MC1357

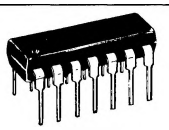
SOUND IF AMPLIFIER

MONOLITHIC TV SOUND IF OR FM IF AMPLIFIER WITH QUADRATURE DETECTOR

- A Direct Replacement for the ULN2111A
- Greatly Simplified FM Demodulator Alignment
- Excellent Performance at V^+ = 8.0 Vdc

IF AMPLIFIER AND QUADRATURE DETECTOR

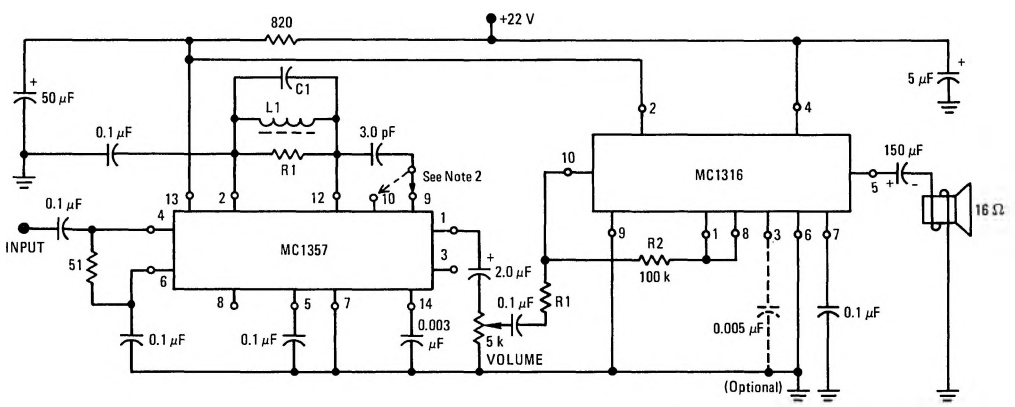
MONOLITHIC SILICON INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



P SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 646
TO-116

PQ SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 647

FIGURE 1 – TV TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Typical Performance:
2 Watts Output
2% Distortion
250 μV Sensitivity (3 dB Lim.)

C1 = 120 pF
L1 = 14 μH
R1 = 20 kΩ
Q = 30

See Packaging Information Section for outline dimensions.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = +25°C unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	16	Vdc
Input Voltage (Pin 4)	3.5	V_p
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation) Plastic Packages Derate above T_A = +25°C	625 5.0	mW mW/°C
Operating Temperature Range (Ambient)	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	°C

Maximum Ratings as defined in MIL-S-19500, Appendix A.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V^+ = 12 Vdc, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic		Pin	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Drain Current	V^+ = 8 V V^+ = 12 V	13	10 –	12 15	19 21	mA
Amplifier Input Reference Voltage		6	–	1.45	–	Vdc
Detector Input Reference Voltage		2	–	3.65	–	Vdc
Amplifier High Level Output Voltage		10	1.25	1.45	1.65	Vdc
Amplifier Low Level Output Voltage		9	–	0.145	0.2	Vdc
Detector Output Voltage	V^+ = 8 V V^+ = 12 V	1	– –	3.7 5.4	– –	Vdc
Amplifier Input Resistance		4	–	5.0	–	kΩ
Amplifier Input Capacitance		4	–	11	–	pF
Detector Input Resistance		12	–	70	–	kΩ
Detector Input Capacitance		12	–	2.7	–	pF
Amplifier Output Resistance		10	–	60	–	ohms
Detector Output Resistance		1	–	200	–	ohms
De-Emphasis Resistance		14	–	8.8	–	kΩ

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS (FM Modulation Freq. = 1.0 kHz, Source Resistance = 50 ohms, T_A = +25°C for all tests.)

(V^+ = 12 Vdc, f_o = 4.5 MHz, Δf = ±25 kHz, Peak Separation = 150 kHz)

Characteristics	Pin	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Amplifier Voltage Gain ($V_{in} \leq 50\ \mu V$[rms])	10	–	60	–	dB
AM Rejection* (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	36	–	dB
Input Limiting Threshold Voltage	4	–	250	–	μV(rms)
Recovered Audio Output Voltage (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	0.72	–	V(rms)
Output Distortion (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	3	–	%

(V^+ = 12 Vdc, f_o = 5.5 MHz, Δf = ±50 kHz, Peak Separation = 260 kHz)

Amplifier Voltage Gain ($V_{in} \leq 50\ \mu V$[rms])	10	–	60	–	dB
AM Rejection* (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	40	–	dB
Input Limiting Threshold Voltage	4	–	250	–	μV(rms)
Recovered Audio Output Voltage (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	1.2	–	V(rms)
Output Distortion (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	5	–	%

(V^+ = 8.0 Vdc, f_o = 10.7 MHz, Δf = ±75 kHz, Peak Separation = 550 kHz)

Amplifier Voltage Gain ($V_{in} \leq 50\ \mu V$[rms])	10	–	53	–	dB
AM Rejection* (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	37	–	dB
Input Limiting Threshold Voltage	4	–	600	–	μV(rms)
Recovered Audio Output Voltage (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	0.30	–	V(rms)
Output Distortion (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	1.4	–	%

(V^+ = 12 Vdc, f_o = 10.7 MHz, Δf = ±75 kHz, Peak Separation = 550 kHz)

Amplifier Voltage Gain ($V_{in} \leq 50\ \mu V$[rms])	10	–	53	–	dB
AM Rejection* (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	45	–	dB
Input Limiting Threshold Voltage	4	–	600	–	μV(rms)
Recovered Audio Output Voltage (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	0.48	–	V(rms)
Output Distortion (V_{in} = 10 mV[rms])	1	–	1.4	–	%

*100% FM, 30% AM Modulation

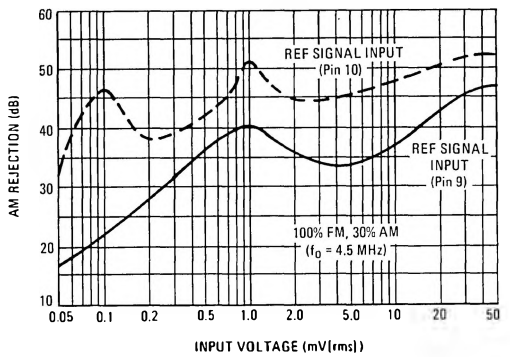
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V+ = 12 V, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise noted)

(Use Test Circuit of Figure 13)

(f_o = 4.5 MHz)

FIGURE 2 – AM REJECTION



(f_o = 5.5 MHz)

FIGURE 3 – AM REJECTION

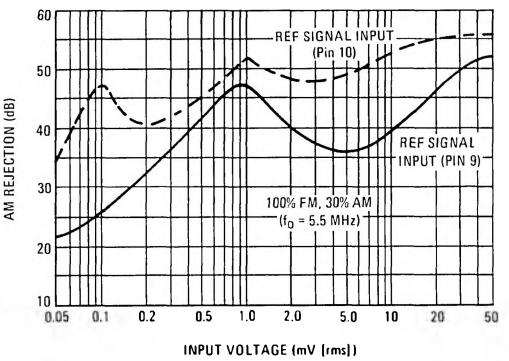


FIGURE 4 – DETECTED AUDIO OUTPUT

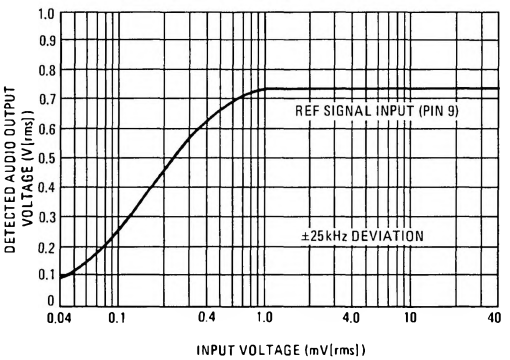


FIGURE 5 – DETECTED AUDIO OUTPUT

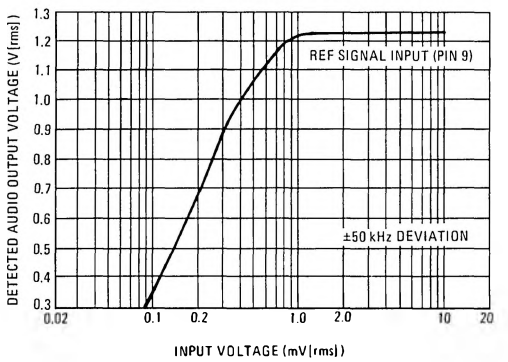


FIGURE 6 – DETECTOR TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC

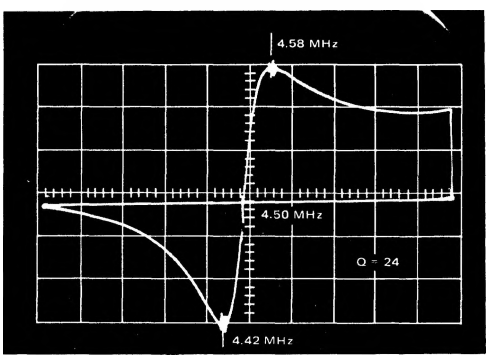
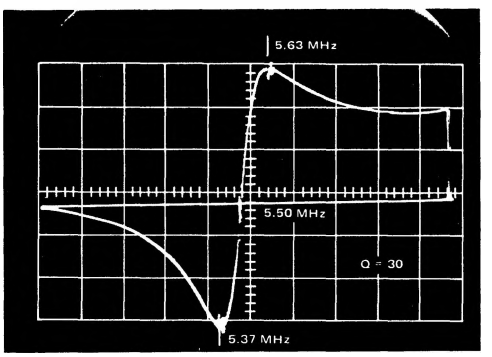


FIGURE 7 – DETECTOR TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(f_O = 10.7 MHz, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise noted.)
(Use Test Circuit of Figure 13)

FIGURE 8 – AM REJECTION

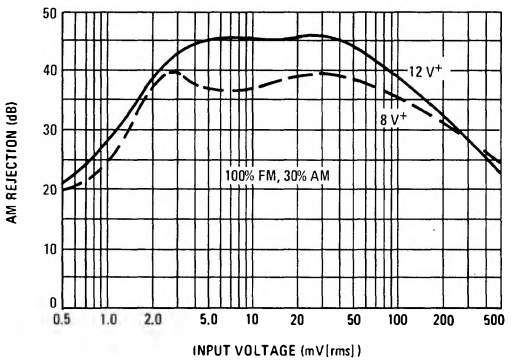


FIGURE 9 – AFC VOLTAGE DRIFT
(1.0 mV INPUT CARRIER @ 10.7 MHz)

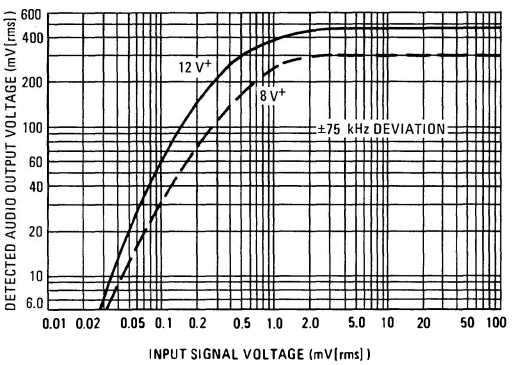


FIGURE 10 – LIMITING

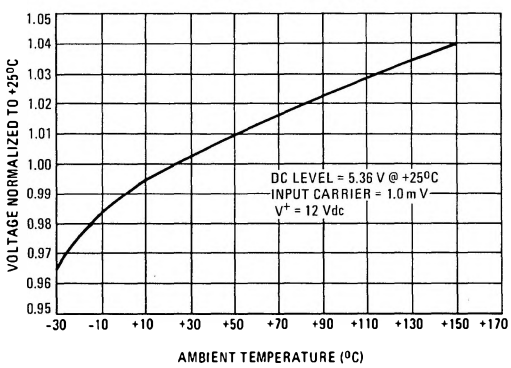


FIGURE 11 – SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO

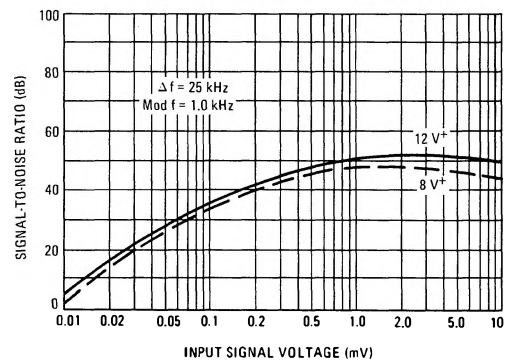


FIGURE 12 – DETECTOR TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC

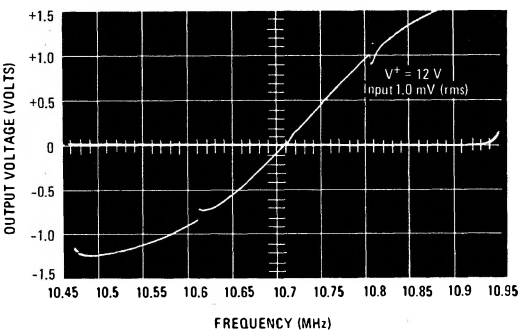
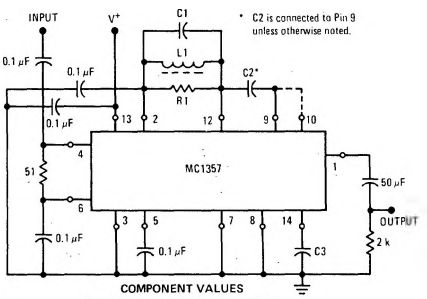


FIGURE 13 – TEST CIRCUIT



COMPONENT VALUES

f	L1	C1	R1	Q(R1, L1)	C2	C3
MHz	μH	pF	kΩ		pF	μF
4.5	14	120	20	30	3.0	0.003
5.5	8.0	100	20	30	3.0	0.003
10.7	2.0	120	3.9	20	4.7	0.01

FIGURE 14 – FM RADIO TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

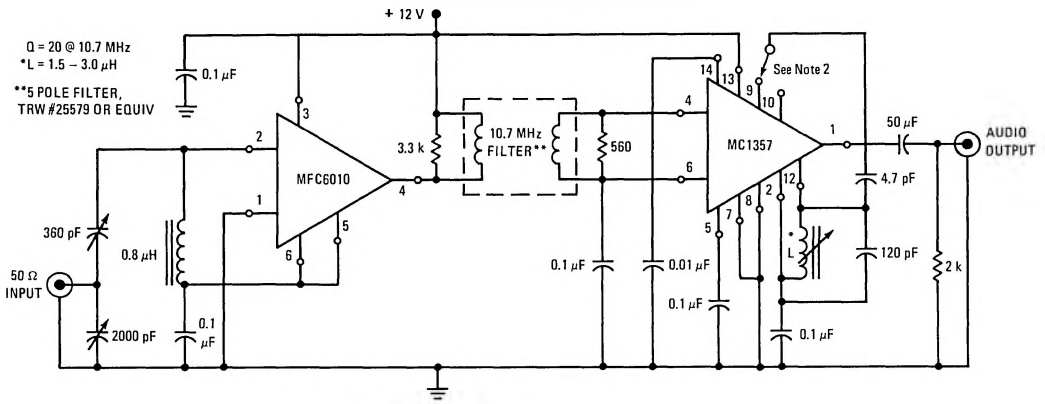
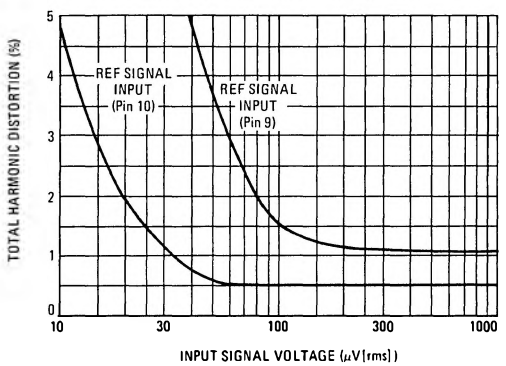


FIGURE 15 – OUTPUT DISTORTION



Note 1:
Information shown in Figures 15, 16, and 17 was obtained using the circuit of Figure 14.

Note 2:
Optional input to the quadrature coil may be from either pin 9 or pin 10 in the applications shown. Pin 9 has commonly been used on this type of part to avoid overload with various tuning techniques. For this reason, pin 9 is used in tests on the preceding pages (except as noted). However, a significant improvement of limiting sensitivity can be obtained using pin 10, see Figure 17, and no overload problems have been incurred with this tuned circuit configuration.

FIGURE 16 – SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO

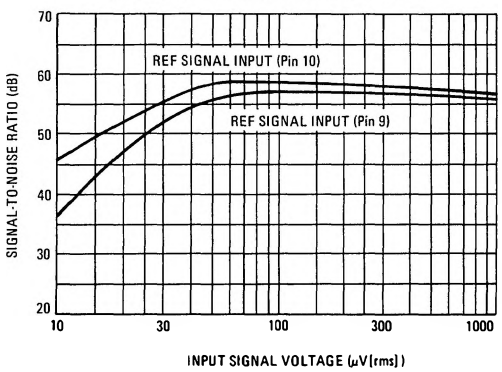


FIGURE 17 – RECOVERED AUDIO OUTPUT

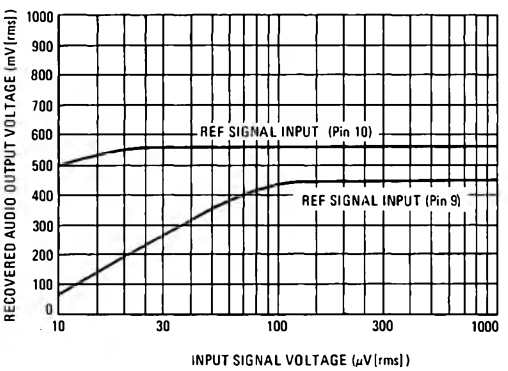


FIGURE 18 – CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC