

SANYO	No. 2291B	LA1266
		AM/FM TUNER SYSTEM OF ELECTRONIC TUNING TYPE

Function

FM: IF amp, quadrature detector, AF preamp, signal meter, IF count output, tuning indicator drive output (common with stop signal, muting drive output)
 AM: RF amp, MIX, OSC (with ALC), IF amp, 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

Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

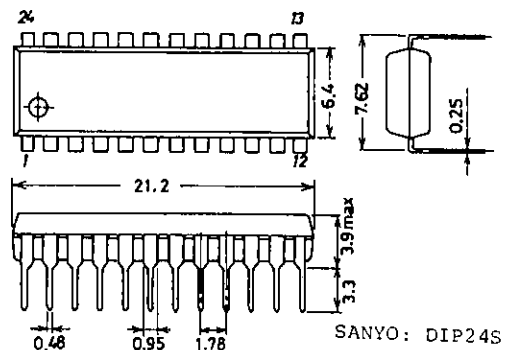
				unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	V_{CCmax}	Pins 7,8,20	16	V
Flow-in Current	I_{IC}	Pin 8	20	mA
Flow-out Current	I_{22}	Pin 22	1	mA
	I_{24}	Pin 24	2	mA
Allowable Power Dissipation	P_{dmax}	$T_a \leq 60^\circ C$	700	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}		-20 to +70	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		-40 to +125	°C

Operating Conditions at Ta=25°C

			unit
Recommended Supply Voltage	V_{CCop}		8.5 V
Operating Voltage Range	V_{CCop}		6 to 14 V

Package Dimensions 3067

(unit: mm)



LA1266

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

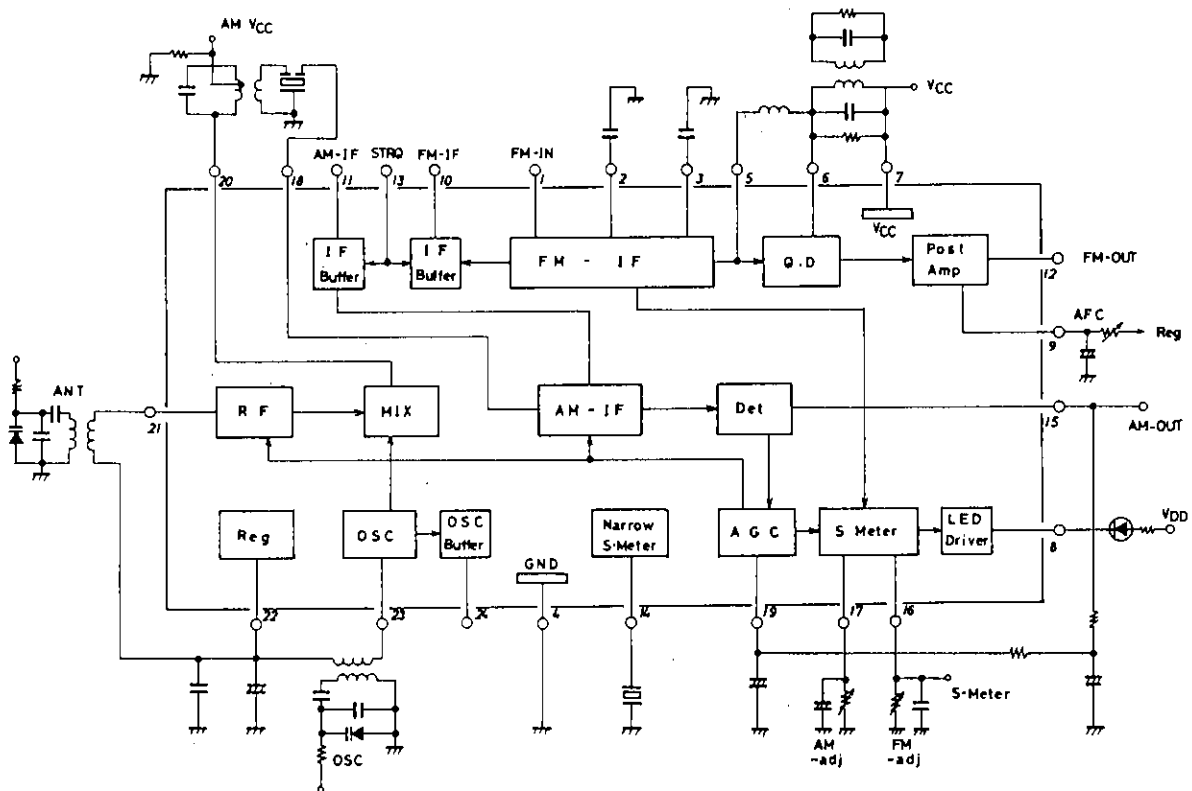
(AM: $f_c=1\text{MHz}$, $f_m=1\text{kHz}$)

			min	typ	max	unit
Quiescent Current	I_{CCO}	No input		22	30	mA
Detection Output	$V_o(1)$	$V_i=20\text{dBu}$, 30% mod.	30	60	110	mV
	$V_o(2)$	$V_i=80\text{dBu}$, 30% mod.	90	150	210	mV
Signal to Noise Ratio	S/N(1)	$V_i=20\text{dBu}$	15	19		dB
	S/N(2)	$V_i=80\text{dBu}$	49	54		dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD(1)	$V_i=80\text{dBu}$, 30% mod.		0.3	1.0	%
	THD(2)	$V_i=107\text{dBu}$, 30% mod.		0.3	1.0	%
Signal Meter Output	$V_{SM}(1)$	No input	0	0	0.2	V
	$V_{SM}(2)$	$V_i=80\text{dBu}$	1.8	2.8	3.5	V
LED Drive Sensitivity	LED-ON	$I_{LED}=1\text{mA}$	13	23	33	dBu
Local OSC Buffer Output	V_{osc}	$f_{osc}=1.45\text{MHz}$	220	280	340	mV
IF Buffer Output	V_{IF}	$V_i=20\text{dBu}$	120	180	250	mV

(FM: $f_c=10.7\text{MHz}$, $f_m=1\text{kHz}$)

Quiescent Current	I_{CCO}	No input		29	40	mA
Input Limiting Sensitivity	-3dB L.S	3dB down, 100% mod.		31	37	dBu
Demodulation Output	V_o	$V_i=100\text{dBu}$, 100% mod.	270	390	540	mV
Signal to Noise Ratio	S/N	$V_i=100\text{dBu}$	78	84		dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$V_i=100\text{dBu}$, 100% mod.		0.03	0.3	%
Signal Meter Output	$V_{SM}(1)$	No input	0	0	0.2	V
	$V_{SM}(2)$	$V_i=100\text{dBu}$	1.7	2.3	3.1	V
LED Drive Sensitivity	LED-ON	$I_{LED}=1\text{mA}$	46	61	76	dBu
LED Drive Bandwidth	LED-BW	$V_i=100\text{dBu}$, $I_{LED}=1\text{mA}$	70	105	140	kHz
AM Rejection	AMR	$V_i=100\text{dBu}$, 100% mod. AM=1kHz, 30% mod.	45	58		dB
IF Buffer Output	V_{IF}	$V_i=50\text{dBu}$	110	160	230	mV

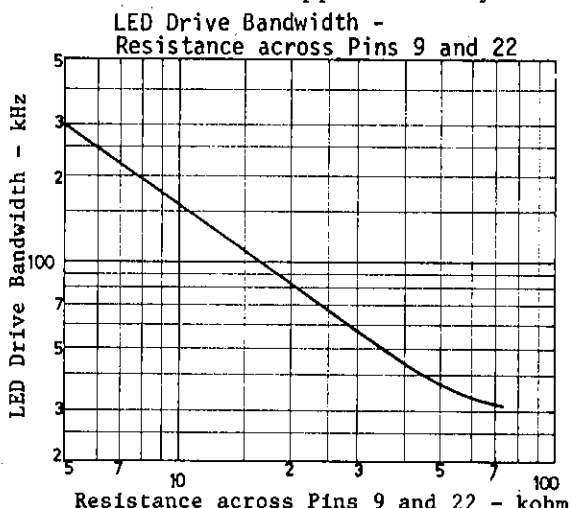
Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



How to use LA1266

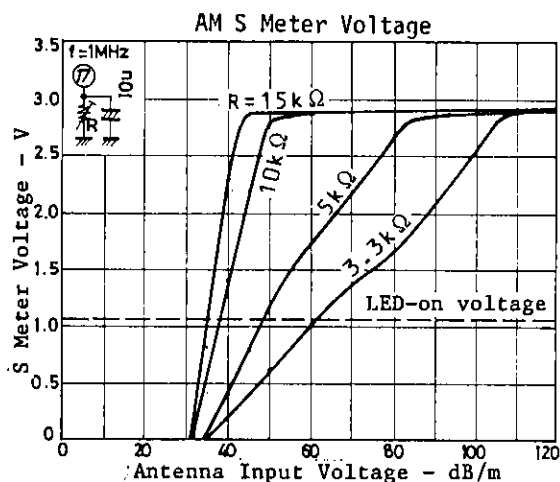
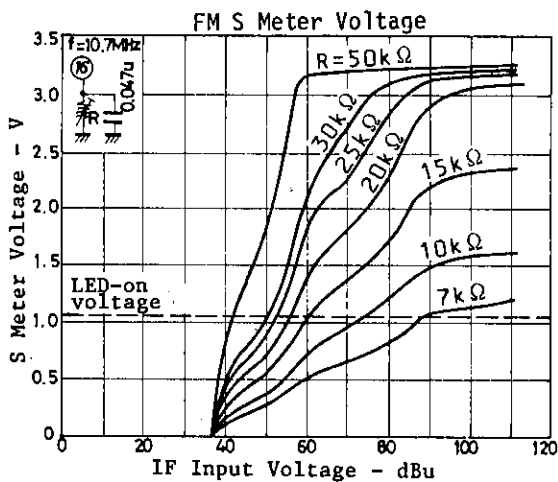
1. LED driver, muting drive output, stop signal(S.D)

- ① For LED drive, muting drive output, stop signal, the output at pin 8 is used.
- ② Voltage on pin 8, when tuned, turns from "H" to "L". (Active-low)
- ③ 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=15kohms makes the bandwidth approximately 110kHz.



④ Sensitivity adjustment of LED, muting, stop signal

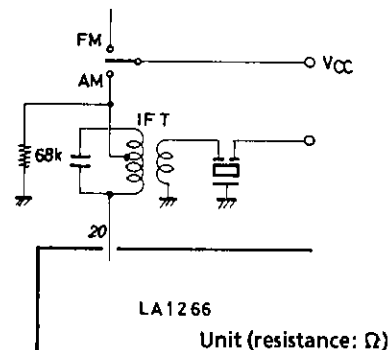
- . For FM, the semifixed variable resistor across pin 16 and GND is used.
- . For AM, the semifixed variable resistor across pin 17 and GND is used.
- The relation (for AM,FM) between signal meter voltage and input voltage with the resistance of the semifixed variable resistor as a parameter is shown 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 68kohms at the IFT cold terminal, which is used to prevent the changeover circuit from malfunctioning, must be connected.

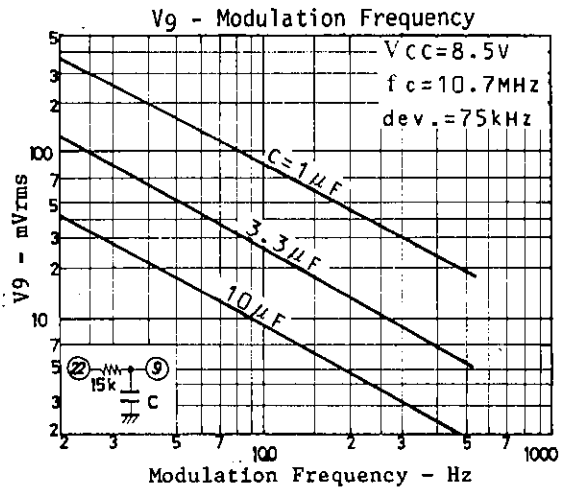


3. Local OSC buffer output

. When local OSC buffer output waveform is saw-toothed at the SW mode, connect a resistance of 1.2kohms 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 3.3uF to 10uF. 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.

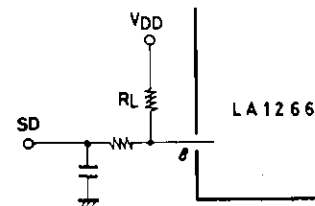


5. If the coupling coefficient of the local OSC coil is small and an antiresonance point of approximately 100MHz is present or the stray capacitance across pin 24 and pin 23 is large, a parasitic oscillation of approximately 100MHz may occur in the buffer output (pin 24). In this case, connect a capacitance 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 51kohms to 100kohms.

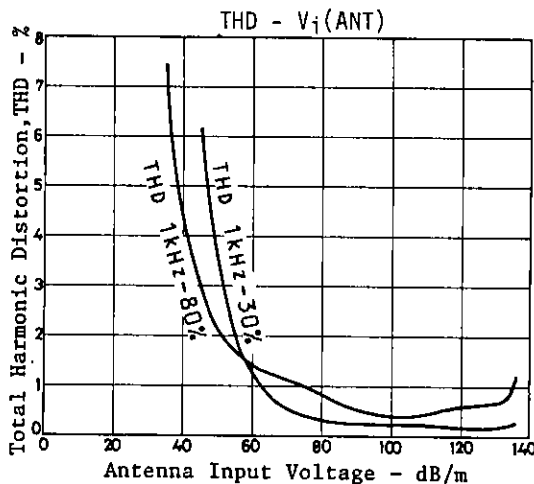
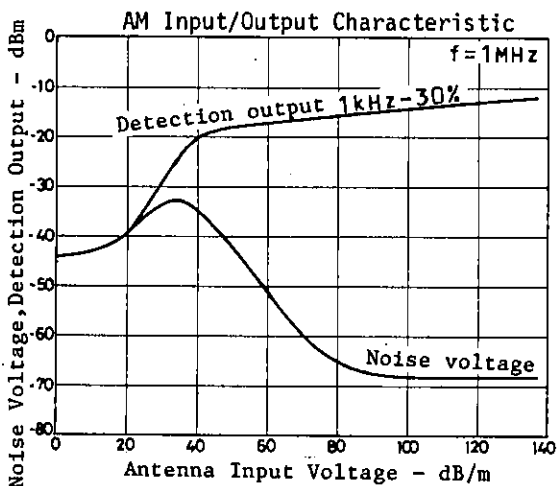
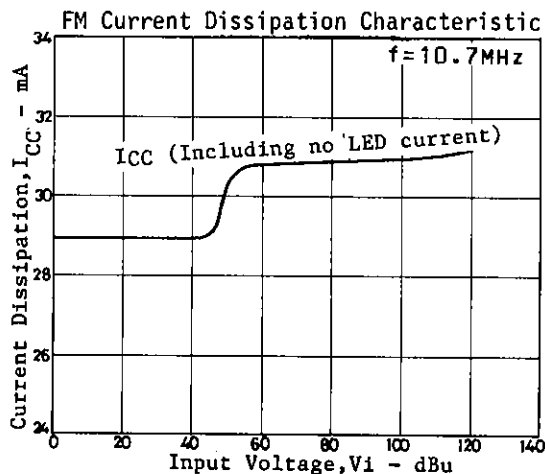
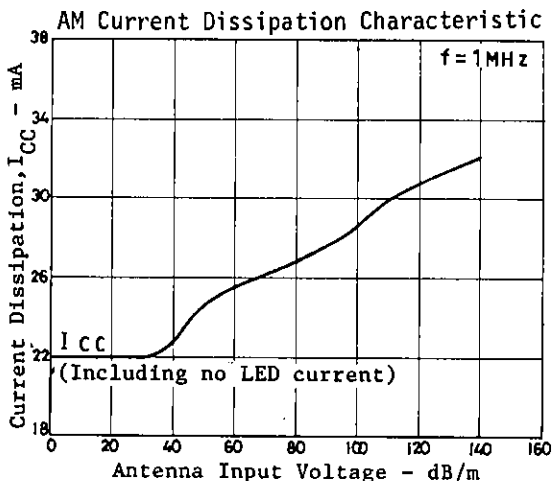
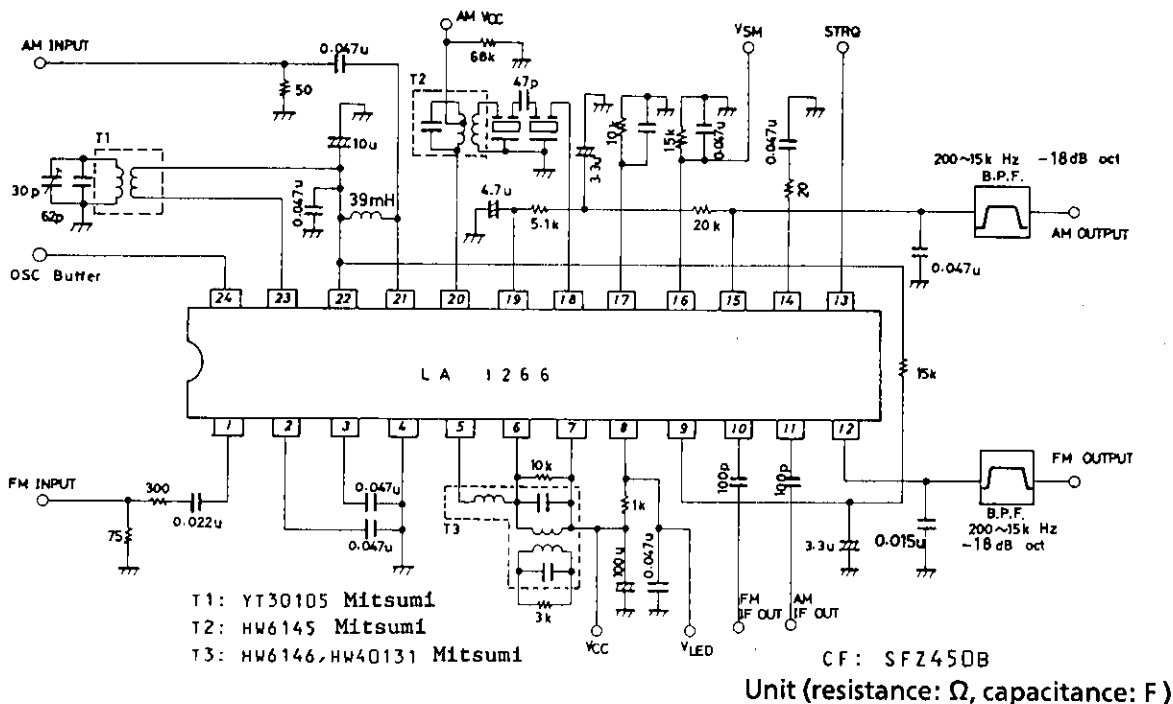


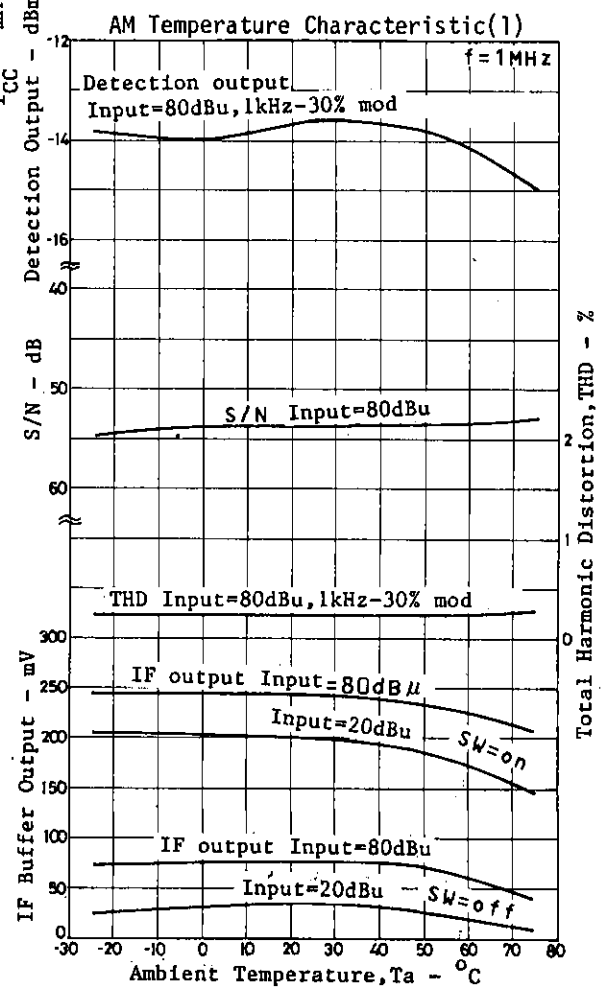
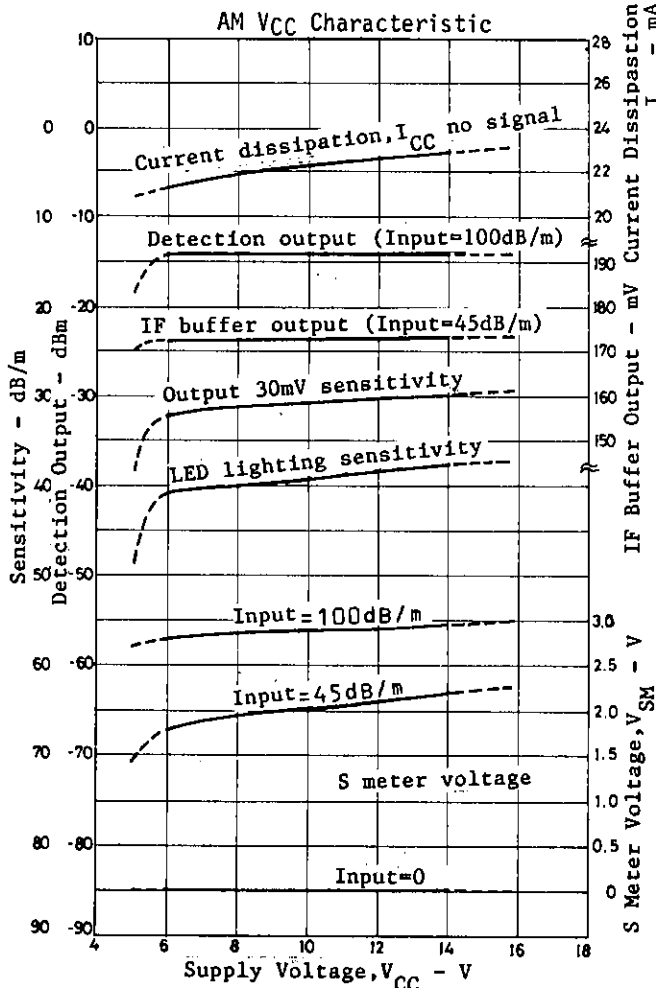
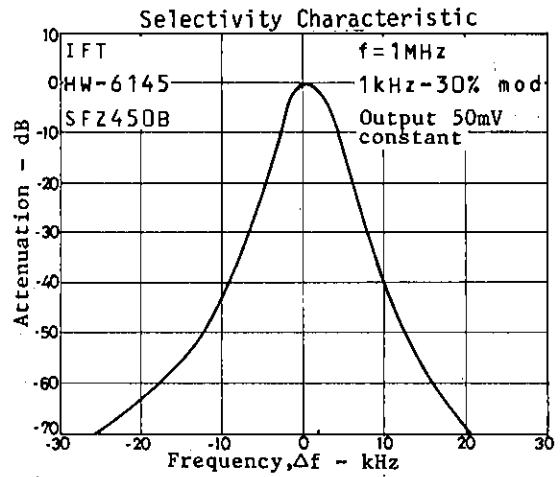
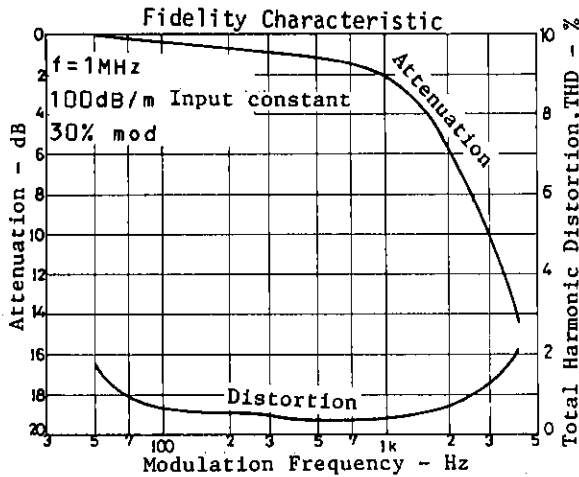
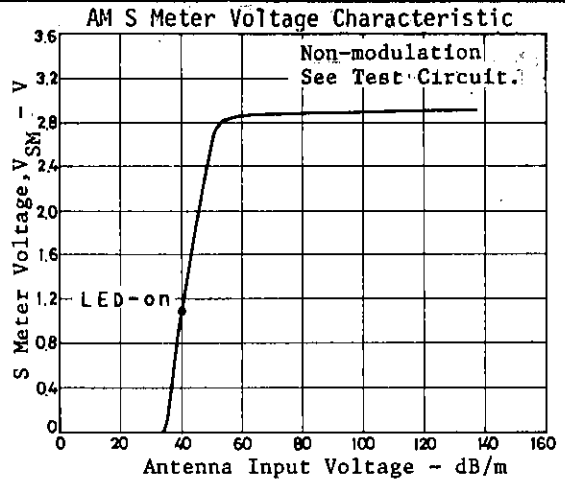
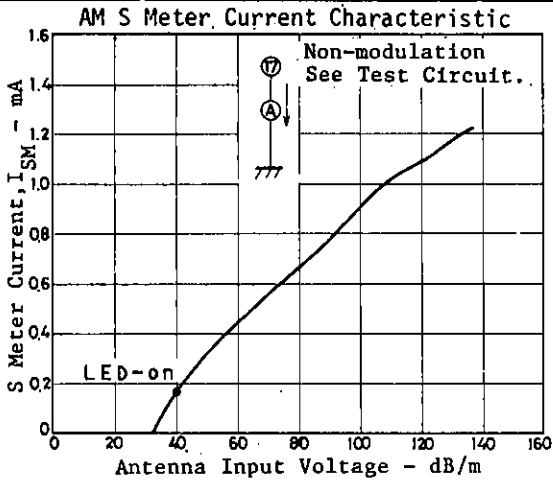
8. To prevent whistle from worsening, make the pattern of AM output pin 15 as short as possible.

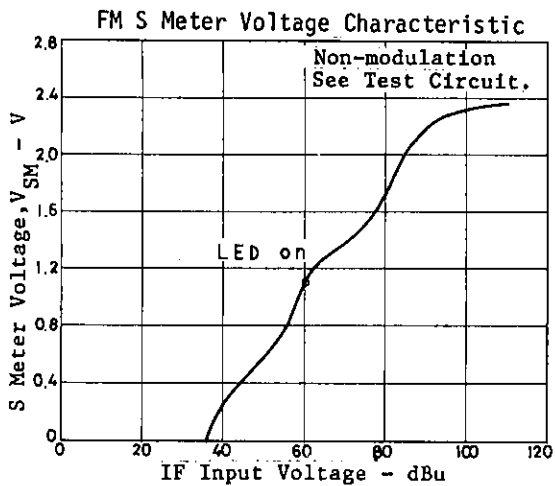
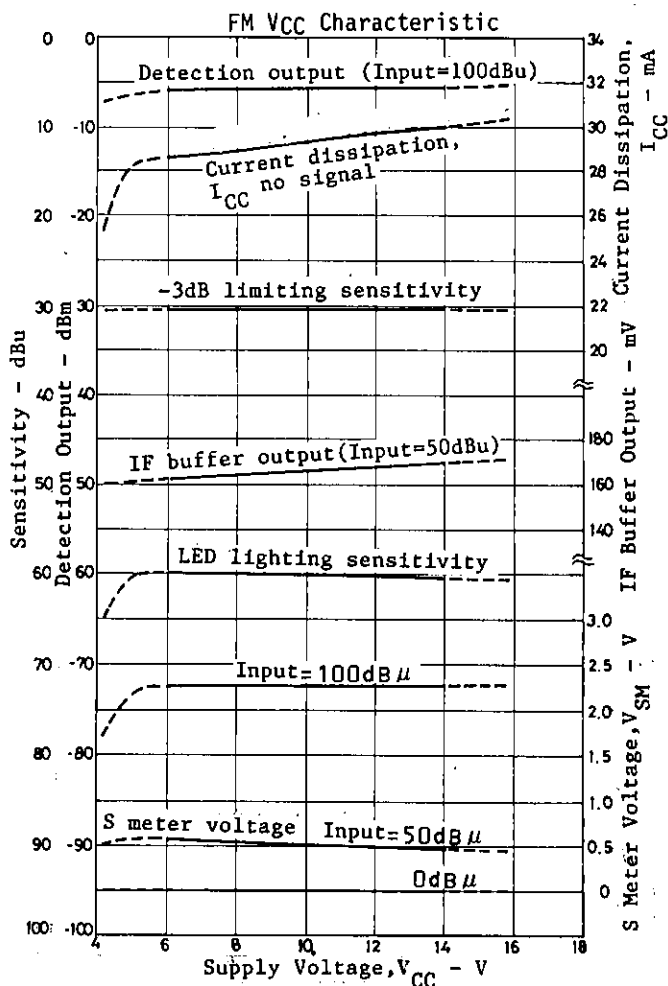
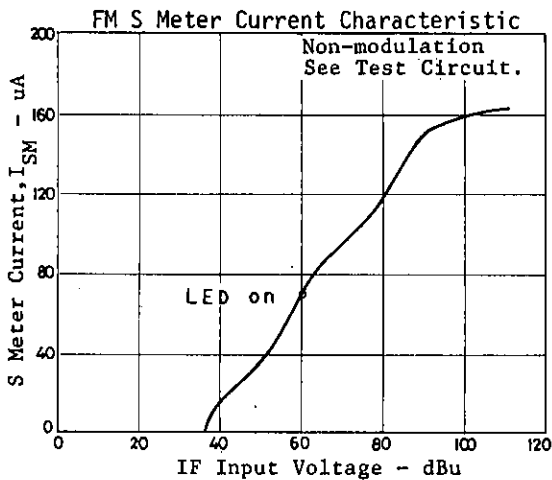
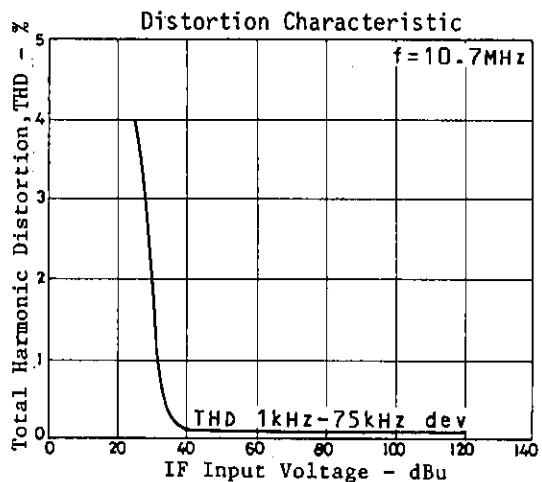
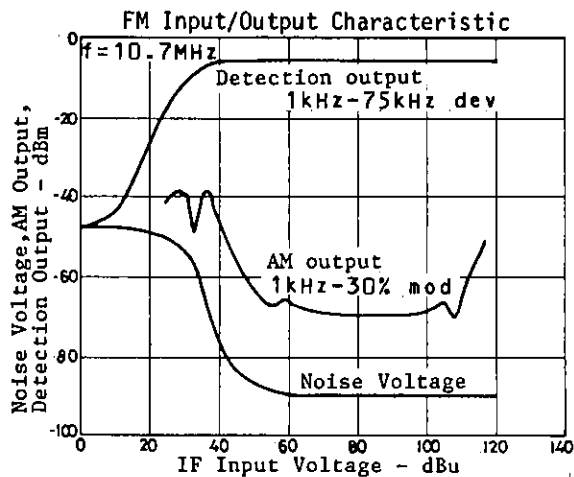
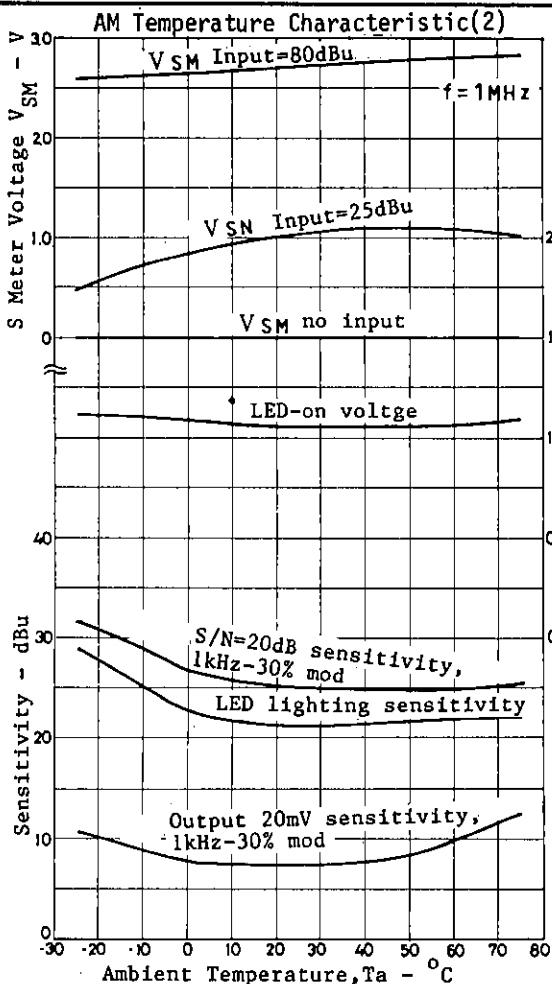
9. AM, FM IF buffer output

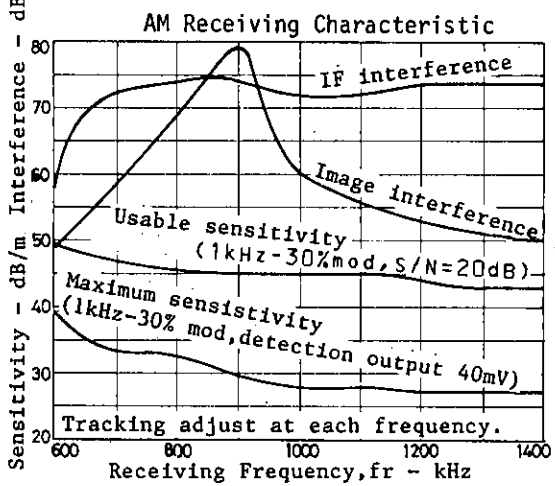
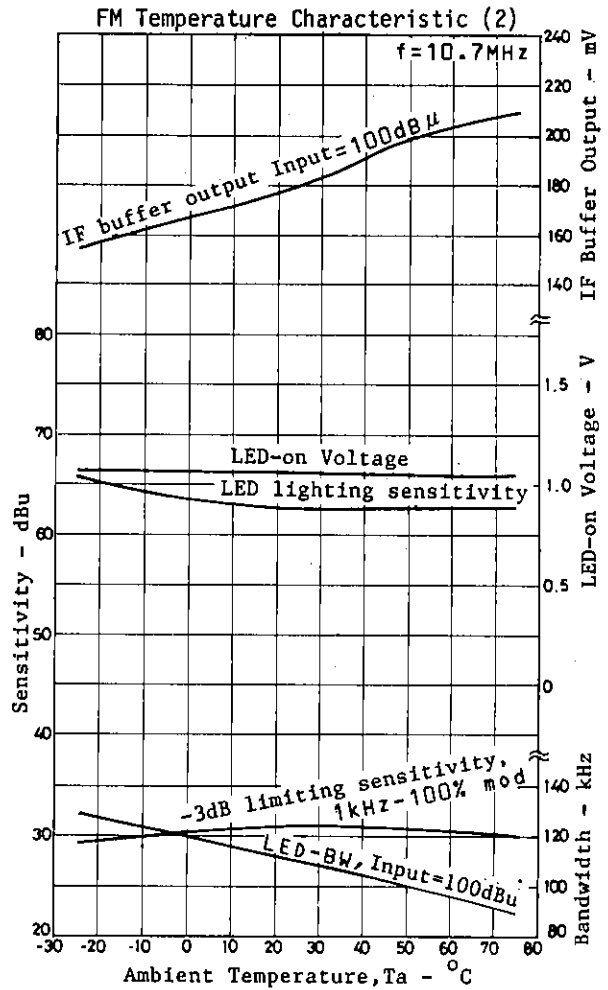
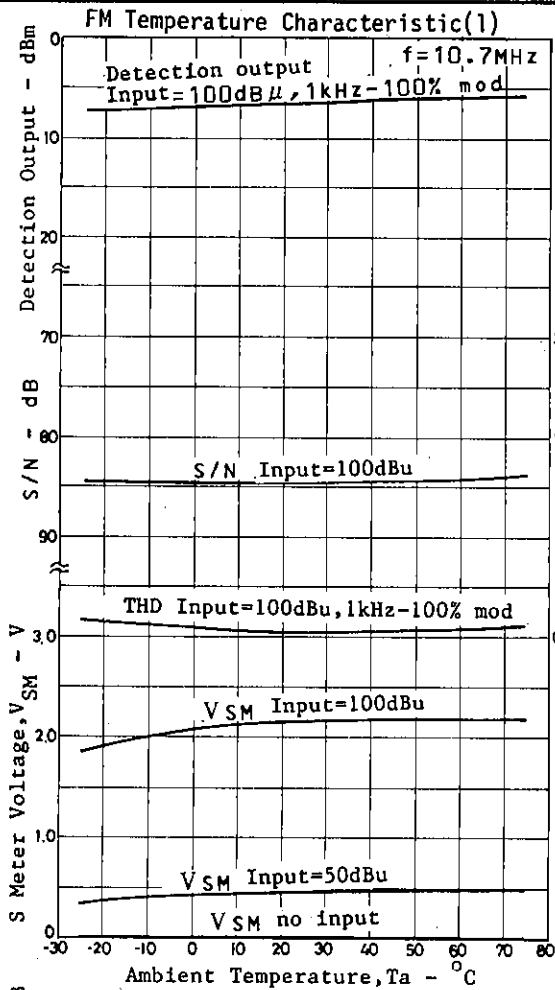
Application of a voltage to pin 13 (STRQ) causes AM IF(455kHz) signal (at AM mode) and FM IF(10.7MHz) signal (at FM mode) to be delivered at pin 11 and pin 10, respectively. It is recommended that the voltage to be applied to pin 13 (STRQ) is 3.0V or greater.

Test Circuit: FM, AM-MW



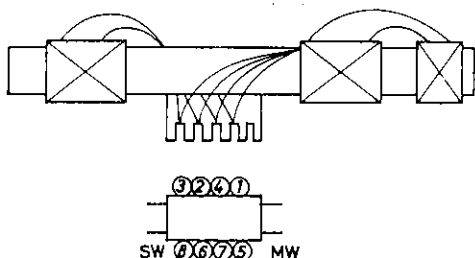






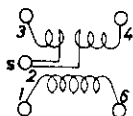
Coil Specifications

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



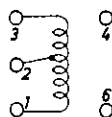
- ① - ② 22T+49T, ③ - ④ 10T
Tight solenoid direct winding
- ⑤ - ⑥ 17T 0.5φ space winding
- ⑦ - ⑧ 4T tight solenoid winding
- ① - ② L=260uH, Qo=330(≧200)
- ⑤ - ⑥ L=15uH, Qo=250(≧150)

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



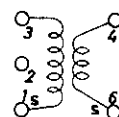
- ① - ⑥ 15.5T, ③ - ② 7T,
- ② - ④ 58T
- Qo=200±20%
- L=248uH±10%

YT-30150 (Mitsumi)



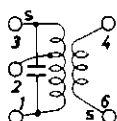
- ③ - ② 32T, ② - ① 32T
- 0.07mm 2VEW
- Qo=140, L=140uH

KO-387 (Korin Giken)
 For SVC321



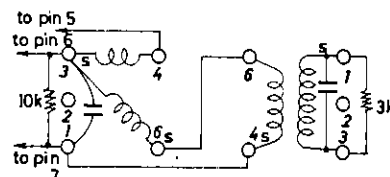
- ① - ③ 48T, ④ - ⑥ 20T
- Qo=150±20%

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



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

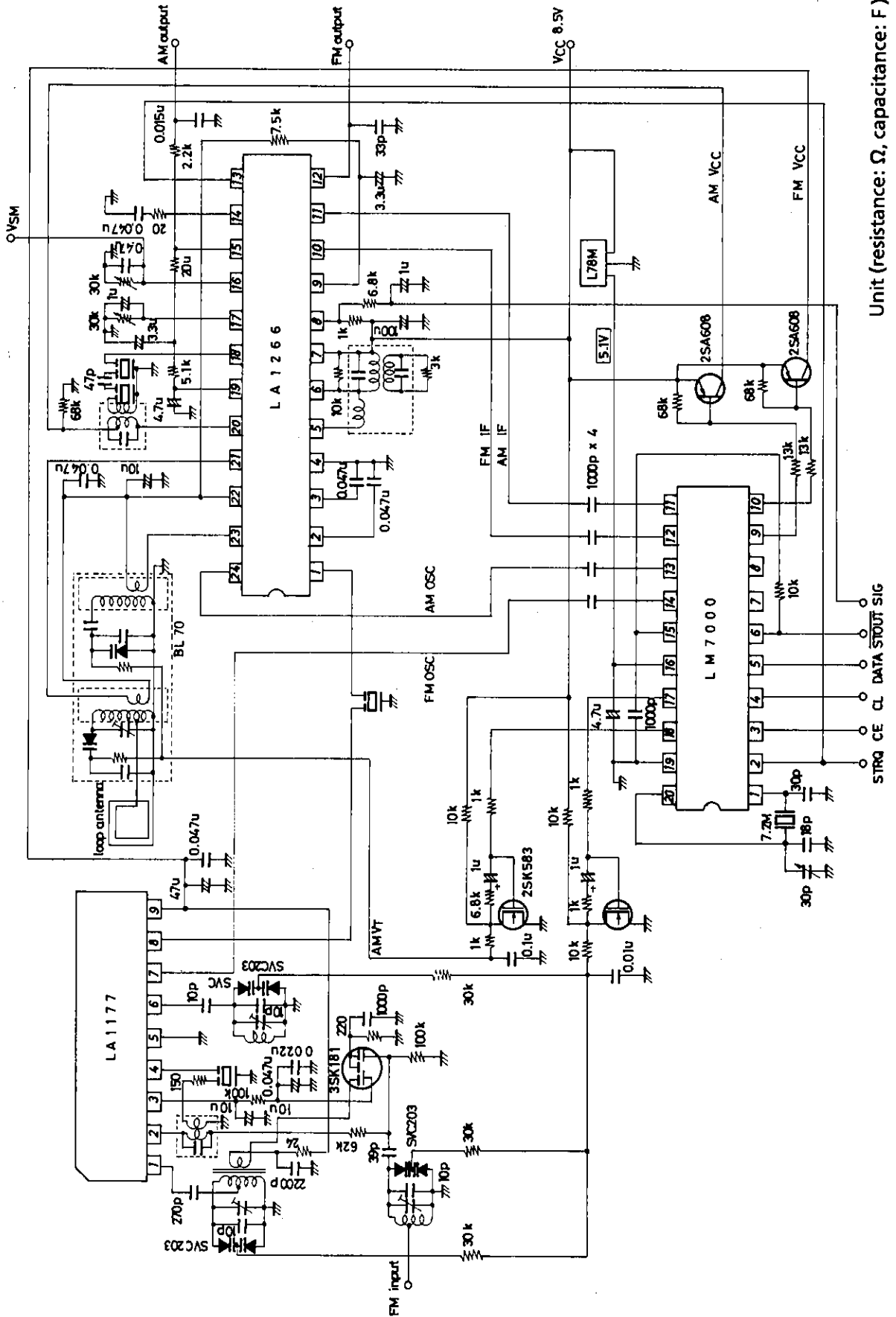
FM double tuning detection coil
 HW-6146 HW-40131

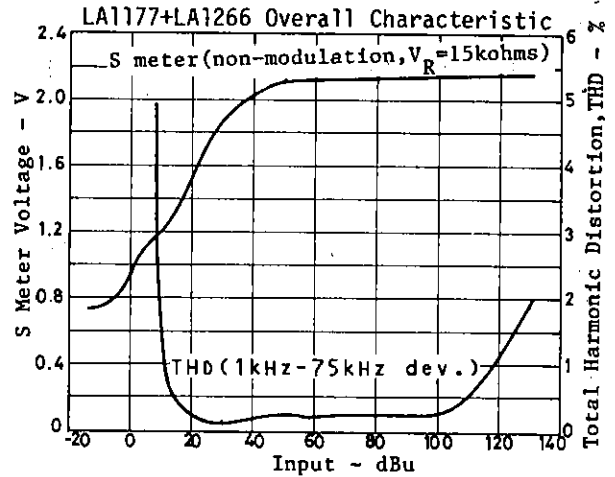
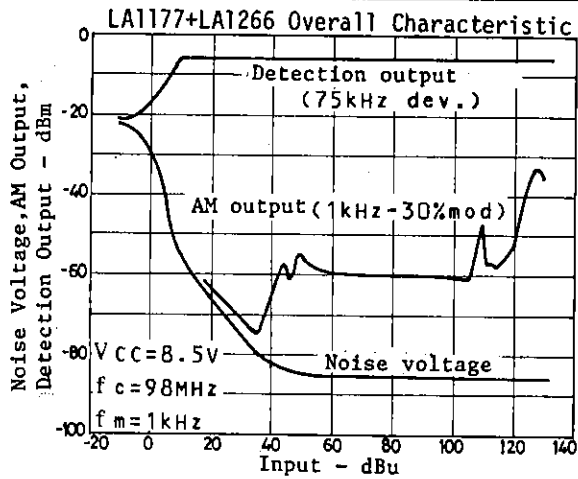


Unit (resistance: Ω)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| .HW-6146 (Mitsumi) | .HW-40131 (Mitsumi) |
| ③ - ④ 86.5T | ④ - ⑥ 1T |
| ③ - ⑥ 13.5T | ① - ③ 19T |
| Qo=50±20% | Qo=35±20% |
| Internal 100pF±10% | Internal 100pF±10% |

Sample Application Circuit: LA1177, LA1266, LM7000





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