

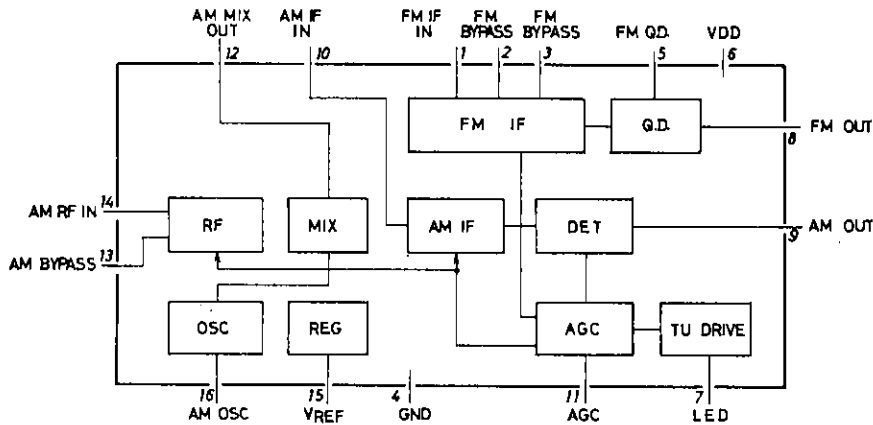


LA1260

Operating Characteristics at Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=4.5V, See specified Test Circuit.

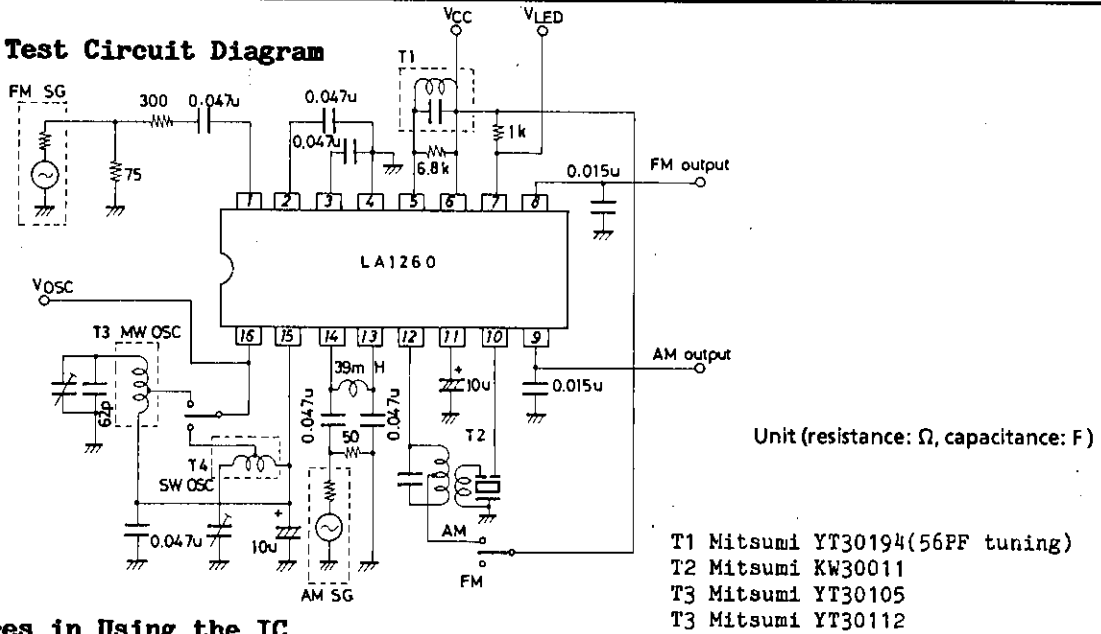
			min	typ	max	unit
[AM Characteristics: f=1MHz]						
Quiescent Current	I <sub>cco</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =No input		7.5	10.5	mA
Detection Output	Vo1	V <sub>IN</sub> =23dBu, 400Hz-30%mod	-33	-28	-23	dBm
			17.3	31	55	mV
S/N Ratio	S/N1	V <sub>IN</sub> =23dBu, 400Hz-30%mod	18.0	21.5		dB
Detection Output	Vo2	V <sub>IN</sub> =60dBu, 400Hz-30%mod	-19.0	-16.0	-13.0	dBm
			87	122	174	mV
S/N Ratio	S/N2	V <sub>IN</sub> =60dBu, 400Hz-30%mod	48	53		dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD1	V <sub>IN</sub> =60dBu, 400Hz-30%mod		0.45	1.3	%
	THD2	V <sub>IN</sub> =100dBu, 400Hz-30%mod		1.5	3.0	%
LED Lighting Voltage	V <sub>LEDAM</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> =1mA	22	30	38	dBm
Oscillation Output(24MHz)	V <sub>OSC24M</sub>		60	86	120	mV
[FM Characteristics: f=10.7MHz]						
Quiescent Current	I <sub>cco</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =No input		8.5	12.0	mA
-3dB Sensitivity	V <sub>ilim</sub>	-3dBdown, 400Hz-100%mod		35	42	dBu
Demodulation Output	Vo3	V <sub>IN</sub> =80dBu, 400Hz-100%mod	-12.5	-9.5	-6.5	dBm
			183	260	367	mV
S/N Ratio	S/N3	V <sub>IN</sub> =80dBu, 400Hz-100%mod	77	81		dB
	S/N4	V <sub>IN</sub> =80dBu, 400Hz-30%mod		71		dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD3	V <sub>IN</sub> =80dBu, 400Hz-100%mod		0.55	1.2	%
	THD4	V <sub>IN</sub> =80dBu, 400Hz-30%mod		0.05		%
LED Lighting Level	V <sub>LEDFM</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> =1mA		39	49	dBu
AM Rejection	AMR	V <sub>IN</sub> =80dBu, 400Hz-100%mod 1kHz-30%mod		60		dB

Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



LA1260

Specified Test Circuit Diagram



Proper Cares in Using the IC

External parts placement and pattern

- . The AM local oscillation parts, AM local oscillation coil, and antenna circuit parts such as bar antenna must be separated from each other as far as possible to prevent Qs from worsening.
- . Pin 16 (AM oscillation injection pin) and pin 14 (RF input pin) must be separated from each other on the pattern as shown in Fig. A below. Care should be taken not to make unwanted coupling by parallel wiring as shown in Fig. B to prevent Qs from worsening.

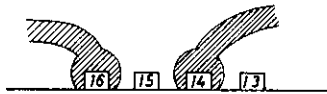


Fig. A Good example

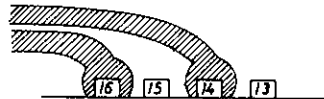


Fig. B Bad example

FM quadrature detection coil

- . The values recommended for the detection coil are shown below. (See Fig. 1.)

Tuning capacitance 56 pF  
Damping resistance 6.8kohms

- . Values other than recommended provide the LED drive characteristic as shown below.

	Value increased	Value decreased
Tuning capacitance	. Lighting is delayed. . No lighting may occur at low temperatures.	. Lighting is advanced. . Mislighing may occur in the absence of signal.
Damping resistance	. Lighting is advanced. . Mislighing may occur in the absence of signal.	. Lighting is delayed. . No lighting may occur at low temperature.

If the product of tuning capacitance and damping resistance is equal to that of values recommended above (e.g. tuning capacitance=82pF, damping resistance=4.7kohms), other characteristics (demodulation output, S/N, THD, etc.)

Continued on next page.

Continued from preceding page.

than the LED drive characteristic remain almost unaffected.

. For applications where a double tuning coil is used, refer to "Applications where a double coil is used" on page 15.

How to apply FM AFC

The S curve at the FM output pin (pin 8) is as shown in Fig. 1. Therefore, the domestic (Japan) band (lower local oscillation) use and foreign band (upper local oscillation) use differ as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

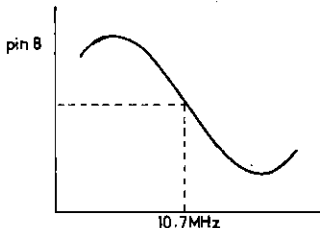


Fig. 1

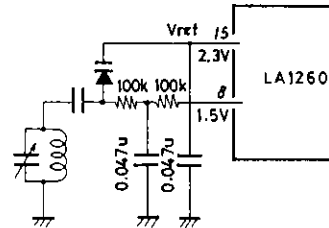


Fig. 2 Domestic (lower local oscillation) band

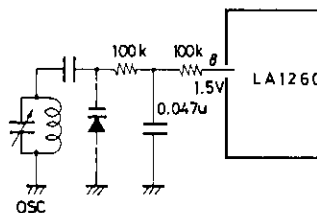
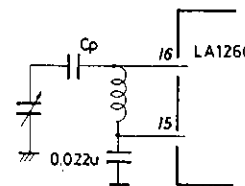
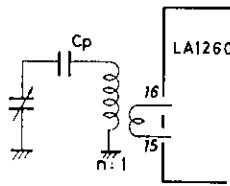
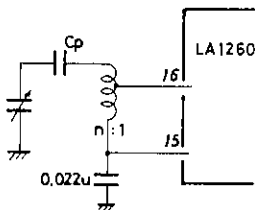


Fig. 3 Foreign (upper local oscillation) band

Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

AM local oscillation

Since the LA1260 contains an ALC circuit, the oscillation level at pin 16 can be limited to 60 to 150mV in the following applications where a coil is used.



Unit (capacitance: F)

Stable oscillation occurs at a coil impedance of 5kohms or greater viewed from across pins 16 and 15. Turn ratio n and Qo must be determined so that the oscillation level at pin 16 becomes 75mV or greater for MW use and 60mV or greater for SW use.

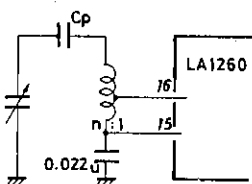


Fig. 4

If turn ratio n is increased more than needed, the oscillation level at pin 16 drops, thereby lowering the maximum sensitivity as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Fig. 7 shows the relation between turn ratio n and oscillation level at pin 16 in the MW band.

Unit (capacitance: F)

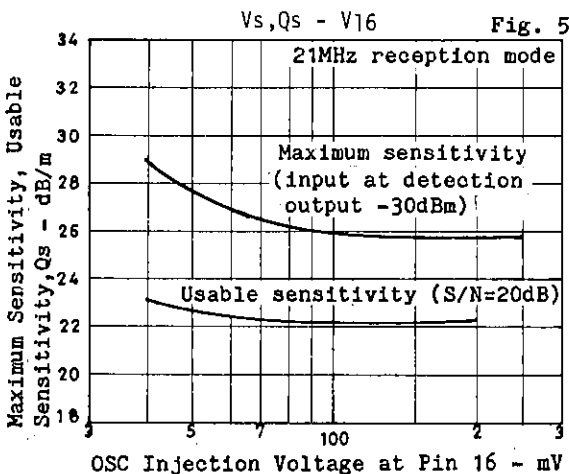


Fig. 5

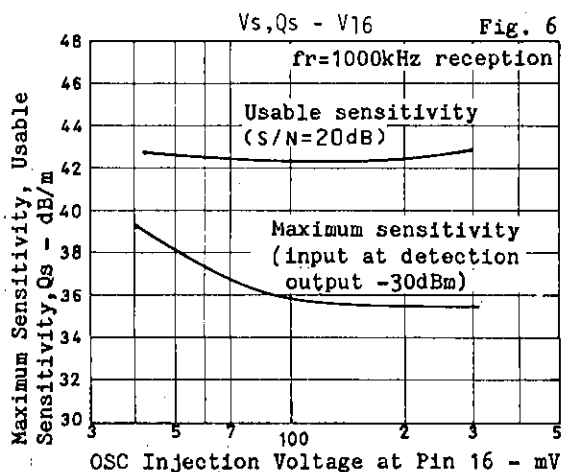
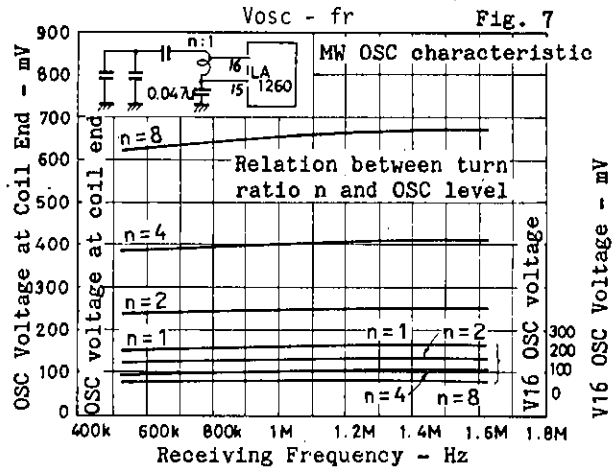
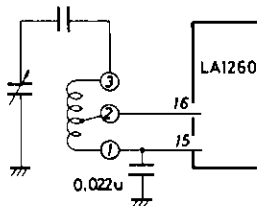


Fig. 6



AM oscillation coil



Unit (capacitance: F)

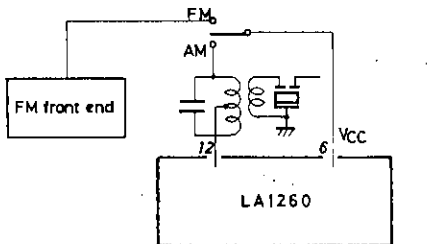
Generally speaking, the following should be noted. Winding with loose coupling between ① and ② and between ① and ③ must be avoided. (Particularly SW1, SW2)

To put it concretely, the pot core type is better than the screw core type which is loose in coupling. This prevents the local oscillation frequency from turning third resonance frequency related to the coupling coefficient.

LED unlighted time and distortion in AM (MW)

By increasing the value of the electrolytic capacitor for AGC at pin 11 (Fig. 8), the distortion in the AM mode can be improved, but the LED unlighted time is made longer. 10uF is recommended for obtaining the optimum LED unlighted time and distortion. The LED unlighted time is 200msec. at this value. (Approximately 400msec. at 22uF)

FM-AM selection and dc level at pin 12

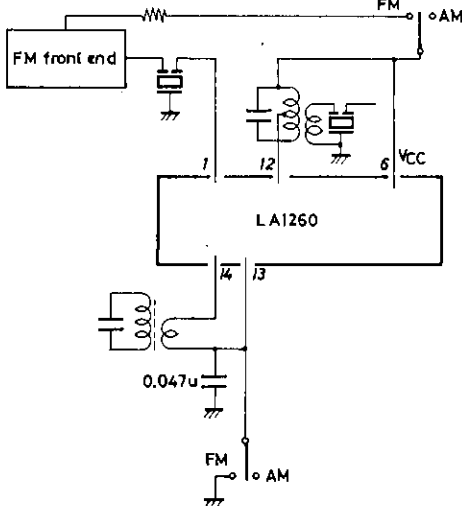


(1) Pin 12-used method=recommended circuit

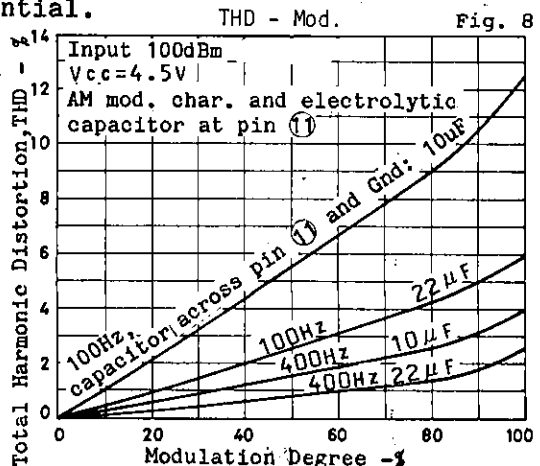
The FM mode is entered with pin 12 open. When pin 12 and pin 6 are at the same potential in terms of DC, the AM circuit is turned on by the internal switch. It should be noted that the dynamic range is narrowed whether the potential at pin 12 is lower or high than that at pin 6.

(2) Pin 13-used method

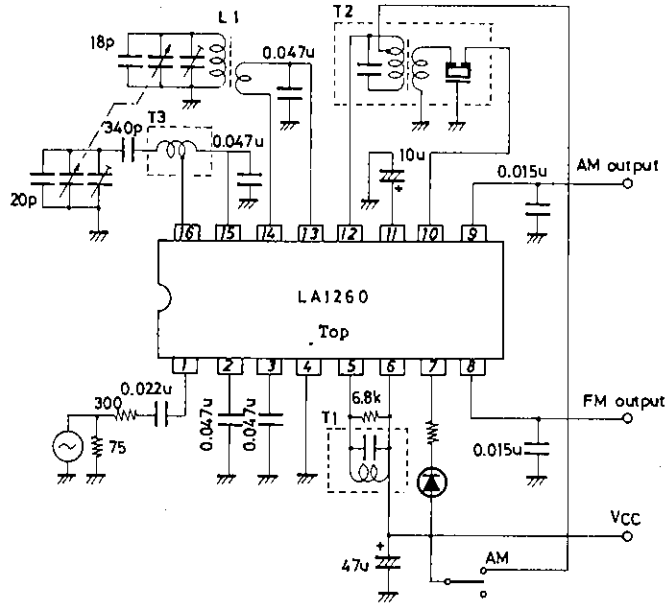
The AM mode is entered with pin 13 open. When pin 13 is grounded, the FM circuit is turned on and the AM circuit is turned off by the internal switch. In this case, pin 12 and pin 6 (V<sub>CC</sub>) are at the same potential.



Unit (capacitance: F)



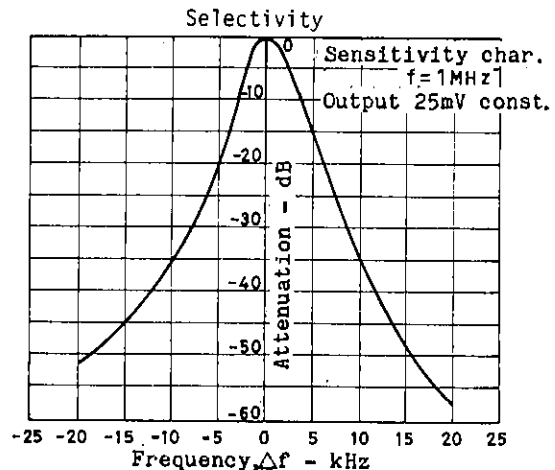
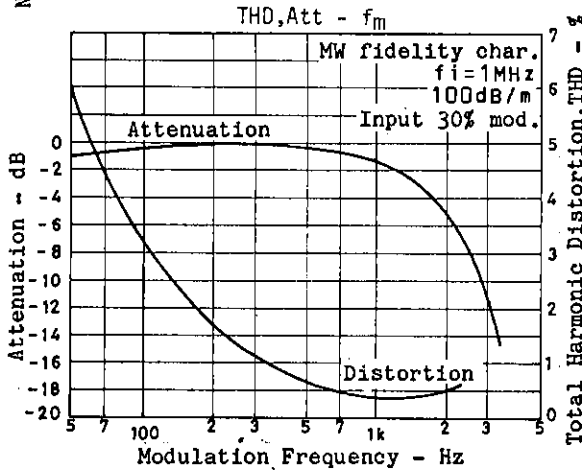
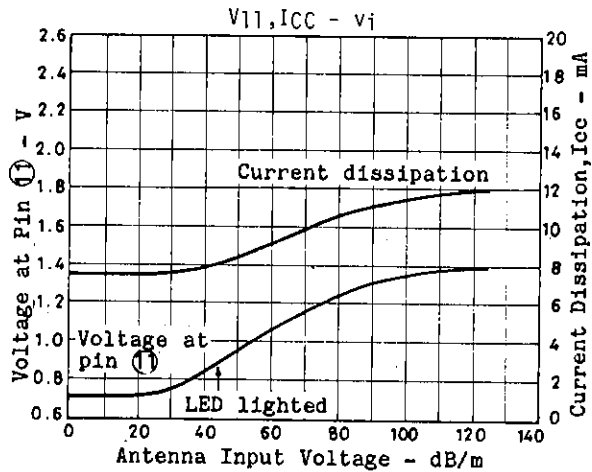
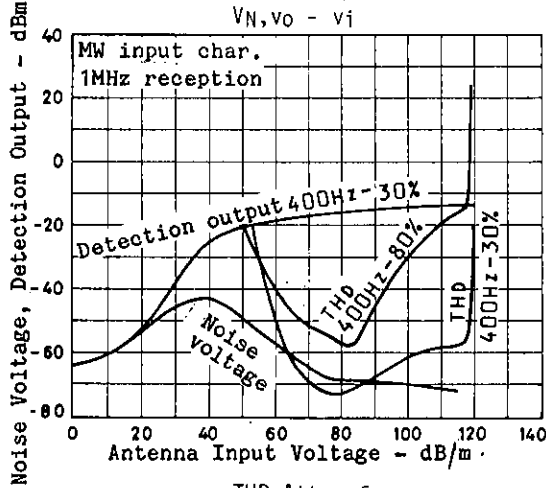
FM IF/MW Test Circuit

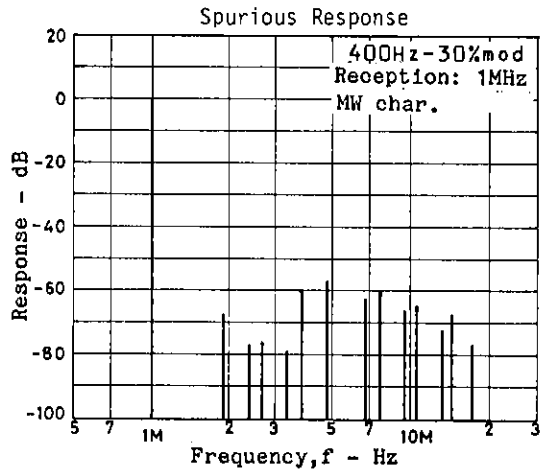
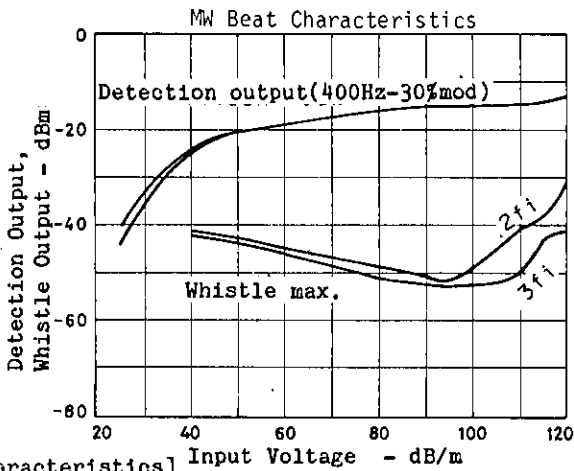
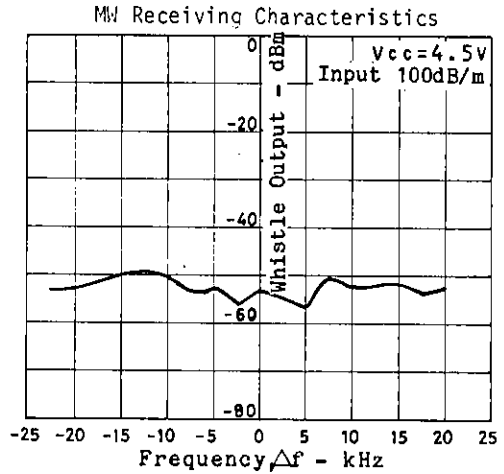
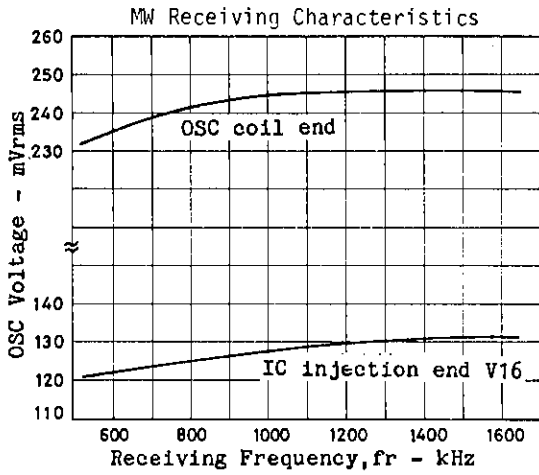
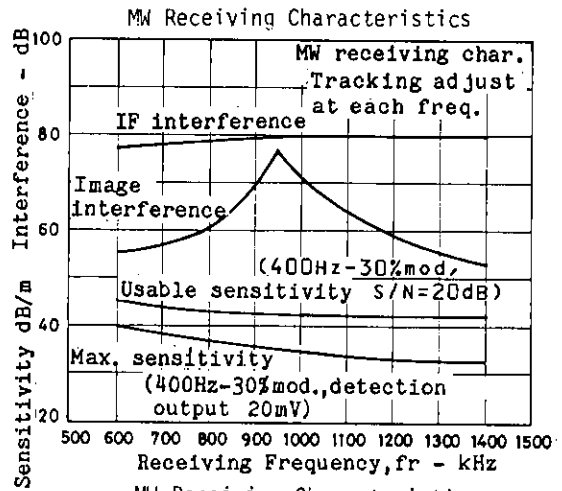
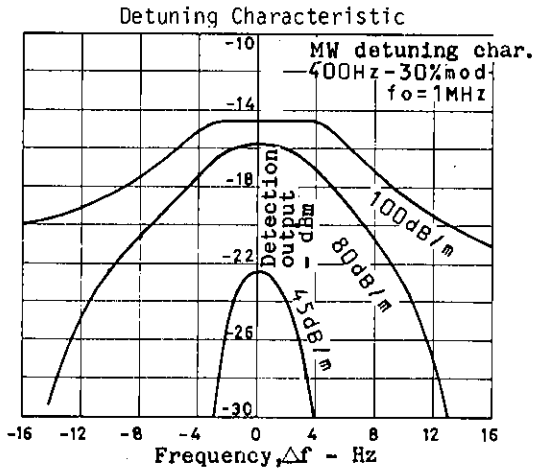


Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

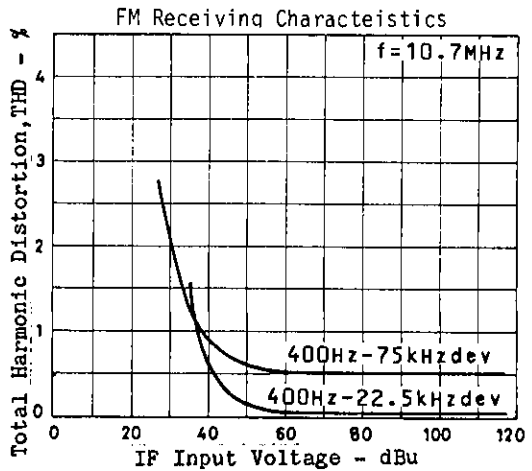
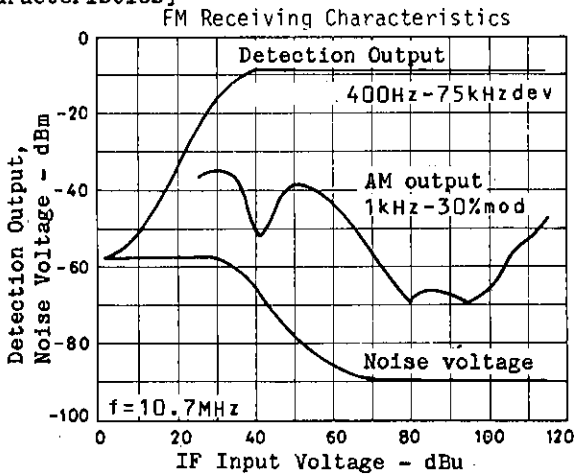
- L1 TN10896(Mitsumi)
- T1 YT-30194(Mitsumi), 2153-4095-239(Sumida)
- T2 KW-30011(Mitsumi)
- T3 YT-30105(Mitsumi)

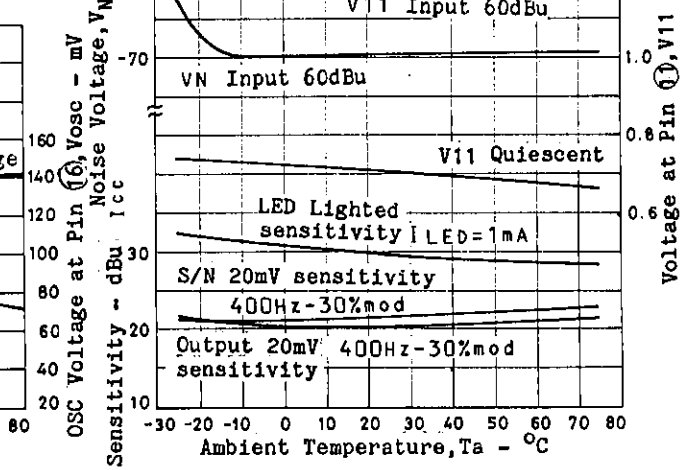
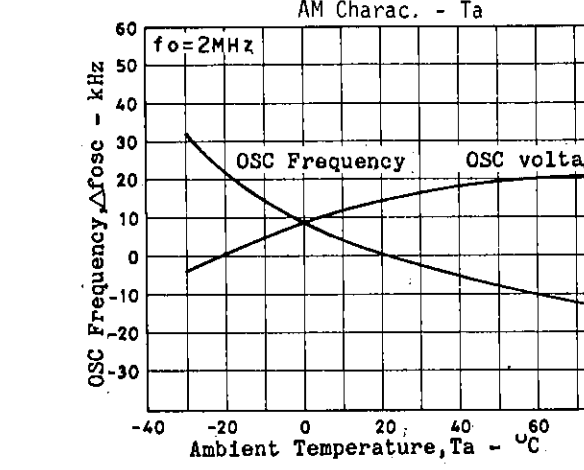
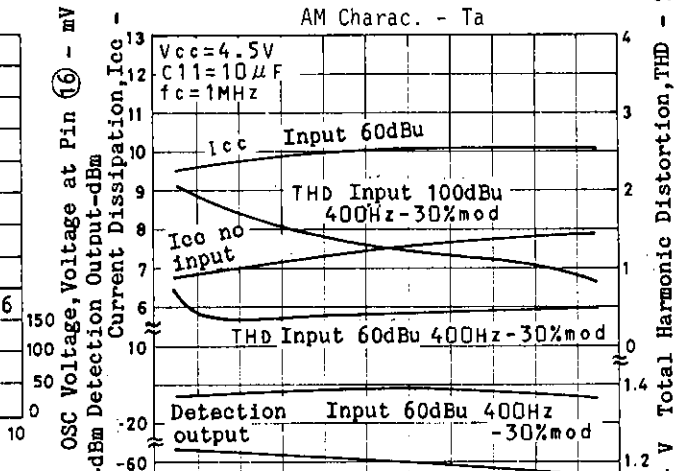
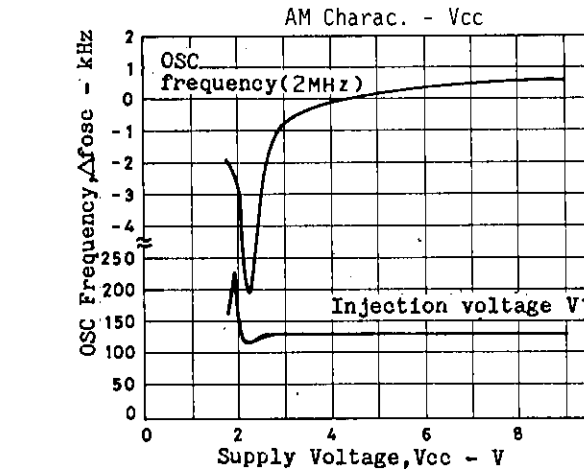
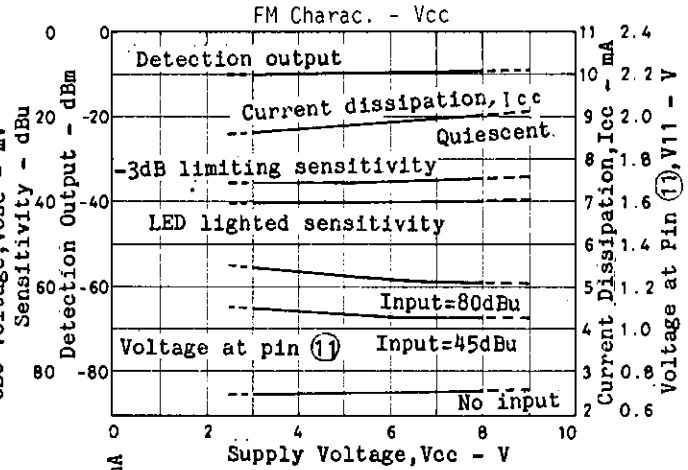
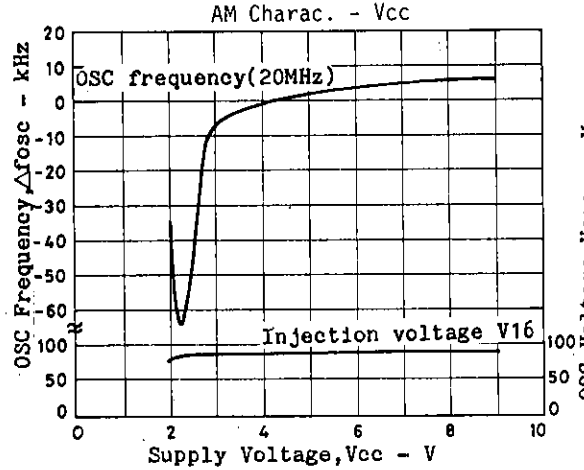
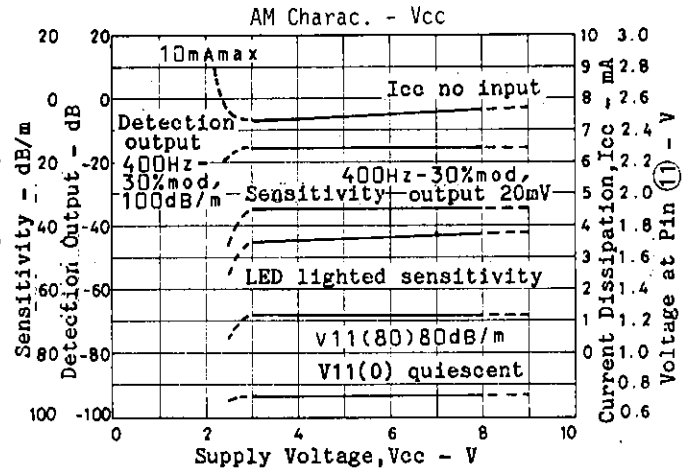
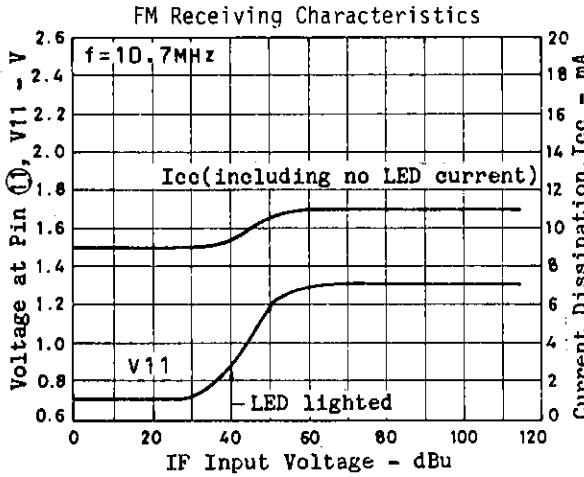
[MW Characteristics]



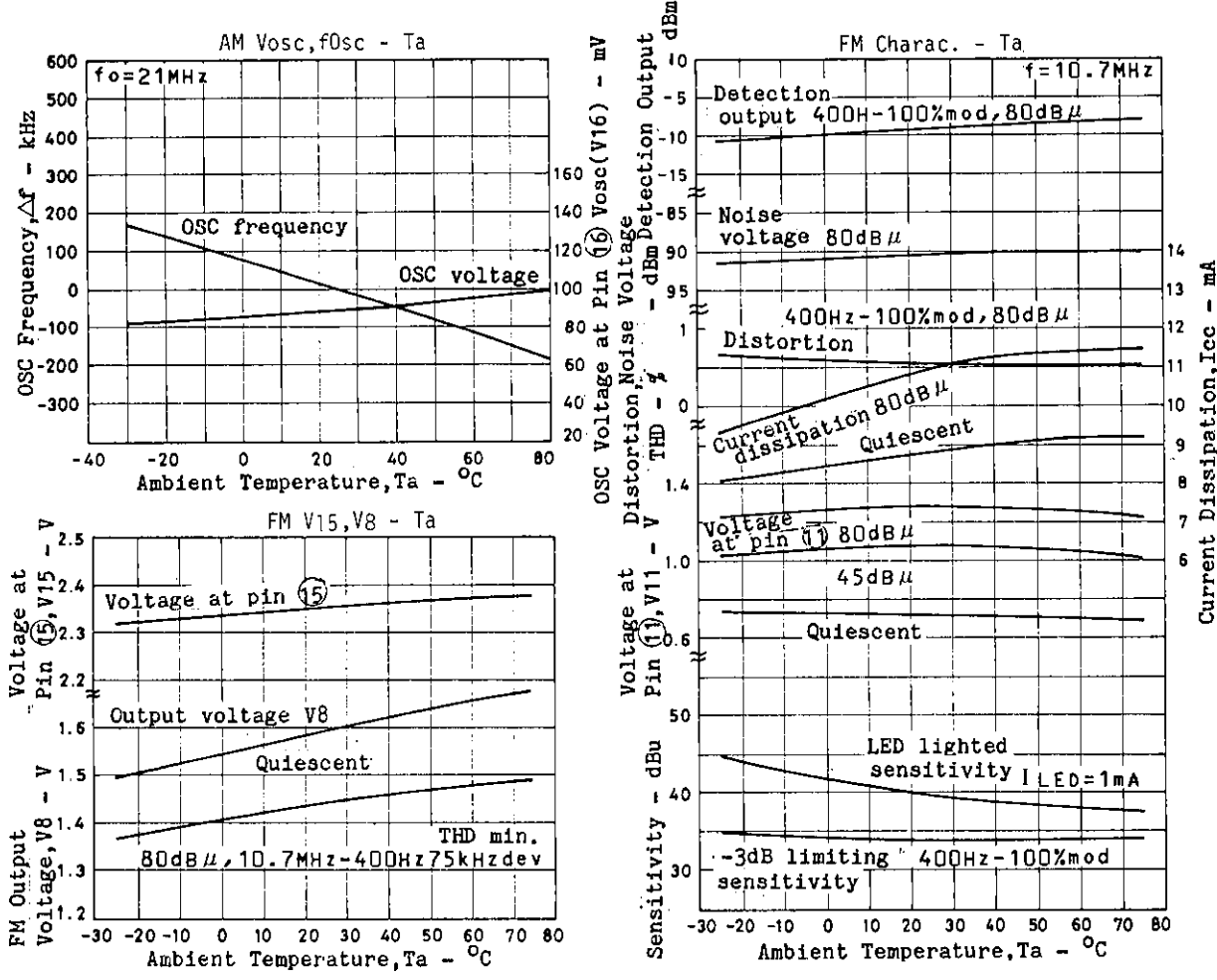


[FM Characteristics]

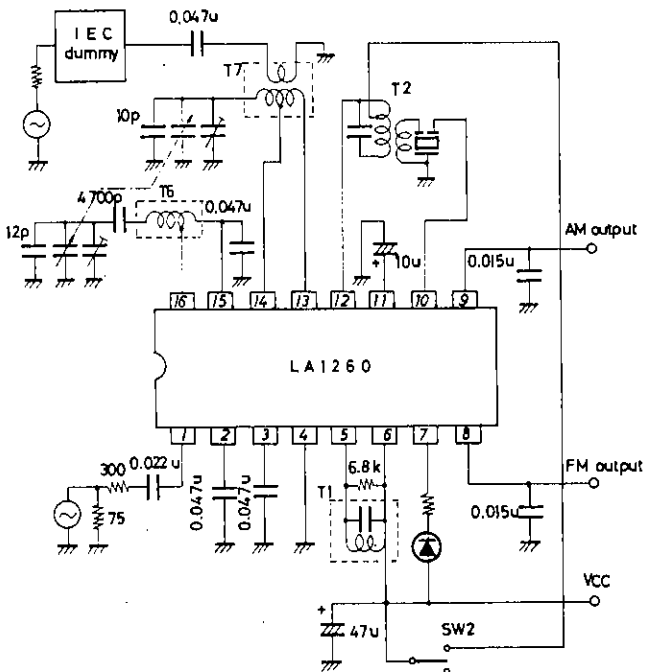






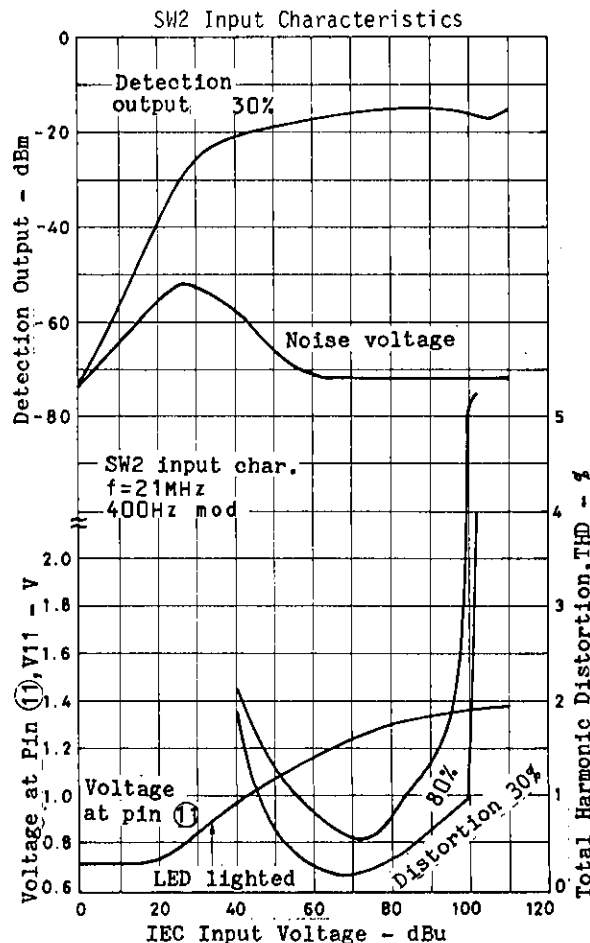
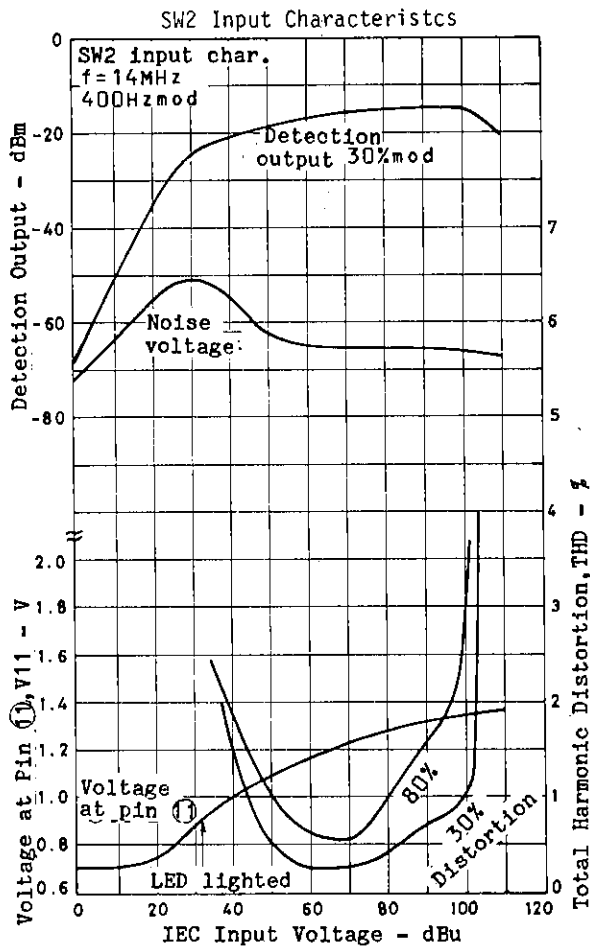
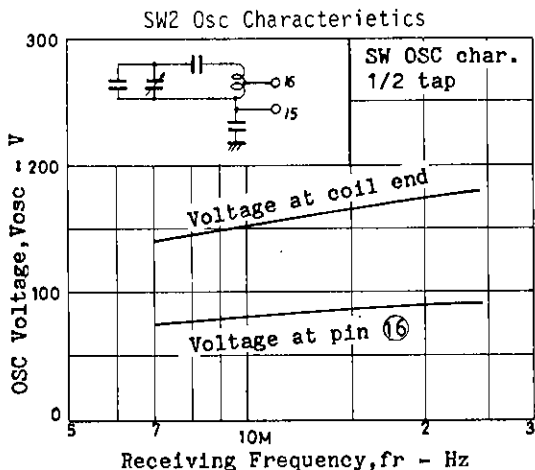
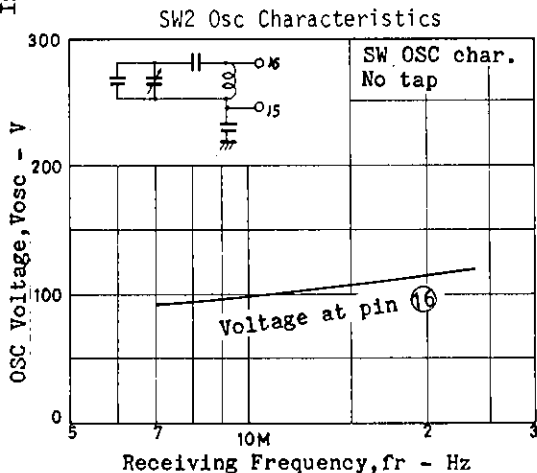
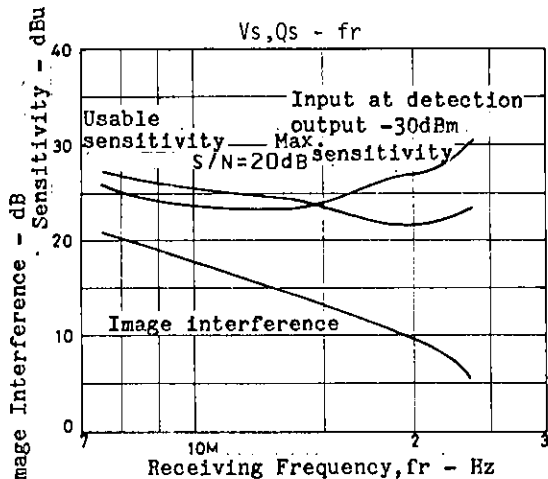


Sample Application Circuit 1 : FM IF/SW2 (7.2 to 24.0 MHz)



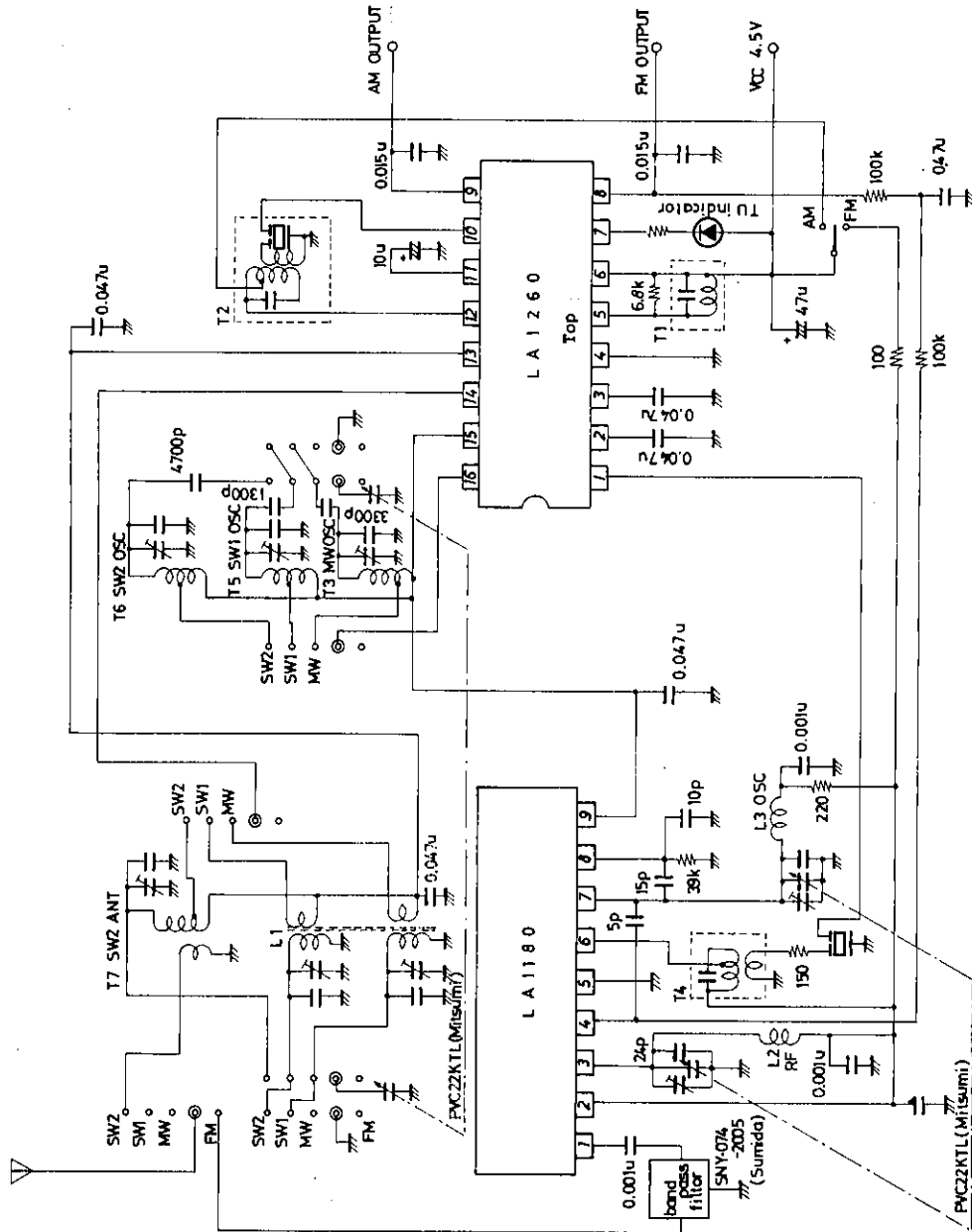
Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

- T1 YT-30194(Mitsumi), 2153-4095-339(Sumida)
- T2 KW-30011(Mitsumi)
- T6 YT-30112(Mitsumi)
- T7 YT-30117(Mitsumi), 2153-4140-044(Sumida)





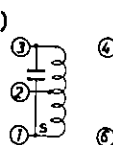
[Circuit Diagram] (The sample printed circuit pattern is shown on page 11.)



- T3 YT-30105 (Mitsumi)
- T4 YT-30070 (Mitsumi)
- T5 YT-30134 (Mitsumi)
- T6 YT-30112 (Mitsumi)
- T7 YT-30117 (Mitsumi), 2158-4140-044 (Sumida)
- L1 TN10896 bar antenna (Mitsumi)
- L2 5.5mmφ air core 0.8mm wire 5T RT
- L3 5.5mmφ air core 0.8mm wire 6T OSC
- T1 YT-30194 (Mitsumi)
- T2 KW-30011 (AM Mix)

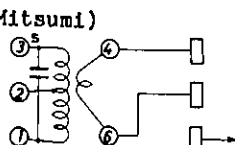
Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

T1:YT-30194(Mitsumi)  
FM quadrature



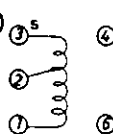
①-③ 12T  
Qo=95, f=10.7MHz  
Internal 56pF, external 15pF

T2:KW-30011(Mitsumi)  
AM IF



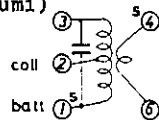
①-② 58T, ③-② 94T, ④-⑥ 7T  
Internal 180pF

T3:YT-30105(Mitsumi)  
MW OSC



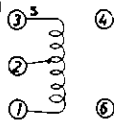
③-② 32T, ②-① 32T  
0.07mm 2UEW,  
Qo=140, L=140uH

T4:YT-30070(Mitsumi)  
FM 1F



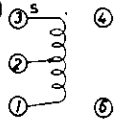
①-② 7T, ②-③ 3T, ④-⑥ 1T  
0.12mm 2UEW  
Internal 100pF, external 5pF  
 $f_0=10.7\text{MHz}$ ,  $Q_0=85$

T5:YT-30134(Mitsumi)  
SW1 OSC



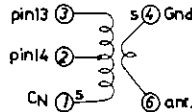
③-② 12T, ②-① 12T  
0.1mm 2UEW,  
 $Q_0=80$ ,  $L=12\mu\text{H}$

T6:YT-30112(Mitsumi)  
SW2 OSC



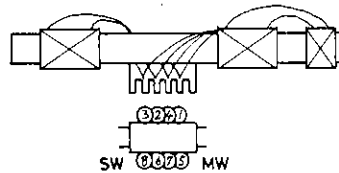
③-② 4T, ②-① 4T  
0.12mm 2UEW  
 $Q_0=80$ ,  $L=1.25\mu\text{H}$

T7:2158-4140-044(Sumida)

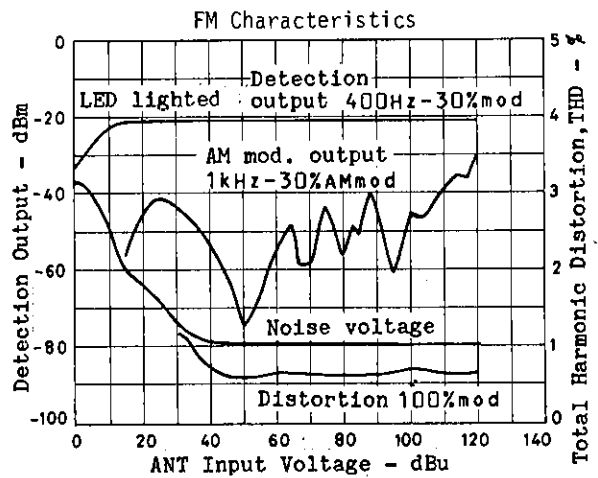
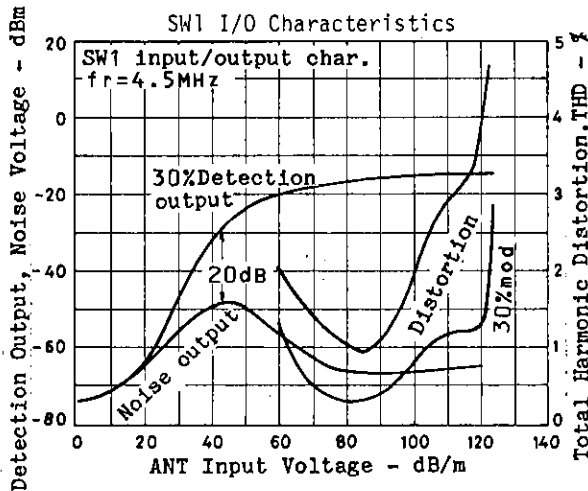


①-② 4T, ②-③ 5T, ④-⑥ 2T  
0.12mm UEW,  
 $Q_0 \geq 50$ ,  $L=1.4\mu\text{H}$

L1:TN-10896(Mitsumi)  
MW bar antenna

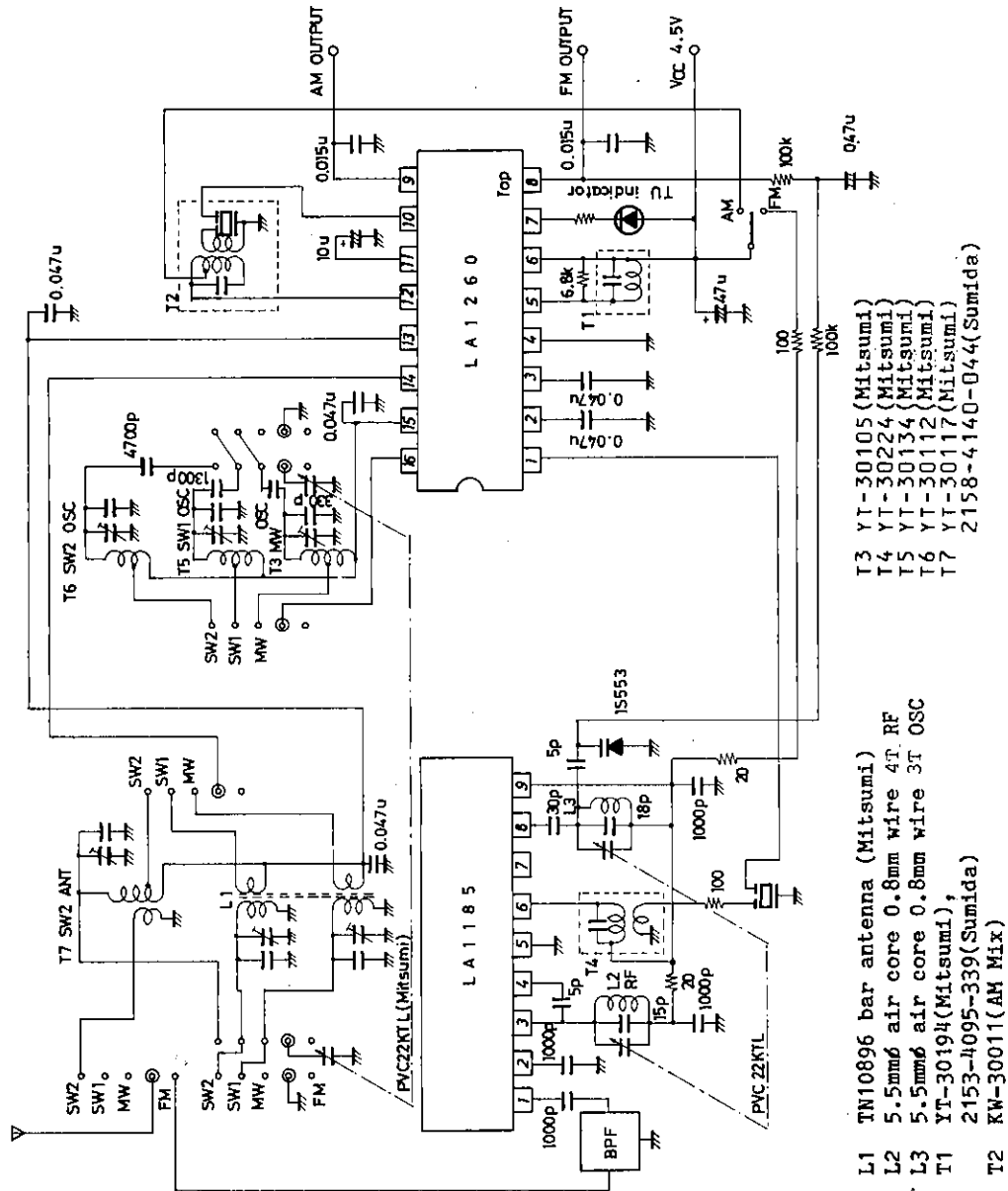


①-② 22T+49T, ③-④ 10T  
Tight solenoid direct winding  
⑤-⑥ 17T 0.5 $\phi$  space winding  
⑦-⑧ 4T tight solenoid winding  
①-②  $L=260\mu\text{H}$ ,  $Q_0=330(\geq 200)$   
⑤-⑥  $L=15\mu\text{H}$ ,  $Q_0=250(\geq 150)$



**Sample Application Circuit 3 : FM (band in US)/MW/SW1(2.2 to 7.5MHz)/SW2(7.2 to 24.0MHz)**

Application where the LA1185 and LA1260 are used  
 [Circuit Diagram] (The sample printed circuit pattern is shown on page 15.)

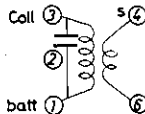


- L1 TN10896 bar antenna (Mitsumi)
- L2 5.5mm $\phi$  air core 0.8mm wire 4T RF
- L3 5.5mm $\phi$  air core 0.8mm wire 3T OSC
- T1 YT-30194(Mitsumi),
- T2 2153-4095-339(Sumida)
- T3 YT-30105 (Mitsumi)
- T4 YT-30224 (Mitsumi)
- T5 YT-30134 (Mitsumi)
- T6 YT-30112 (Mitsumi)
- T7 YT-30117 (Mitsumi)
- 2158-4140-044(Sumida)

Unit (resistance:  $\Omega$ , capacitance: F)

T4:YT-30224(Mitsumi)

FM IF



①-③ 8T,④-⑥ 2T

0.12mm 2UEW

Internal 100pF, external 5pF

$f_0=10.7\text{MHz}$ ,  $Q_0=80$

For the specifications for other coils than T4,  
 refer to Sample Application Circuit 2.



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