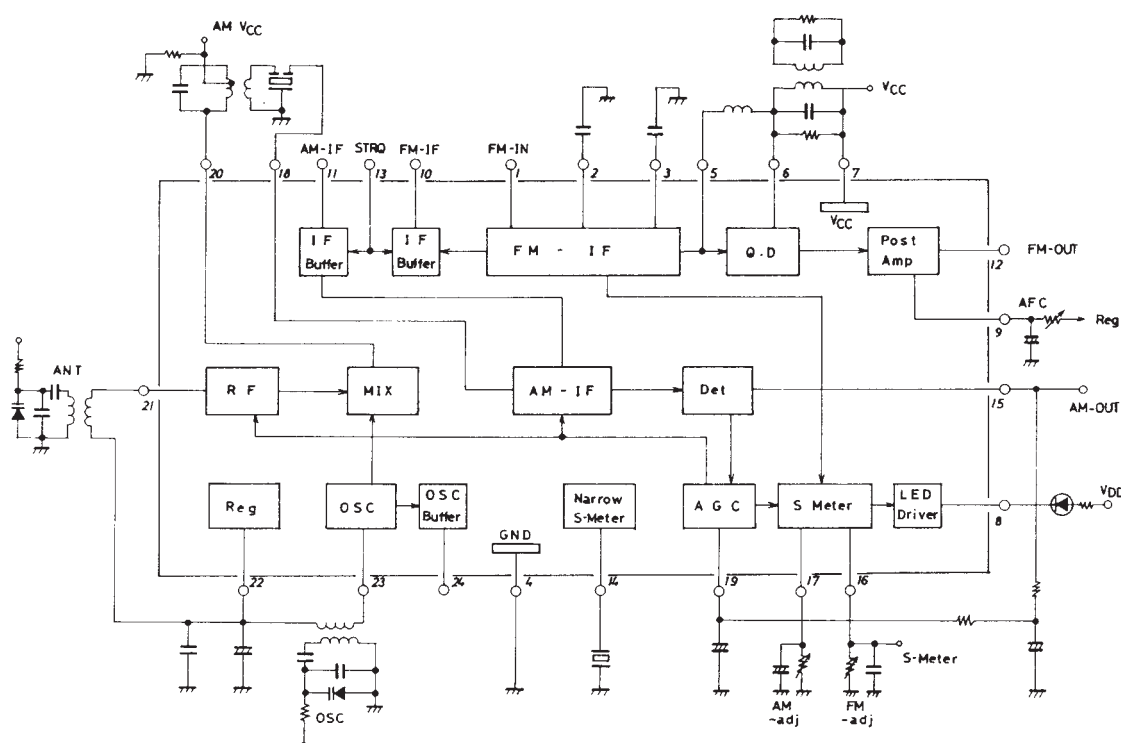


LA1266

Operating Characteristics at $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=8.5\text{V}$, See Test Circuit.

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | | | Unit |
|--|---------|---|---------|------|-----|----------|
| | | | min | typ | max | |
| [AM : $f_c=1\text{MHz}$, $f_m=1\text{kHz}$] | | | | | | |
| Quiescent current | Icco | No input | | 22 | 30 | mA |
| Detection output | VO1 | $V_{IN}=20\text{dB}\mu$, 30% mod. | 30 | 60 | 110 | mV |
| | VO2 | $V_{IN}=80\text{dB}\mu$, 30% mod. | 90 | 150 | 210 | mV |
| Signal to noise ratio | S/N1 | $V_{IN}=20\text{dB}\mu$ | 15 | 19 | | dB |
| | S/N2 | $V_{IN}=80\text{dB}\mu$ | 49 | 54 | | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD1 | $V_{IN}=80\text{dB}\mu$, 30% mod. | | 0.3 | 1.0 | % |
| | THD2 | $V_{IN}=107\text{dB}\mu$, 30% mod. | | 0.3 | 1.0 | % |
| Signal meter output | VSM1 | No input | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | V |
| | VSM2 | $V_{IN}=80\text{dB}\mu$ | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | V |
| LED drive sensitivity | LED-ON | $I_{LED}=1\text{mA}$ | 13 | 23 | 33 | dBm |
| Local OSC buffer output | VOsc | $f_{osc}=1.45\text{MHz}$ | 220 | 280 | 340 | mV |
| IF buffer output | VIF | $V_{IN}=20\text{dB}\mu$ | 120 | 180 | 250 | mV |
| [FM : $f_c=10.7\text{MHz}$, $f_m=1\text{kHz}$] | | | | | | |
| Quiescent current | Icco | No input | | 29 | 40 | mA |
| Input limiting sensitivity | -3dBLS. | 3dB down, 100% mod. | | 31 | 37 | dB μ |
| Demodulation output | VO | $V_{IN}=100\text{dB}\mu$, 100% mod. | 270 | 390 | 540 | mV |
| S/N ratio | S/N | $V_{IN}=100\text{dB}\mu$ | 78 | 84 | | dB |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $V_{IN}=100\text{dB}\mu$, 100% mod. | | 0.03 | 0.3 | % |
| Signal meter output | VSM1 | No input | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | V |
| | VSM2 | $V_{IN}=100\text{dB}\mu$ | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | V |
| LED drive sensitivity | LED-ON | $I_{LED}=1\text{mA}$ | 46 | 61 | 76 | dB μ |
| LED drive bandwidth | LED-BW | $V_{IN}=100\text{dB}\mu$, $I_{LED}=1\text{mA}$ | 70 | 105 | 140 | kHz |
| AM rejection ratio | AMR | $V_{IN}=100\text{dB}\mu$, 100% mod. AM-1kHz, 30% mod. | 45 | 58 | | dB |
| IF buffer output | VIF | $V_{IN}=50\text{dB}\mu$ | 110 | 160 | 230 | mV |

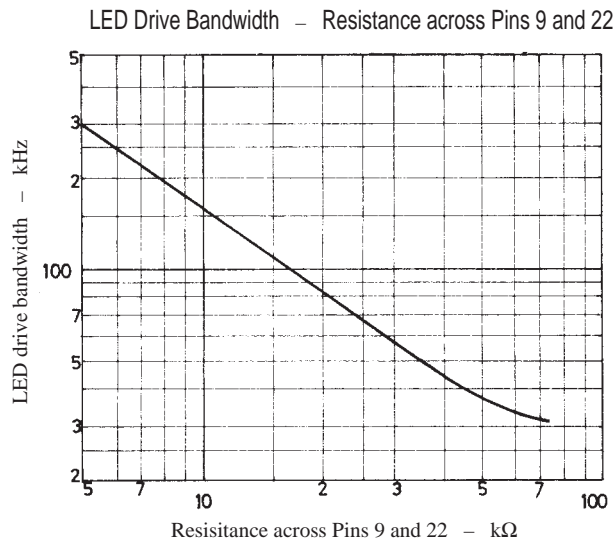
Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



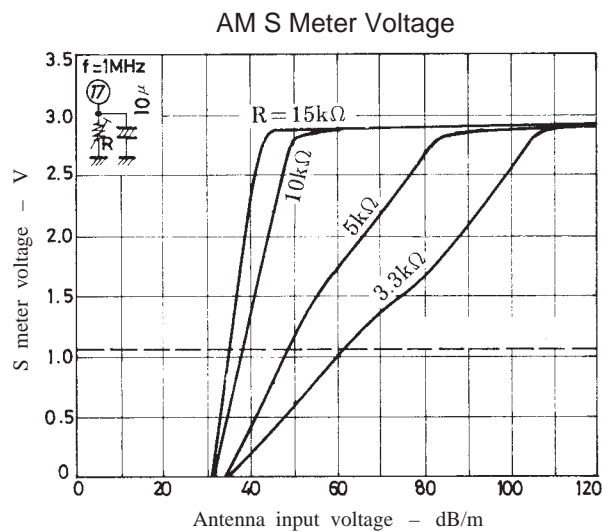
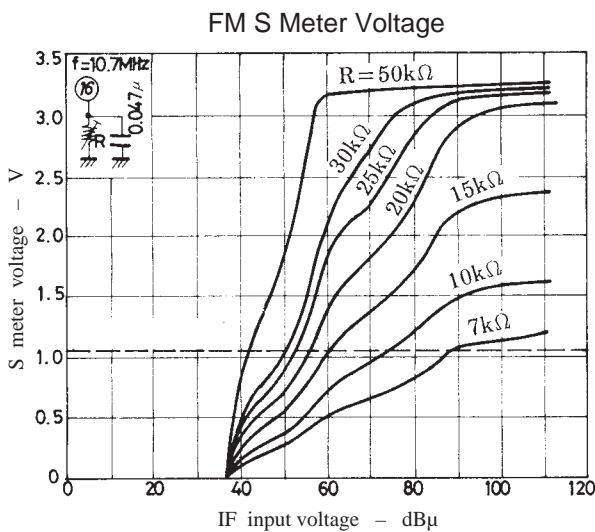
How to use LA1266

1. LED driver, muting drive output, stop signal(SD).

- For LED drive, muting drive output, stop signal, the output at pin 8 is used.
- Voltage on pin 8, when tuned, turns from "H" to "L" . (Active-low)
- Signal bandwidth at pin 8
 - For AM, the bandwidth depends on the C.F(BFU450CN) at pin 14.
If a capacitor is connected in place of the C.F, the bandwidth will get wider.
 - For FM, the bandwidth depends on the resistance across pins 9 and 22.
If the resistance is increased, the bandwidth will get narrower.
R=15kΩ makes the bandwidth approximately 110kHz.



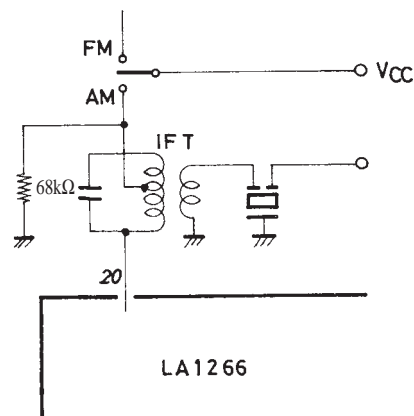
- Sensitivity adjustment of LED, muting, stop signal
 - For FM, the semifixed variable resistor across pin 16 and GND is used.
 - For AM, the semifixed variable resistor across pin 17 and GND is used.
- The relation (for AM,FM) between signal meter voltage and input voltage with the resistance of the semifixed variable resistor as a parameter is shown below.



Unit (capacitance : F)

2. AM/FM changeover

- AM/FM changeover is made using pin 20 as shown right.
- However, the voltage on pin 20 relative to V_{CC} (pin 7) must be within the range of +0.1V to -0.8V. If not within this range, distortion and selectivity will get worse. A resistance of 68k Ω at the IFT cold terminal, which is used to prevent the changeover circuit from malfunctioning, must be connected.



3. Local OSC buffer output

- When local OSC buffer output waveform is saw-toothed at the SW mode, connect a resistance of 1.2k Ω or thereabouts across pin 24 and GND.

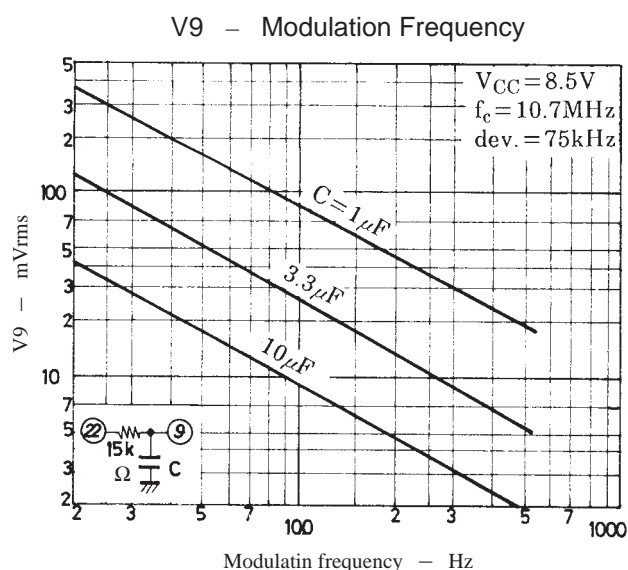
4. Capacitance across pin 9 and GND

A large capacitance across pin 9 and GND may cause a misstop at an adjacent channel when the channel select speed is made faster at the automatic channel select mode. In this case, decrease the capacitance across pin 9 and GND.

However, if too decreased, the LED will flutter at low modulation frequencies at the time of detuning.

Therefore, it is recommended to fix the capacitance across pin 9 and GND to be 3.3 μ F to 10 μ F.

The relation between modulation frequency and demodulation output voltage on pin 9 with the capacitance across pin 9 and GND as a parameter is shown right.



- 5. If the coupling coefficient of the local OSC coil is small and an antiresonance point of approximately 100MHz is present or the stray capacitance across pin 24 and pin 23 is large, a parasitic oscillation of approximately 100MHz may occur in the buffer output (pin 24). In this case, connect a capacitance of approximately 30pF across pin 24 and GND.

6. AM OSC coil

Generally speaking, the following should be noted. Avoid winding with loose coupling between primary side and secondary side (especially SW1, SW2). To be concrete, the pot core type is better than the screw type which is loose in coupling. This prevents the local OSC frequency from turning third resonance frequency related to the coupling coefficient.

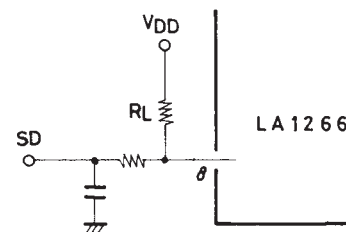
7. Resistance across pin 8 and V_{DD}

If pin 8 is used for stop signal (SD) only, without using LED, it is recommended to fix resistance R_L across pin 8 and V_{DD} to be 51k Ω to 100k Ω .

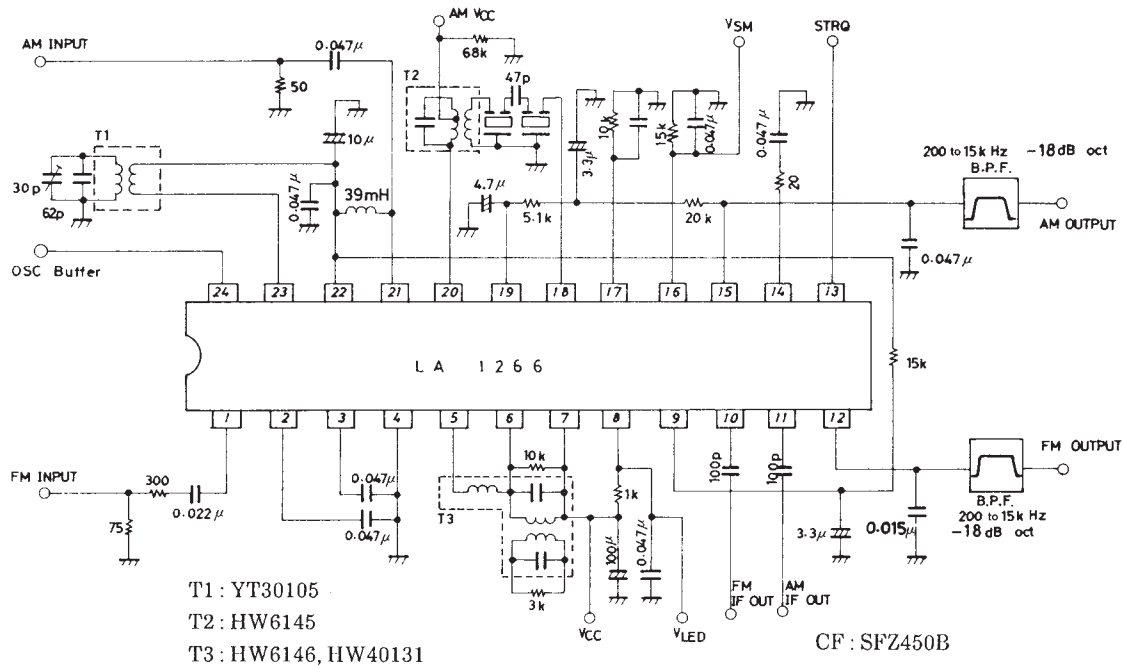
- 8. To prevent whistle from worsening, make the pattern of AM output pin 15 as short as possible.

9. AM, FM IF buffer output

Application of a voltage to pin 13 (STRQ) causes AM IF(455kHz) signal (at AM mode) and FM IF(10.7MHz) signal (at FM mode) to be delivered at pin 11 and pin 10, respectively. It is recommended that the voltage to be applied to

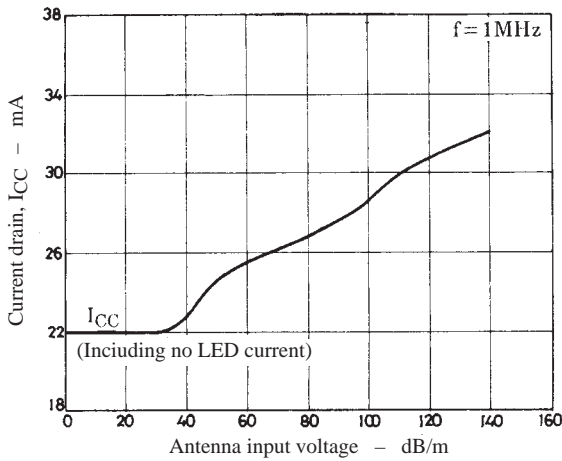


Test Circuit : FM, AM-MW

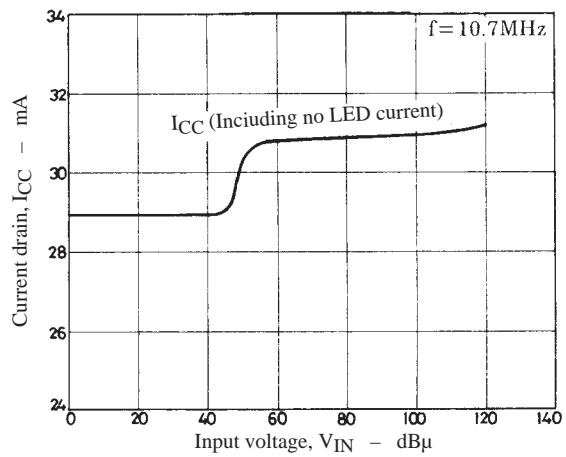


Unit (resistance : Ω, capacitance : F)

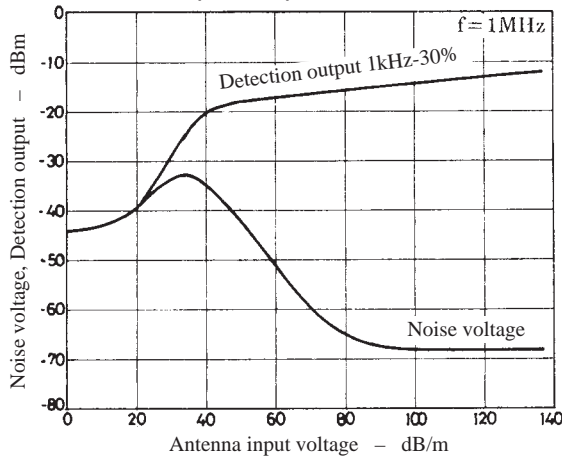
AM Current Drain Characteristic



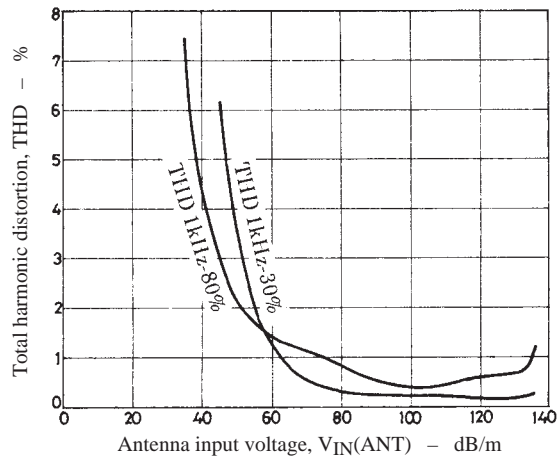
FM Current Drain Characteristic



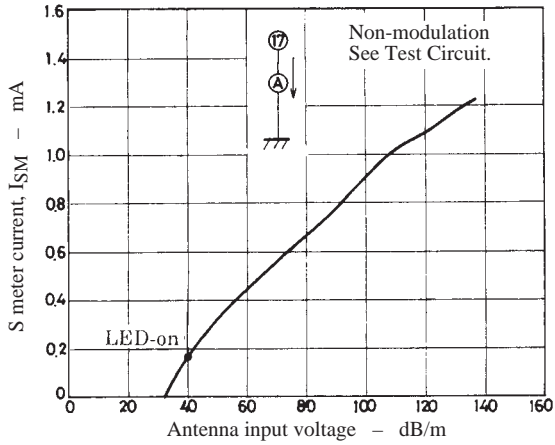
AM Input/Output Characteristic



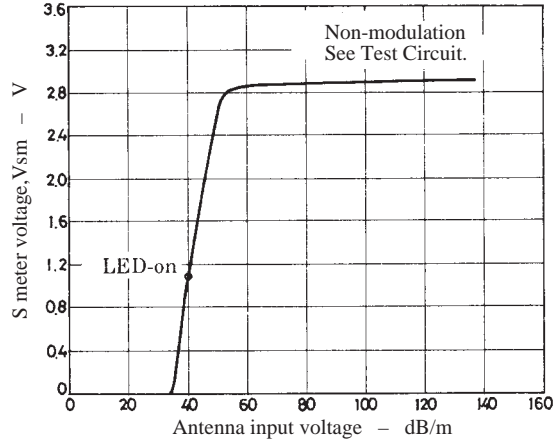
THD - VIN(ANT)



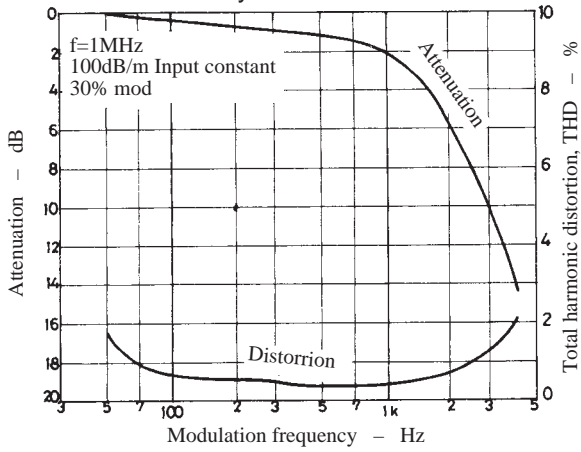
AM S Meter Current Characteristic



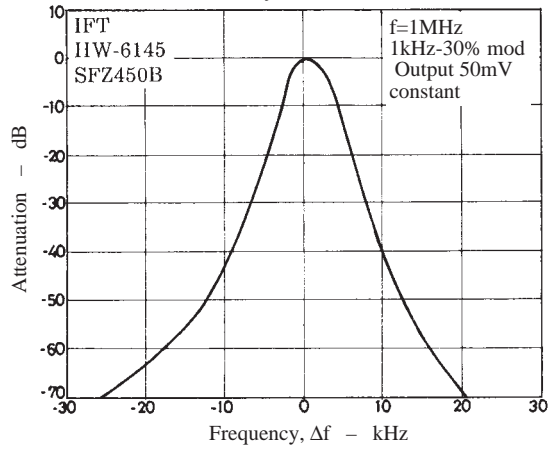
AM S Meter Voltage Characteristic



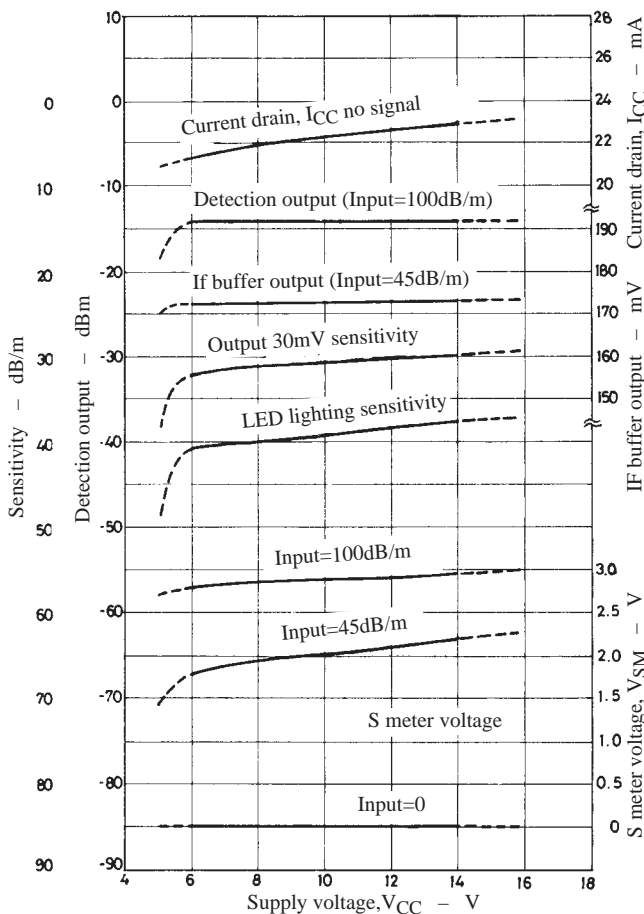
Fidelity Characteristic



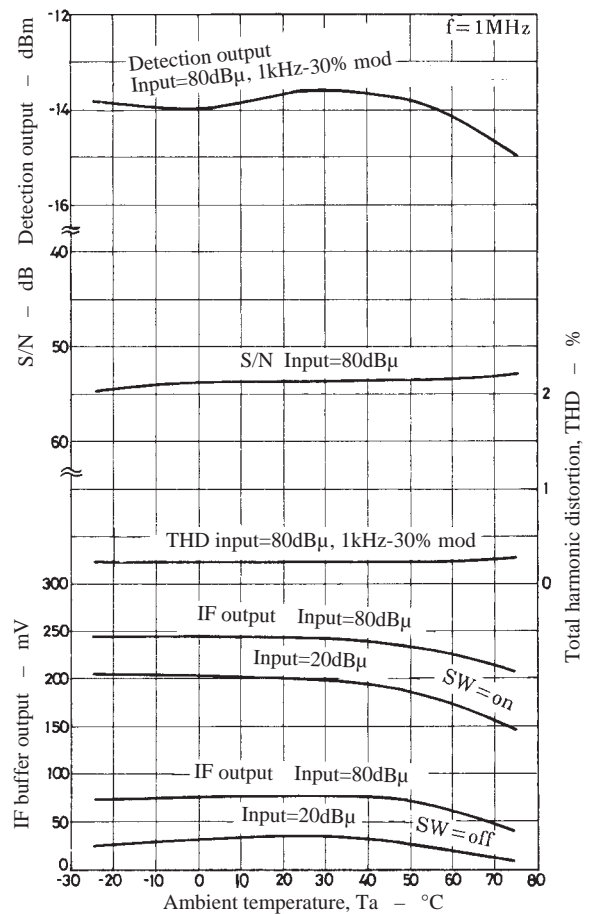
Selectivity Characteristic



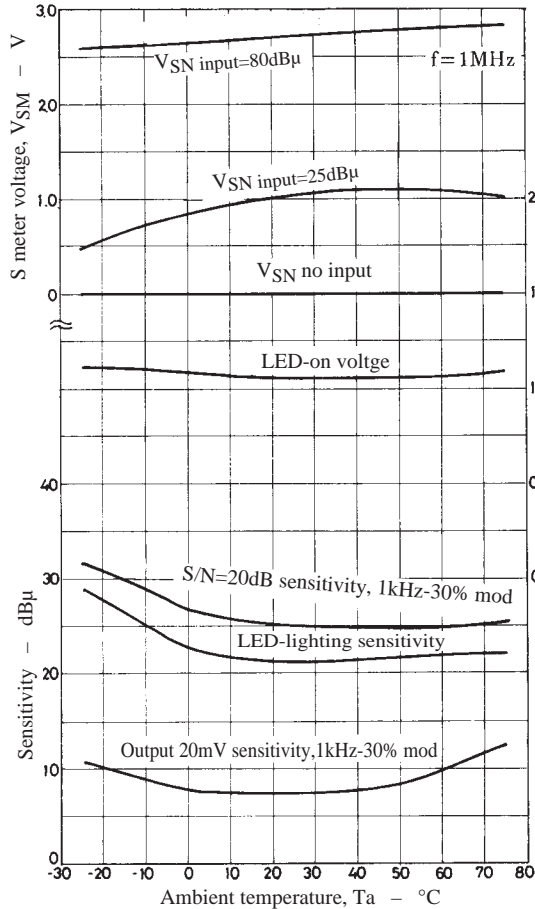
AM V_{CC} Characteristic



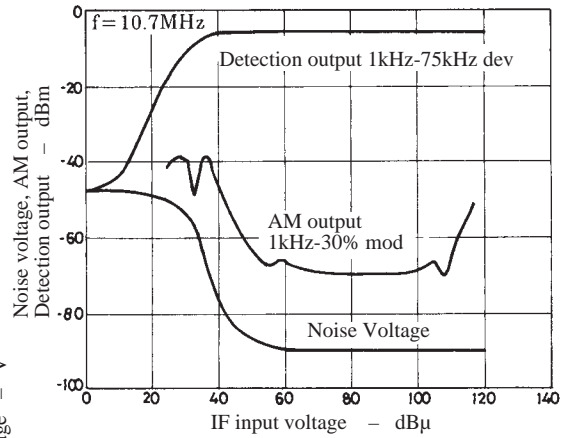
AM Temperature Characteristic (1)



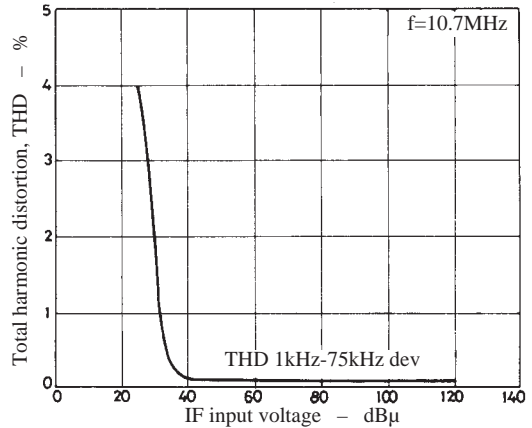
AM Temperature Characteristic(2)



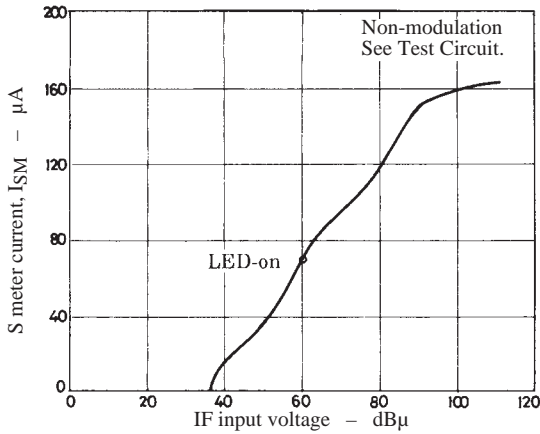
FM Input/Output Characteristic



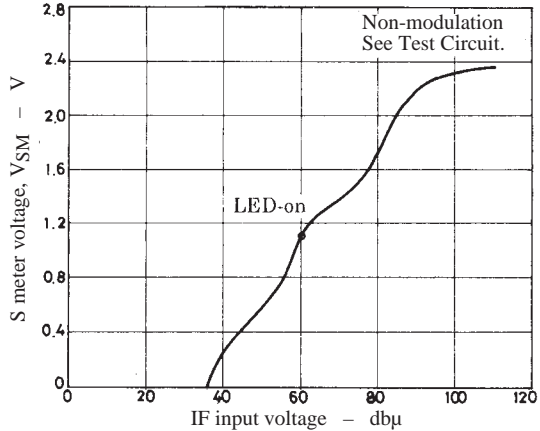
Distortion Characteristic



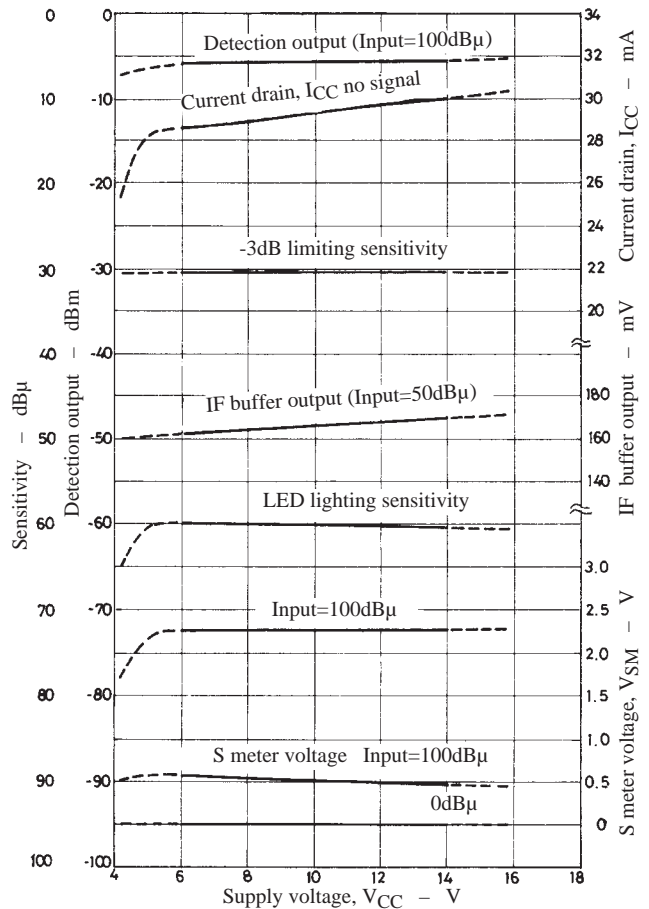
FM S Meter Characteristic



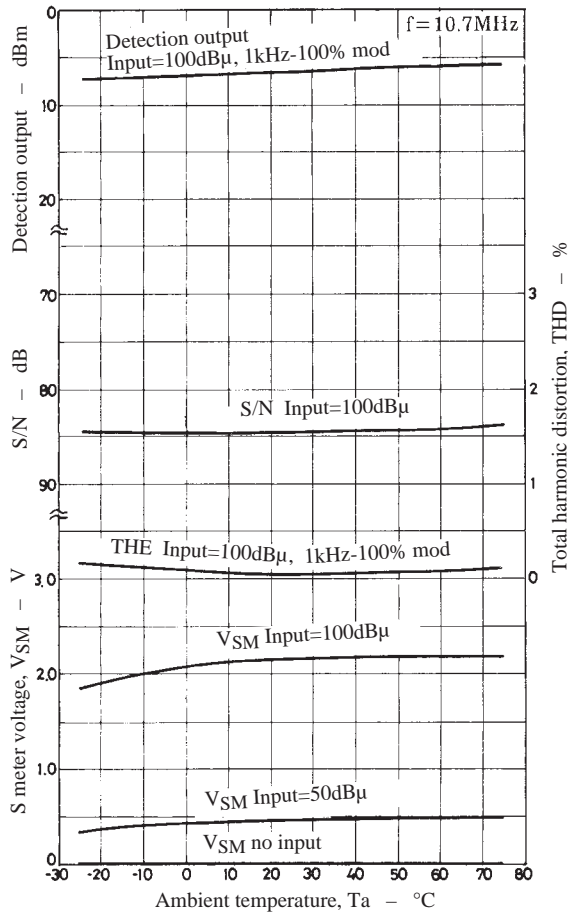
FM S Meter Voltage Characteristic



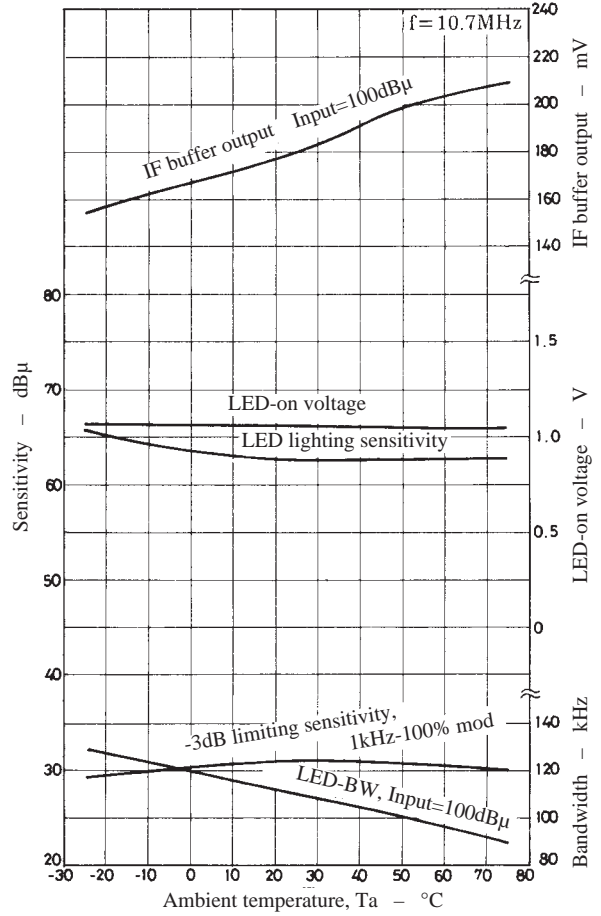
FM V_{CC} Characteristic



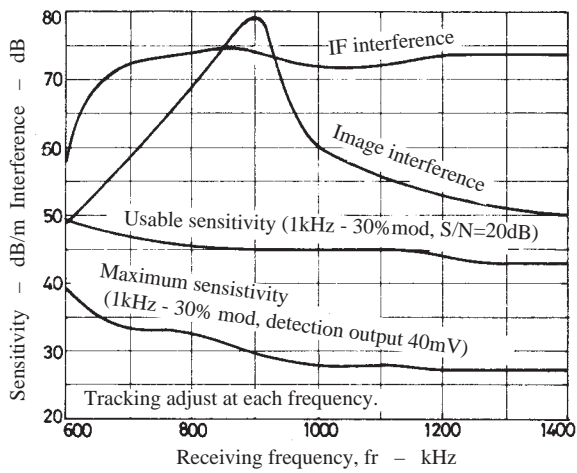
FM Temperature Characteristic(1)



FM Temperature Characteristic(1)

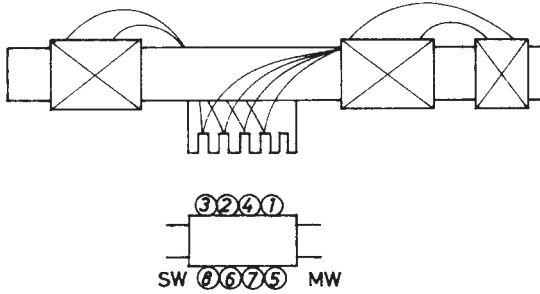


AM Receiving Characteristic



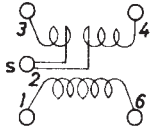
Coil Specifications

MW antenna
 Bar antenna (for PVC22KTL)
 •TN-10896 (Mitsumi)



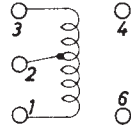
①-② 22T + 49T, ③-④ 10T
 Tight solenoid direct winding
 ⑤-⑥ 17T 0.5φ space winding
 ⑦-⑧ tight solenoid winding
 ①-② L = 260μH, Q₀ = 330 (≥ 200)
 ⑤-⑥ L = 15μH, Q₀ = 250 (≥ 150)

Loop antenna (for SVC321)
 • LA300 (Korin Giken)
 Loop antenna, matching coil
 • KL-412



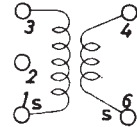
①-⑥ 15.5T, ③-② 7T,
 ②-④ 58T
 Q₀ = 200 ± 20%
 L = 248μH ± 10%

YT-30150 (Mitsumi)



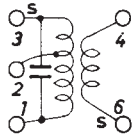
③-② 32T, ②-① 32T
 0.07mm 2VEW
 Q₀ = 140, L = 140μH

• KO-387 (Korin Giken)
 For SVC321



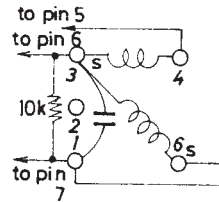
①-③ 48T, ④-⑥ 20T
 Q₀ = 150 ± 20%

AM IFT coil
 Matching coil for SFZ450B
 (2-element type)



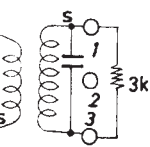
• HW-6145 (Mitsumi)
 ③-② 67T, ⑥-④ 10T
 ②-① 85T
 Q₀ = 70 ± 20%, f = 450kHz
 Internal 180pF

FM double tuning detection coil
 HW-6146



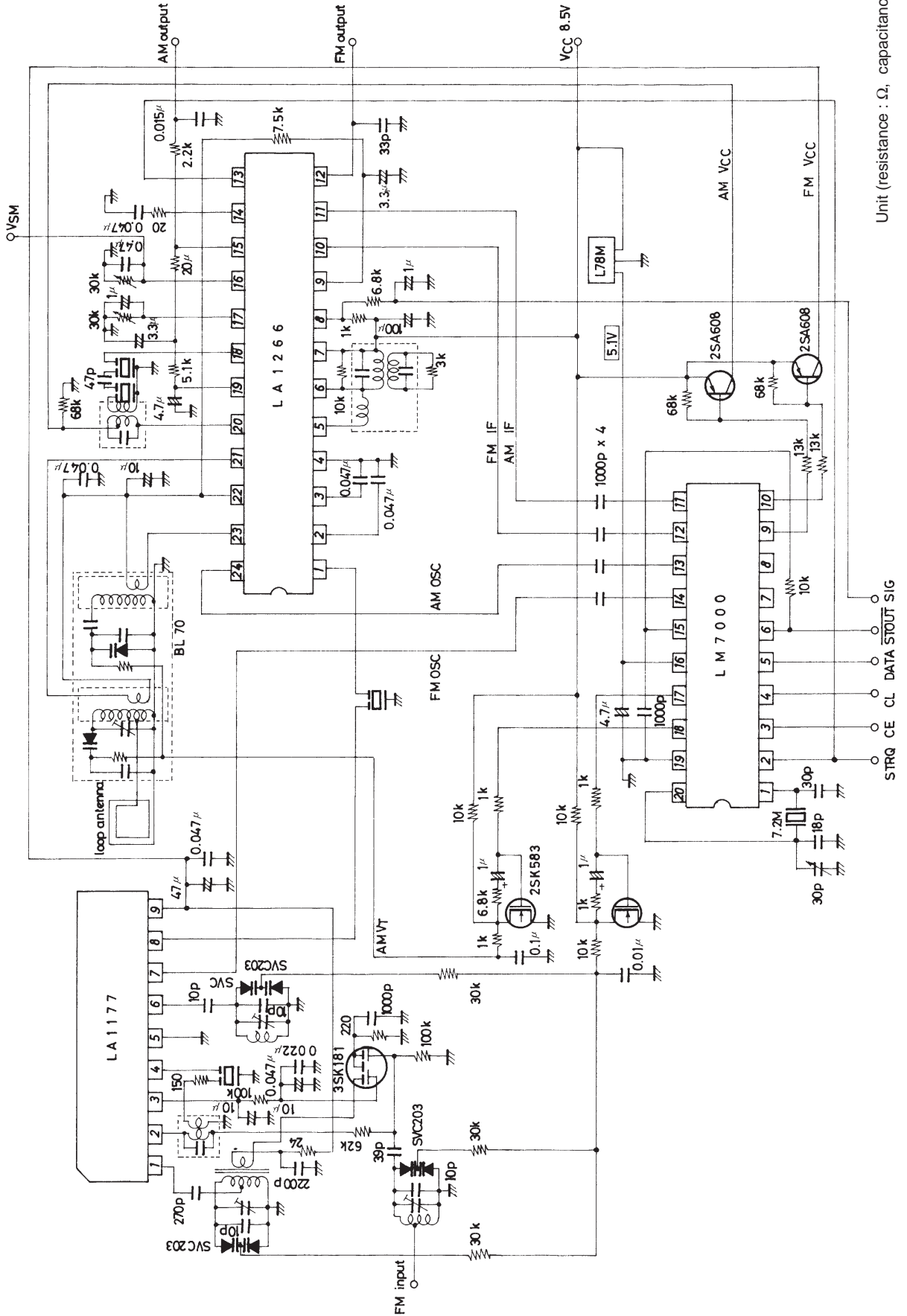
• HW-6146 (Mitsumi)
 ③-④ 86.5T
 ③-⑥ 13.5T
 Q₀ = 50 ± 20%
 Internal 100pF ± 10%

HW-40131

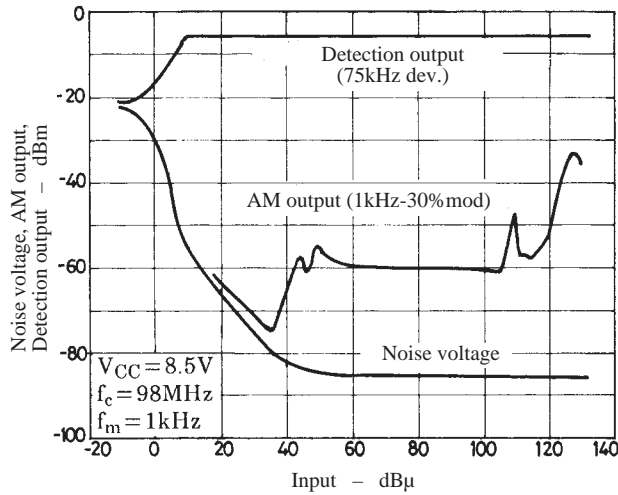


Unit (resistance : Ω)
 • HW-40131 (Mitsumi)
 ④-⑥ 1T
 ①-③ 19T
 Q₀ = 35 ± 20%
 Internal 100pF ± 10%

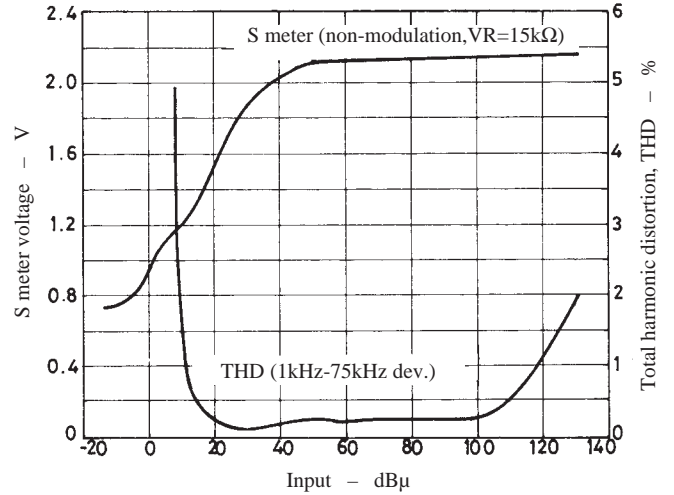
Sample Application Circuit : LA1177, LA1266, LM7000



LA1177+LA1266 Overall Characteristic



LA1177+LA1266 Overall Characteristic



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