TDA 1200

LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

PRELIMINARY DATA

FM-IF RADIO SYSTEM

- HIGH LIMITING SENSITIVITY
- HIGH AMR
- HIGH RECOVERED AUDIO
- GOOD CAPTURE RATIO
- LOW DISTORTION
- MUTING CAPABILITY

The TDA 1200 is a silicon monolithic integrated circuit in a 16-lead dual in-line plastic package. It provides a complete subsystem for amplification of FM signals.
The functions incorporated are:

— FM amplification and detection
— interchannel controlled muting
— AFC and delayed AGC for FM tuner
— switching of stereo decoder
— driving of a field strength meter

The TDA 1200 can be used for FM-IF amplifier application in HI-FI, car-radios and communication receivers.

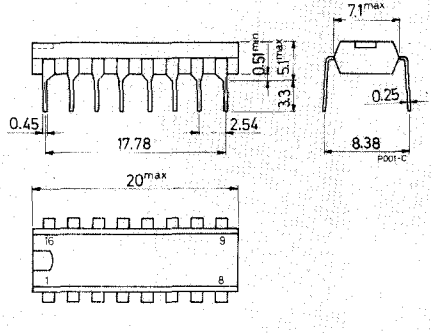
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_s	Supply voltage	16 V
I_o	Output current (from pin 15)	2 mA
P_{tot}	Total power dissipation at $T_{amb} \leq 70$ °C	500 mW
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-55 to 150 °C
T_{op}	Operating temperature	-25 to 70 °C

ORDERING NUMBER: TDA 1200

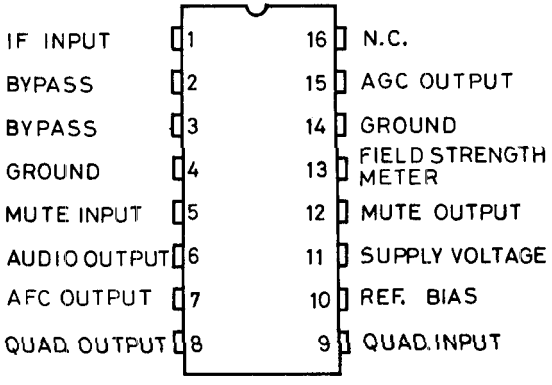
MECHANICAL DATA

Dimensions in mm



TDA 1200

CONNECTION DIAGRAM



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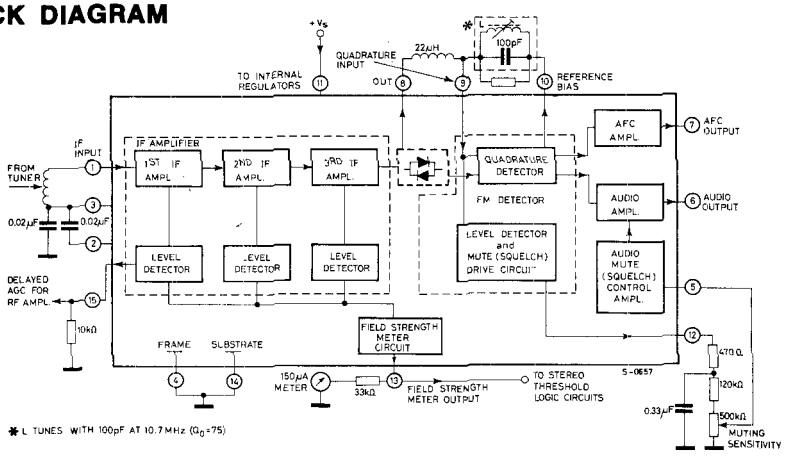
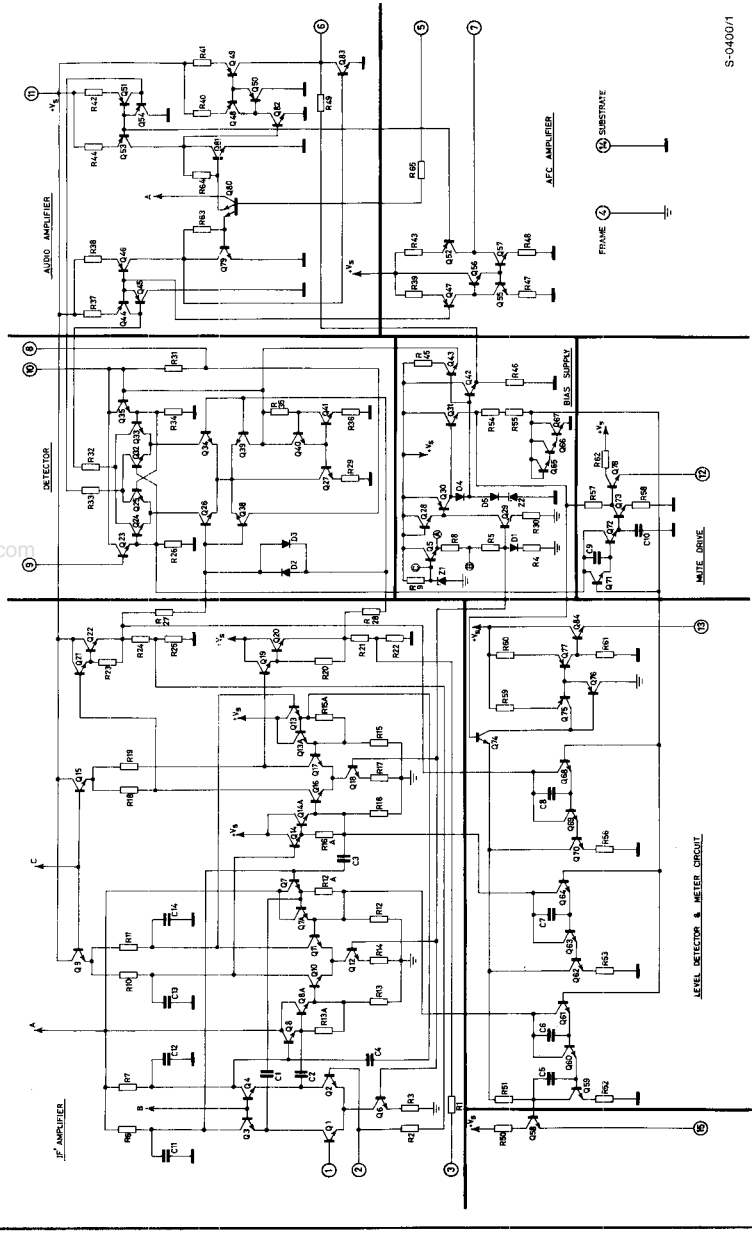
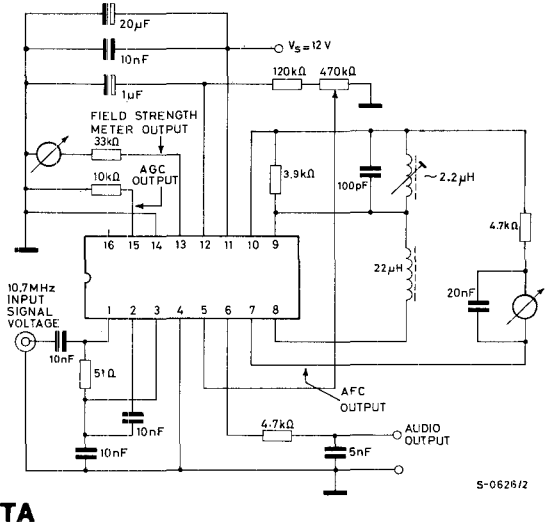
BLOCK DIAGRAM



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



TEST CIRCUIT



THERMAL DATA

→	$R_{th\ j\text{-}amb}$ Thermal resistance junction-ambient	max	160	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

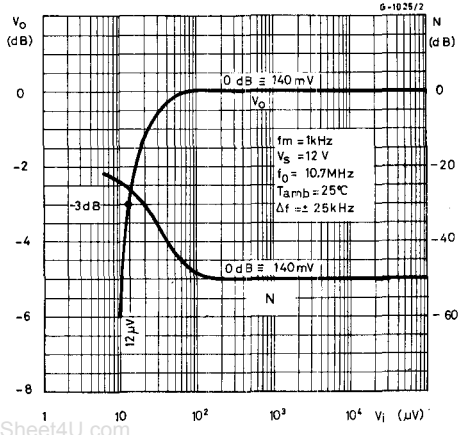
(Refer to the test circuit; V_s = 12 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C)

Parameter		Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
STATIC (DC) CHARACTERISTICS						
I_s	Supply current			23		mA
V_1	Voltage at the IF amplifier input			1.9		V
V_2, V_3	Voltage at the input bypassing			1.9		V
V_6	Voltage at the audio output			5.6		V
V_{10}	Reference bias voltage			5.6		V

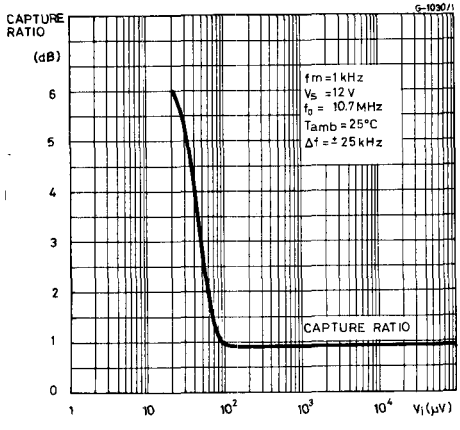
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Parameter	Test conditions	Min. Typ. Max.	Unit
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
$V_{i(threshold)}$ Input limiting voltage (-3 dB) at pin 1	$f_0 = 10.7$ MHz $f_m = 1$ kHz $\Delta f = \pm 25$ kHz	12	µV
V_o Recovered audio voltage (pin 6)	$V_i \geqq 50$ µV $f_0 = 10.7$ MHz $f_m = 1$ kHz $\Delta f = \pm 25$ kHz	140	mV
d Distortion	$V_i \geqq 1$ mV $f_0 = 10.7$ MHz $f_m = 1$ kHz $\Delta f = \pm 75$ kHz	0.5	%
$\frac{S+N}{N}$ Signal and noise to noise ratio		60	dB
AMR Amplitude modulation rejection	$V_i \geqq 1$ mV $f_0 = 10.7$ MHz $f_m = 1$ kHz $\Delta f = \pm 25$ kHz $m = 0.3$	40	dB
V_i Input voltage for delayed AGC action(pin 1)		10	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{15}}{\Delta V_i}$ AGC control slope	$V_i \geqq 10$ mV $f_0 = 10.7$ MHz	40	dB
$\frac{\Delta I_7}{\delta f}$ AFC control slope		1	$\frac{\mu A}{kHz}$
$\frac{\Delta V_{13}}{\Delta V_i}$ Field strength m ter output slope		42	dB
V_{13} Field strength meter output sensitivity	$V_i = 1$ mV $f_0 = 10.7$ MHz	1.7	V

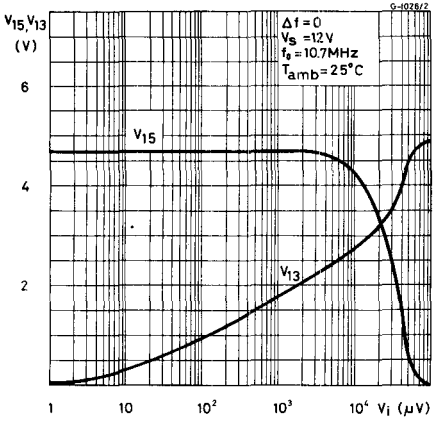
Typical relative recovered audio and noise output versus input voltage



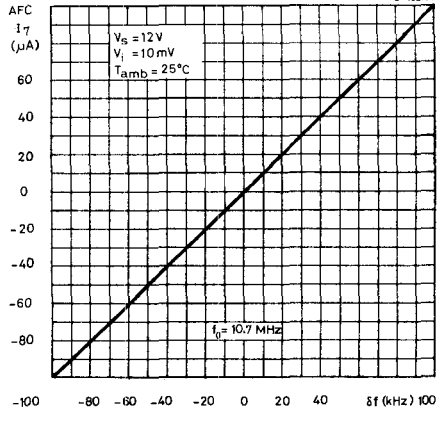
Typical capture ratio versus input voltage



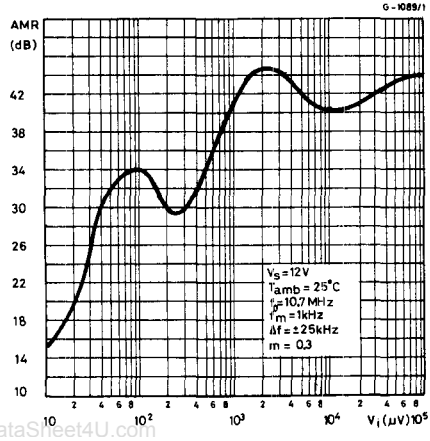
Typical AGC (V_{15}) and field strength meter output (V_{13}) versus input signal



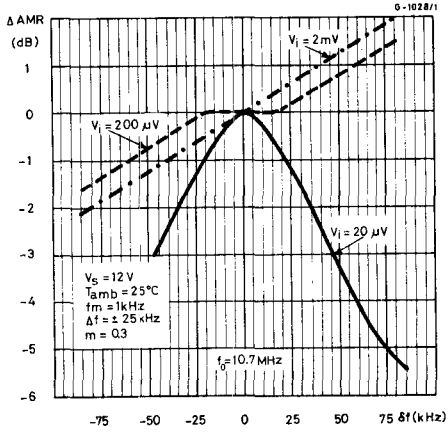
Typical AFC output current versus change-in tuning frequency



Typical amplitude modulation rejection versus input signal

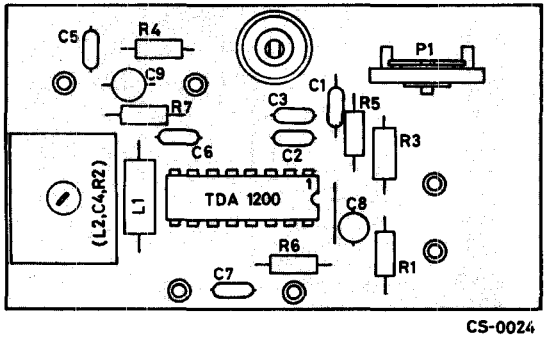


Typical AMR (relative to the value of f_0= 10.7 MHz) versus change-in tuning frequency



APPLICATIONS

PC board and component layout of the circuit on next page (1:1 scale).



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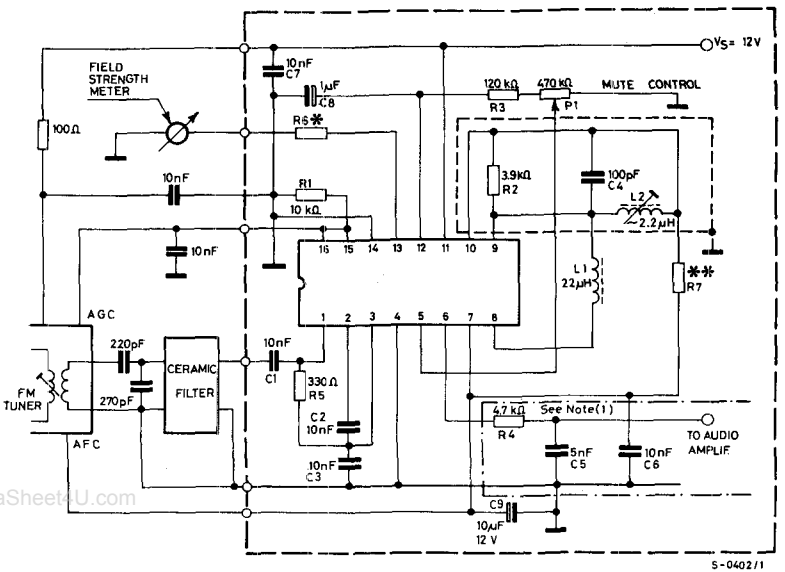
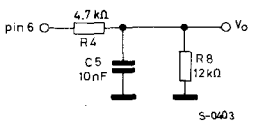
Typical application circuit



NOTES: (1) When V_s is less than 12 V, a resistor R8 = 12 kΩ must be connected between audio output and ground, and the integrator capacitor C5 must be changed to 10 nF, as follows:



* Dependent on field strength meter sensitivity.

** Dependent on the tuner's AFC circuit.