

TOSHIBA Bipolar Linear Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

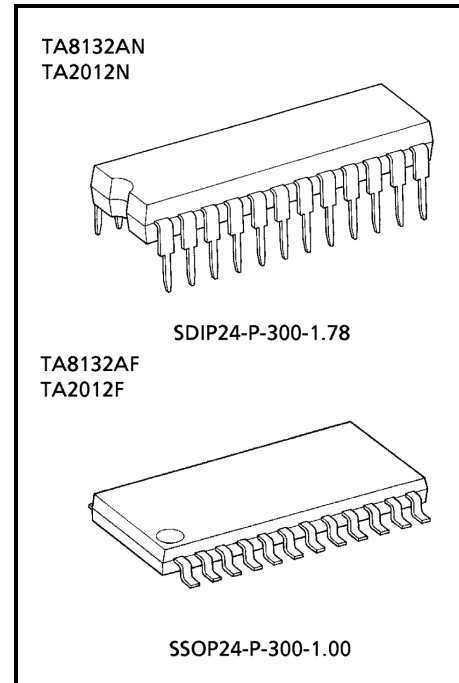
## TA8132AN,TA8132AF,TA2012N,TA2012F

3V AM / FM IF + MPX  
(For Digital Tuning System)

TA8132AN, TA8132AF and TA2012N, TA2012F are the AM / FM IF+ST DET system ICs, which are designed for DTS radios. These are included many functions and these can be used for digital tuning system with IF counter.

### Features

- Built-in AM / FM IF and FM stereo PLL multiplex decoder.
- Suitable for combination with digital tuning system which is included IF counter.
  - One terminal type AM / FM IF count output (auto stop signal) for IF counter of digital tuning system.
    - FM: 10.7MHz or 1.3375MHz (1 / 8 dividing)  
changeable by external switch
    - AM: 450kHz
  - Built-in mute circuit for IF count output.  
It is controlled by the IF request signal from digital tuning system,  
Pin(8) level: High → come out  
Low → non output
  - Adjustable for IF count output sensitivity by external resistance of pin(2).
- For adopting ceramic discriminator and ceramic resonator, it is not necessary to adjust the FM quad detector circuit and FM ST DET VCO circuit.
- S curve characteristics of FM detection output in TA8132AN, TA8132AF and TA2012N, TA2012F are reverse to each other.
  - TA8132AN, TA8132AF: Reverse characteristic.
  - TA2012N, TA2012F: Normal characteristic.
- Built-in one terminal type AM low cut circuit.
- TA2053F is reverse pin type of TA2012F.
- Operating supply voltage range (Ta = 25°C)  
VCC (opr.) = 1.8~8.0V

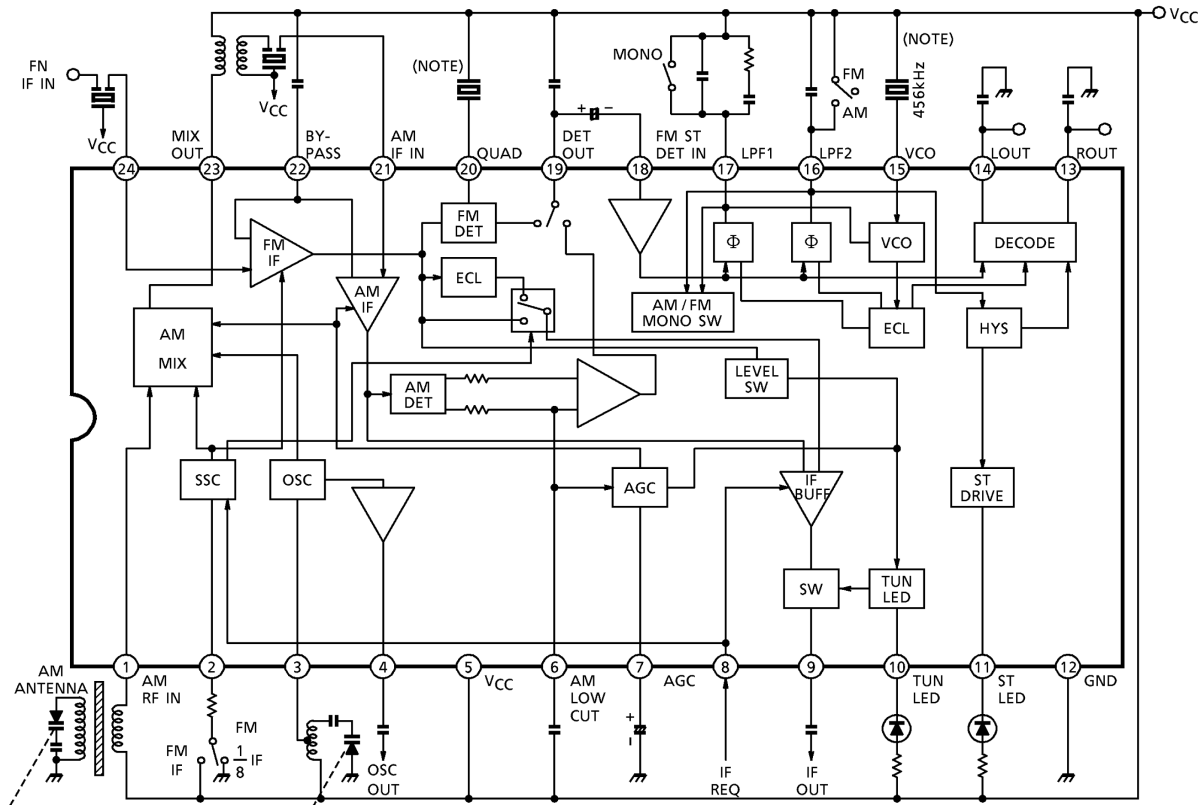


Weight

SDIP24-P-300-1.78: 1.2g (typ.)

SSOP24-P-300-1.00 : 0.31g (typ.)

## Block Diagram



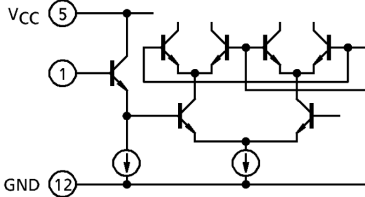
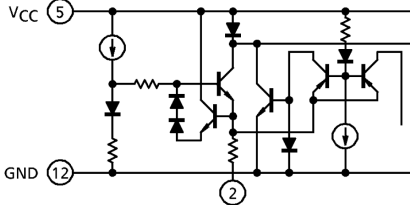
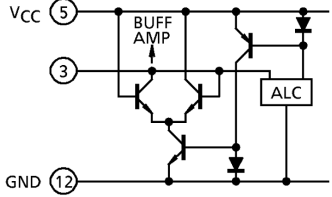
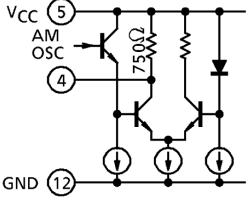
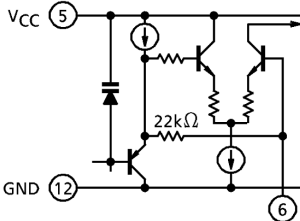
(Note)

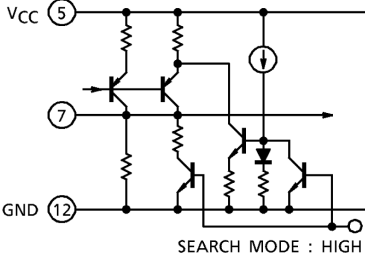
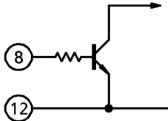
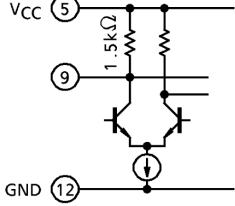
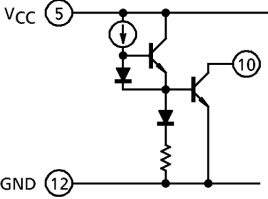
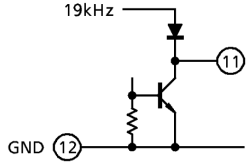
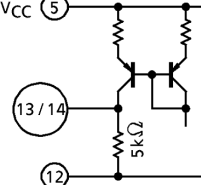
We recommend

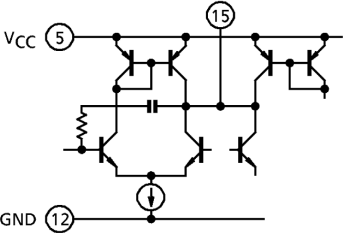
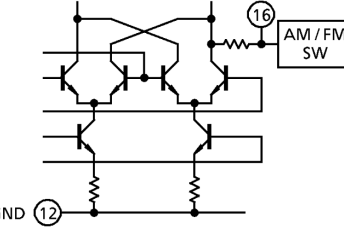
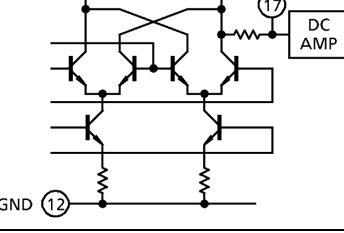
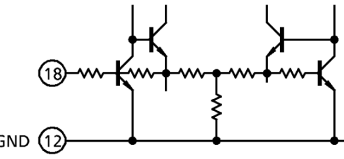
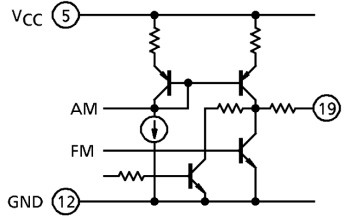
Ceramic resonator: CSB456F18

Ceramic discriminator: CDA10.7MG18 (MURATA MFG CO., LTD)

## Explanation Of Terminals

Pin No.	Item	Internal Circuit	DC Voltage (V) (at no Signal)	
			AM	FM
1	AM RF IN		3.0	3.0
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IF count output sensitivity adjust terminal</li> <li>• FM IF divider control terminal</li> </ul>		—	—
3	AM OSC		3.0	3.0
4	AM OSC OUT		2.7	3.0
5	V <sub>CC</sub>	—	3.0	3.0
6	AM LOW CUT		2.3	2.3

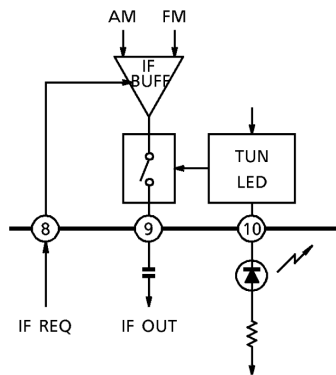
Pin No.	Item	Internal Circuit	DC Voltage (V) (at no Signal)	
			AM	FM
7	AGC	 <p>SEARCH MODE : HIGH</p>	0.25	0.35
8	IF OUT SW		—	—
9	IF OUT		3.0	3.0
10	TUN LED (tuning LED)		—	—
11	ST LED (stereo LED)		—	—
12	GND	—	0	0
13 14	R-OUT L-OUT		1.0	1.0

Pin No.	Item	Internal Circuit	DC Voltage (V) (at no Signal)	
			AM	FM
15	VCO		2.5	2.5 (VCO stop mode)
16	LPF2 • LPF terminal for synchronous detector • Bias terminal for AM / FM switch circuit $V_{16} = V_{CC} \rightarrow \text{AM}$ $V_{16} = \text{open} \rightarrow \text{FM}$		3.0	2.2
17	LPF1 • LPF Terminal for phase detector • VCO stop terminal $V_{17} = V_{CC} \rightarrow \text{VCO stop}$		2.7	2.2
18	FM ST DET IN		0.7	0.7
19	DET OUT		1.1	1.1

Pin No.	Item	Internal Circuit	DC Voltage (V) (at no Signal)	
			AM	FM
20	QUAD (FM QUAD. Detector)		2.4	2.1
21	AM IF IN		3.0	3.0
22	BY-PASS By-pass for AM/FM IF AMP		2.3	2.8
23	AM MIX OUT		3.0	3.0
24	FM IF IN		3.0	3.0

## Application Note

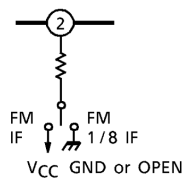
### 1. How to control the IF count output signal (pin(9) output)



		TUN LED	
		ON	OFF
V <sub>8</sub>	H	Come out	Non output
	L	Non output	Non output

- Whether or not there is the IF count output signal (pin(9) output) is determined by the and of the pin(8) control voltage: V<sub>8</sub> and tuning LED on / off switching.  
In the condition of  
V<sub>8</sub>: High (active high, V<sub>TH</sub> = 0.8V (typ.))  
TUN LED: ON (V<sub>in</sub> ≥ V<sub>L</sub>+2dB<sub>μ</sub>V EMF (typ.))  
the IF count output signal comes out from the pin(9).  
In the case of the tuning LED function is not needed, it doesn't matter the pin(10) is opened.
- The output impedance of pin(9) is 1.5kΩ (typ.) (cf.P.4)  
It is possible to reduce the IF count output signal level to add the resistance between the pin(9) and the VCC line.
- The signal waveform is the rectangular wave, and the level is 500mV<sub>p-p</sub> (typ.)

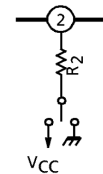
### 2. How to control the divider of FM IF



Switch  
VCC: 10.7MHz output  
GND or OPEN: 1.3375MHz output (1 / 8 dividing)

### 3. How to adjust the IF count output sensitivity

- The IF count output sensitivity (search sensitivity)  
Can be adjusted by varying the IF AMP gain for FM and varying the MIXER gain for AM.  
This setting is made by changing the value of external resistance R<sub>2</sub> which is connected to pin(2).
- However, this is only possible at the auto-tuning mode. (external voltage supplied to pin(8) is at high level.)  
The original again returns while receiving a broadcast station (supplied voltage to pin(8) is at low level.)

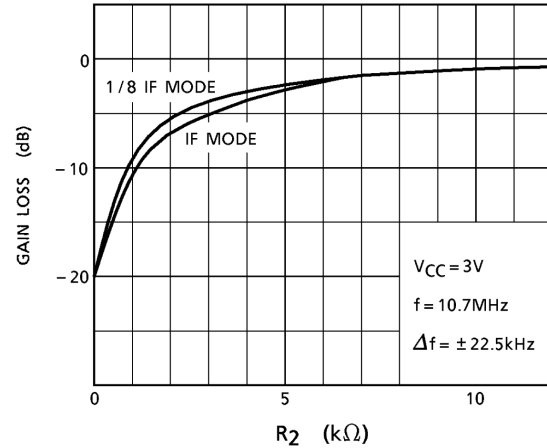


- The gain loss of FM IF AMP

		R <sub>2</sub>	
		0Ω	10KΩ (Note)
Mode	IF (10.7MHz)	-20dB	-1dB
	1 / 8 IF (1.3375MHz)	-20dB	-1dB

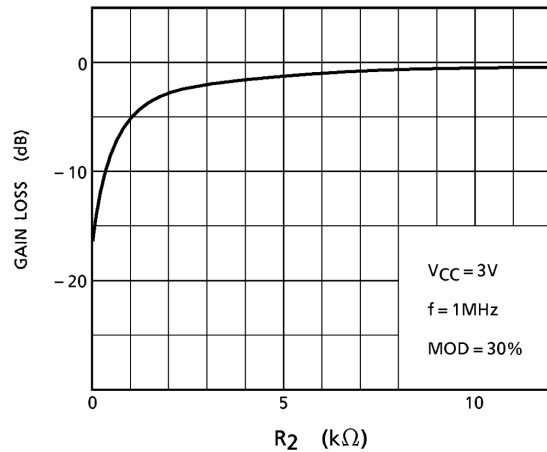
(Note)

- In the condition of the 1 / 8 IF mode, it is possible to set up  $R_2 = \infty$  (OPEN).
- In the condition of IF mode, it is necessary to set up the value of  $R_2$  under 10kΩ. When the  $R_2$  is over 10kΩ it is feared that the mode is change to the 1 / 8 IF mode.



- The gain loss of AM MIXER

R <sub>2</sub>	
0Ω	10KΩ
-16dB	-1dB

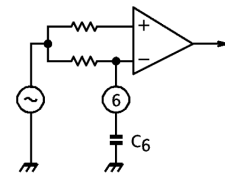


#### 4. AM low-cut circuit

- The AM low-cut action is carried out by the bypass of the high frequency component of the positive-feedback signal at the AF AMP stage. The external capacitor: C<sub>6</sub> by-passes this component.
- The cut-off frequency  $f_L$  is determine by the internal resistance 22kΩ (typ.) and the external capacitor C<sub>6</sub> as following;

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 22 \times 10^3 \times C_6} \text{ (Hz)}$$

- In the case of the AM low-cut function is not needed, set up the value of C<sub>6</sub> over 0.47μF. In the condition of  $C_6 \geq 0.47\mu\text{F}$ , the frequency characteristic has flat response at the low frequency.

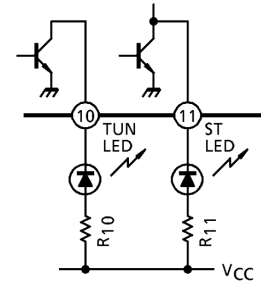


## 5. AM local oscillator buffer output

- The output impedance of AM local oscillator buffer output pin (pin(4)) is  $750\Omega$  (typ.) (cf.P.3)
- It is possible to reduce the output level to add the resistance between the pin(4) and VCC line. The signal waveform is the rectangular wave, and the level is  $500mV_{p-p}$  ( $f_{OSC} = 1.45MHz$ , typ.)
- The higher local oscillation frequency ( $f_{OSC}$ ) to be, the lower buff output level to be owing to the load capacity. So, in the case that it is connected to other circuits, take care of the input capacity of these circuits and stray capacity of wire.

## 6. Tuning LED driver and stereo LED driver

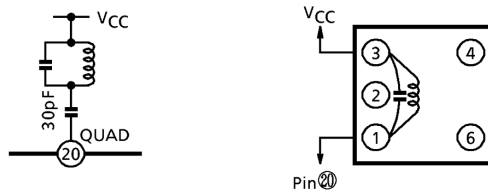
- The tuning LED driver and stereo LED driver don't have current limit resistance shown in the right figure. So, it is necessary to add the current limit resistance: R10, R11.
- Set up the values of R10, R11 to keep the drive currents ID10, ID11 under 10mA.



## 7.FM detection circuit

For the FM detection circuit, detection coil is able to use instead of ceramic discriminator. Recommended circuit and recommended coil are as follows.

In this case, please take care that  $V_{in}$  (lim.) falls a little.



Test Frequency	$C_o$ (pF)	$Q_o$	Turns				Wire (mmφ)	REF
			1-2	2-3	1-3	4-6		
10.7MHz	100	100	—	—	12	—	0.12 UEW	SUMIDA ELECTRIC CO., LTD 2153-4095-189 or equivalent

# 8. FM / AM switch and forced monaural switch

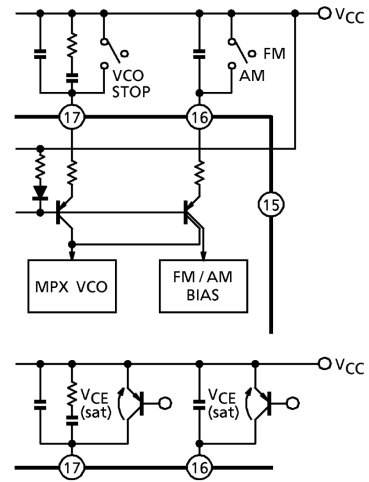
FM / AM switch over and stere / forced monaural switch over are done by internal PNP transistors ON / OFF which are connected to pin(16) and pin (17) respectively.

The threshold voltages of these PNP transistors are  $V_{th} = V_{CC}$ , and for switching, we recommend to use mechanical switch.

(Direct short to  $V_{CC}$  line.)

In the case of the electrical switch over by transistor, set up  $V_{CE}$  (saturation voltage between collector and emitter) 50mV or less, otherwise there are some cases that it does not become the AM mode and force monaural mode.

When these external switches are ON, the currents which flow into pin(16) and pin(17) are 100 $\mu$ A and 20 $\mu$ A respectively. (Typical value at  $V_{CC} = 3V$ )



## Maximum Ratings ( $T_a = 25^{\circ}C$ )

Characteristic		Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage		$V_{CC}$	8	V
LED current		$I_{LED}$	10	mA
LED voltage		$V_{LED}$	8	V
Power dissipation	TA8132AN	PD (Note)	1200	mW
	TA8132AF		400	
Operating Temperature		$T_{opr}$	$-25 \sim 75$	$^{\circ}C$
Storage temperature		$T_{stg}$	$-55 \sim 150$	$^{\circ}C$

(Note): Derated above  $25^{\circ}C$  in the proportion of 9.6mW /  $^{\circ}C$  for TA8132AN, TA2012N and of 3.2mW /  $^{\circ}C$  for TA8132AF, TA2012F.

## Electrical characteristics

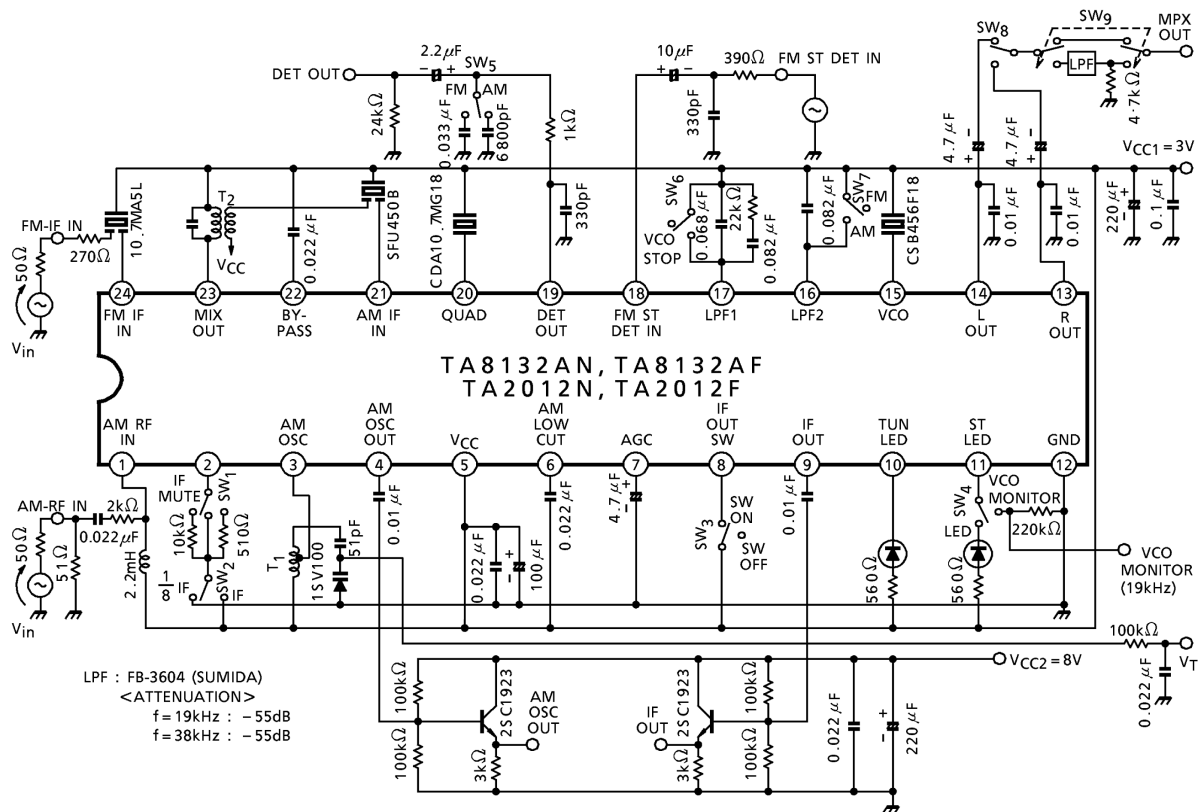
Unless Otherwise Specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC1} = 3\text{V}$ ,  $SW_1 \rightarrow 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $SW_3 \rightarrow \text{OFF}$   
 FM IF:  $f = 10.7\text{MHz}$ ,  $\Delta f = \pm 22.5\text{kHz}$ ,  $f_m = 1\text{kHz}$   
 AM:  $f = 1\text{MHz}$ ,  $\text{MOD} = 30\%$ ,  $f_m = 1\text{kHz}$   
 MPX:  $f_m = 1\text{kHz}$

Characteristic		Symbol	Test Cir- cuit	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Supply current		I <sub>CC</sub> (FM)	1	FM mode, V <sub>in</sub> = 0	—	11.0	14.0	mA	
		I <sub>CC</sub> (AM)	1	AM mode, V <sub>in</sub> = 0	—	10.5	13.5		
FM IF	Input limiting voltage		V <sub>in</sub> (lim.)	1	−3dB limiting point	41	46	51	dBμV EMF
	Recovered output voltage		V <sub>OD</sub>	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 80dBμV EMF	50	75	100	mV <sub>rms</sub>
	Signal to noise ratio		S / N	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 80dBμV EMF	—	65	—	dB
	Total harmonic distortion		THD	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 80dBμV EMF	—	0.2	—	%
	AM rejection ratio		AMR	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 80dBμV EMF	—	38	—	dB
	LED on sensitivity		V <sub>L</sub>	1	I <sub>L</sub> = 1mA	48	53	58	dBμV EMF
	IF count output frequency	IF	f <sub>IF</sub> (FM)	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 80dBμV EMF, SW <sub>2</sub> →V <sub>CC</sub> , SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	—	10.7	—	MHz
		1 / 8 IF	f <sub>1</sub> / 8 IF (FM)	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 80dBμV EMF, SW <sub>2</sub> →GND, SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	1.3374	1.3375	1.3376	
	IF count output voltage	IF	V <sub>IF</sub> (FM)	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 61dBμV EMF, SW <sub>2</sub> →V <sub>CC</sub> , SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	350	500	—	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
		1 / 8 IF	V <sub>1</sub> / 8 IF (FM)	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 61dBμV EMF, SW <sub>2</sub> →GND, SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	350	500	—	
	IF count output sensitivity		IF <sub>sens.</sub> (FM)	1	SW <sub>1</sub> →0, SW <sub>2</sub> →GND, SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	—	76	—	dBμV EMF
					SW <sub>1</sub> →510Ω, SW <sub>2</sub> →GND, SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	—	68	—	
					SW <sub>1</sub> →0, SW <sub>2</sub> →,V <sub>CC</sub> , SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	—	77	—	
					SW <sub>1</sub> →510Ω, SW <sub>2</sub> →,V <sub>CC</sub> , SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	—	69	—	

Characteristic		Symbol	Test Cir-cuit	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
AM	Gain	G <sub>V</sub>	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 26dBμV EMF	28	57	85	mV <sub>rms</sub>
	Recovered output voltage	V <sub>OD</sub>	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 60dBμV EMF	50	75	100	
	Signal to noise ratio	S / N	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 60dBμV EMF	—	41	—	dB
	Total harmonic distortion	THD	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 60dBμV EMF	—	1.0	—	%
	LED on sensitivity	V <sub>L</sub>	1	I <sub>L</sub> = 1mA	21	26	31	dBμV EMF
	Local OSC buff. output voltage	V <sub>OSC</sub> (AM)	1	f <sub>OSC</sub> = 1.45MHz	350	500	—	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
			2	f <sub>OSC</sub> = 27MHz	—	500	—	
	IF count output voltage	V <sub>IF</sub> (AM)	1	V <sub>in</sub> = 39dBμV EMF, SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	350	500	—	mV <sub>p-p</sub>
	IF count output sensitivity	IF <sub>sens.</sub> (AM)	1	SW <sub>1</sub> →0, SW <sub>2</sub> →GND, SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	—	49	—	dBμV EMF
				SW <sub>1</sub> →510Ω, SW <sub>2</sub> →GND, SW <sub>3</sub> →ON	—	42	—	
SW <sub>1</sub> →0, SW <sub>2</sub> →,V <sub>CC</sub> , SW <sub>3</sub> →on				—	49	—		
SW <sub>1</sub> →510Ω, SW <sub>2</sub> →,V <sub>CC</sub> , SW <sub>3</sub> →ON				—	42	—		
Pin(19) output resistance		R <sub>19</sub>	1	FM mode	—	0.6	—	kΩ
				AM mode	—	12	—	

Characteristic		Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
MPX	Input resistance	$R_{IN}$	1	—	—	25	—	$k\Omega$
	Output resistance	$R_{OUT}$	1	—	—	5	—	
	Max. composite signal input voltage	$V_{in\ MAX}$ (stereo)	1	L + R = 90%, P = 10% THD = 3%, SW <sub>g</sub> →LPF: ON	—	350	—	mV <sub>rms</sub>
	Separation	Sep	—	L + R = 135mV <sub>rms</sub> P = 15mV <sub>rms</sub> , SW <sub>g</sub> →LPF: ON	$f_m = 100kHz$	—	42	dB
					$f_m = 1kHz$	35	42	
					$f_m = 10kHz$	—	42	
	Total harmonic distortion	Monaural	1	$V_{in} = 150\ mV_{rms}$ (mono)	—	0.2	—	%
		Stereo		L + R = 135mV <sub>rms</sub> , P = 15mV <sub>rms</sub> , SW <sub>g</sub> →LPF: ON	—	0.2	—	
	Voltage gain	$G_V$ (MPX)	1	$V_{in} = 150mV_{rms}$ (mono)	−5	−3	−1	dB
	Channel balance	C.B.	1	$V_{in} = 150mV_{rms}$ (mono)	−2	0	2	dB
	Stereo LED sensitivity	ON	1	Pilot input	—	8	15	mV <sub>rms</sub>
		OFF			2	6	—	
	Stereo LED hysteresis	$V_H$	1	To LED turn off from LED turn on	—	2	—	mV <sub>rms</sub>
	Capture range	C.R.	1	P = 15mV <sub>rms</sub>	—	±1.3	—	%
	Signal to noise ratio	S / N	1	$V_{in} = 150mV_{rms}$ (mono)	—	78	—	dB

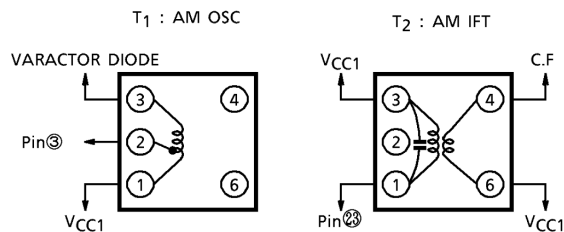
## Test Circuit 1



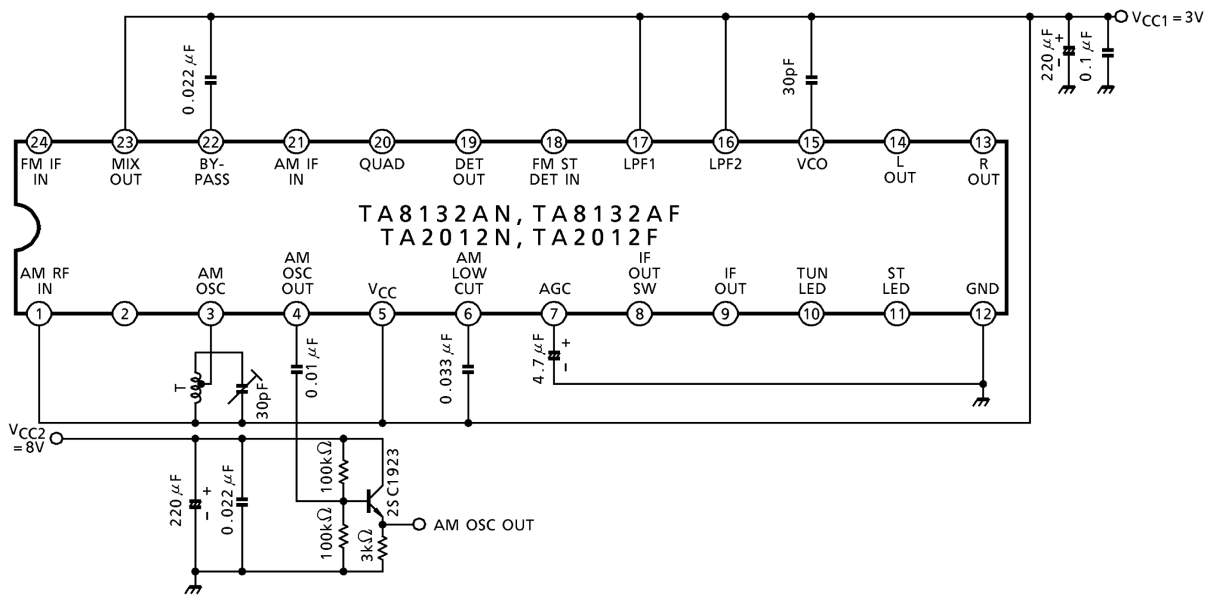
## Coil Data (test circuit 1)

Coil No.	f	L ( $\mu$ H)	C <sub>0</sub> (pF)	Q <sub>0</sub>	Turn				Wire (mm)	RED. (Coil No.)
					1-2	2-3	1-3	4-6		
T <sub>1</sub> AM OSC	796kHz	288	—	115	13	73	—	—	0.08 UEW	4147-1356-038 (S)
T <sub>2</sub> AM IFT	455KHz	—	180	120	—	—	180	15	0.06 UEW	2150-2162-165 (S)

(S): SUMIDA ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.



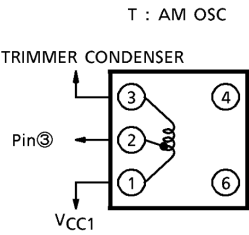
Test Circuit 2

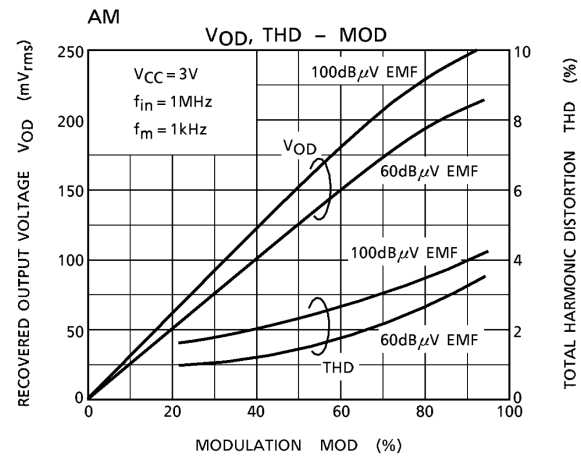
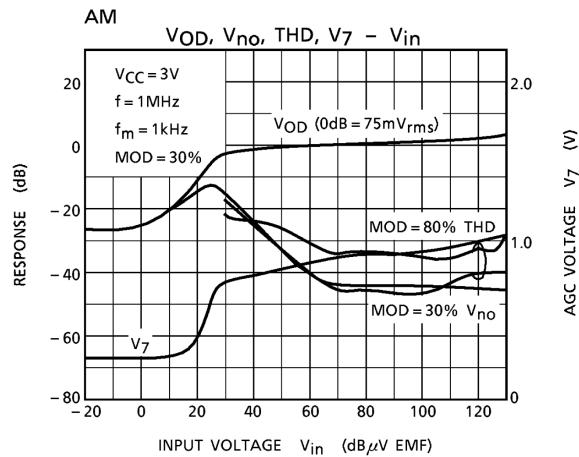
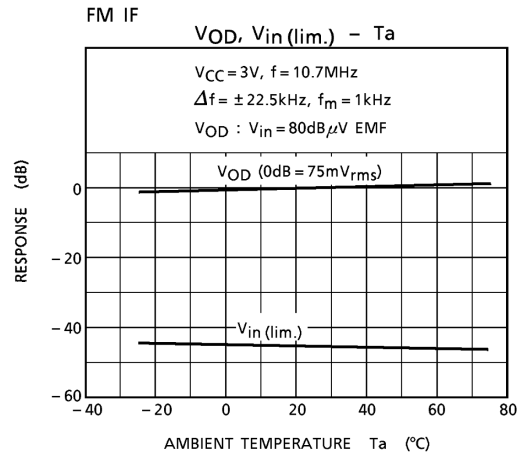
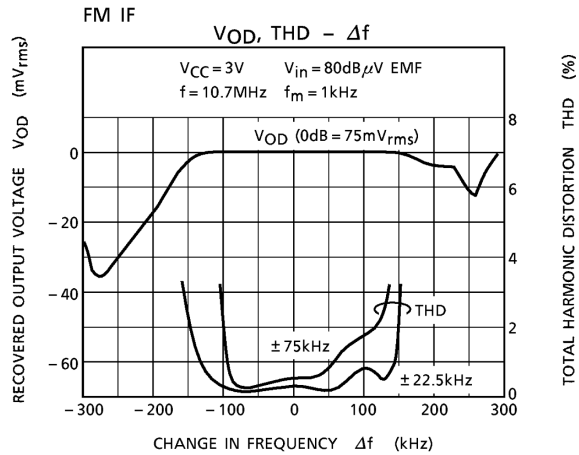
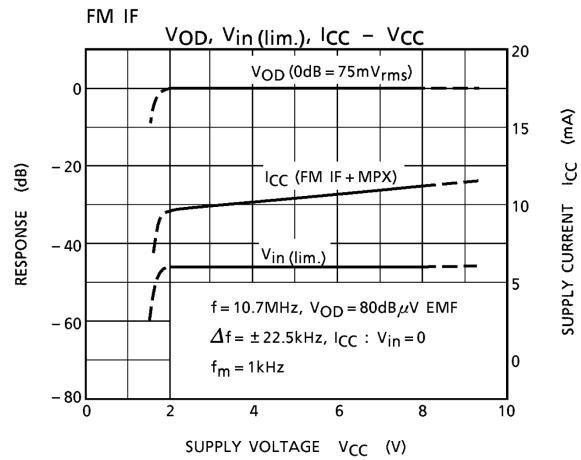
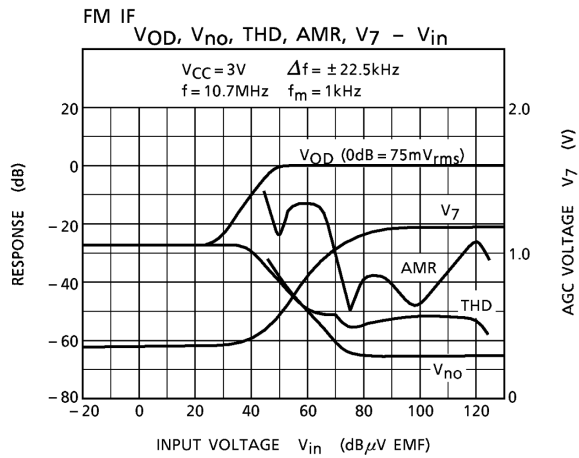


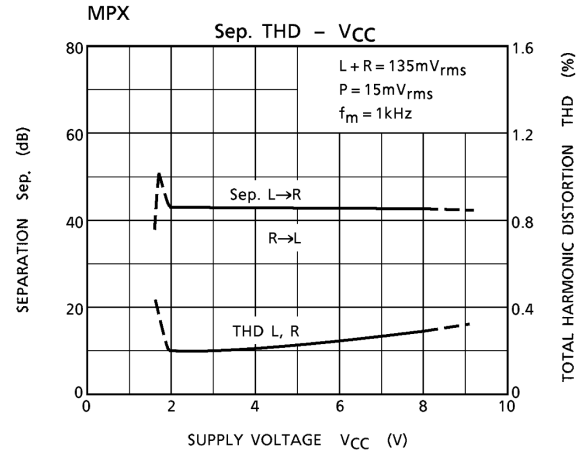
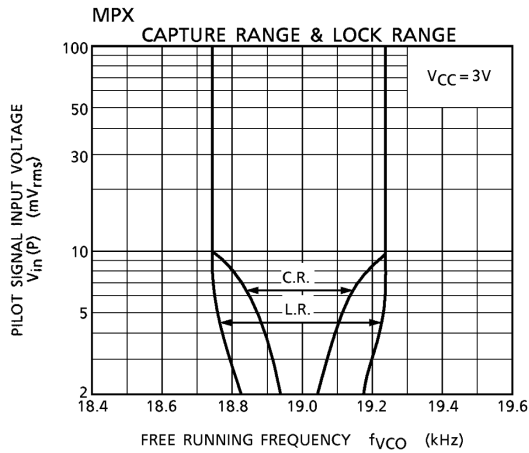
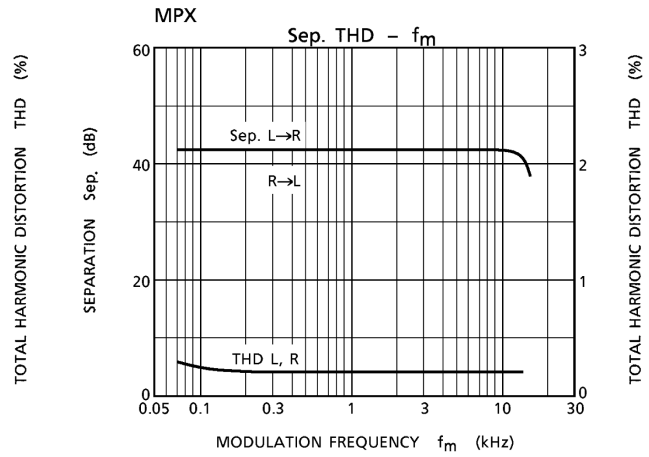
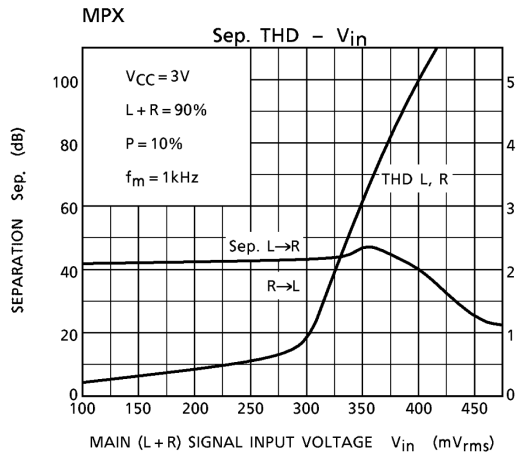
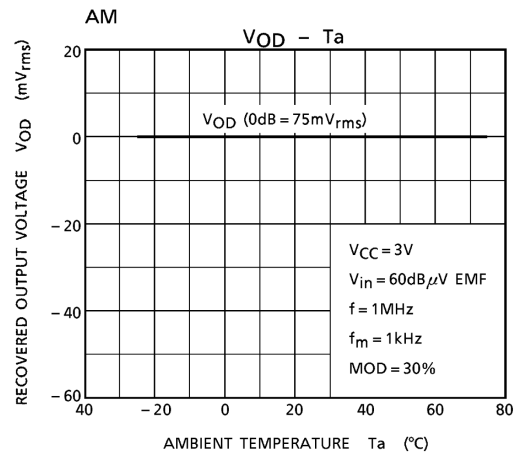
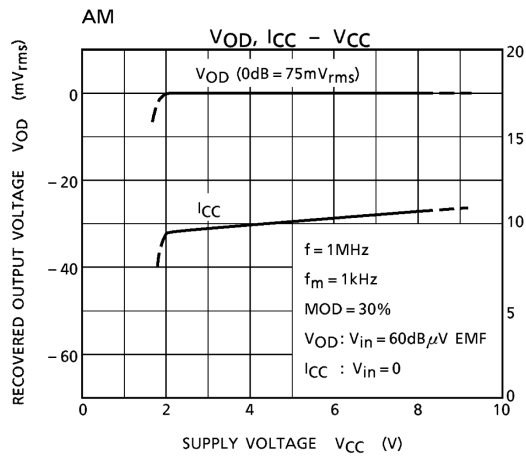
Coil Data (test circuit 2)

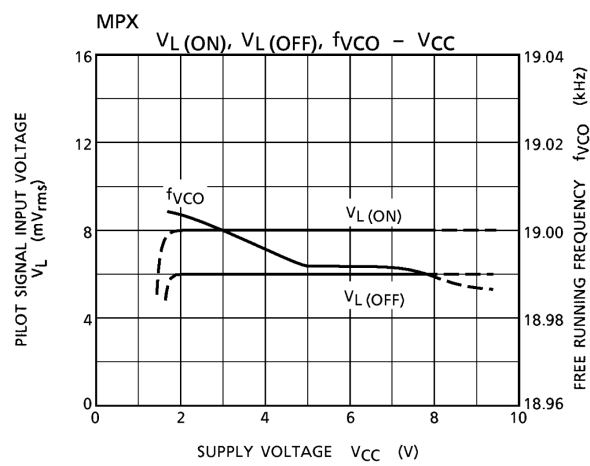
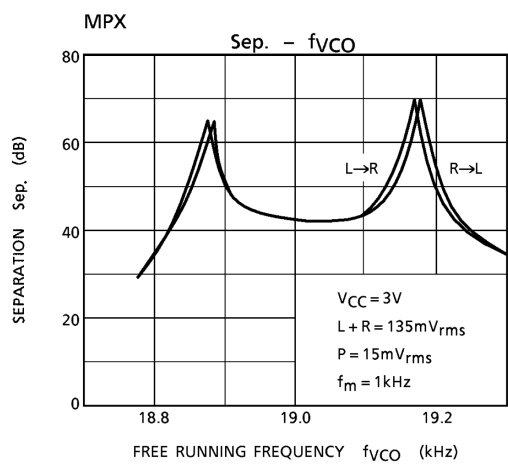
Coil No.	f	L (μH)	C <sub>0</sub> (pF)	Q <sub>0</sub>	Turn				Wire (mm)	REF. (Coil No.)
					1-2	2-3	1-3	4-6		
T AM OSC	7.96MHz	1.4	—	84	1	6	7	—	0.08 UEW	(T) 7PL-1344Y

(T): TOKO Co., Ltd.





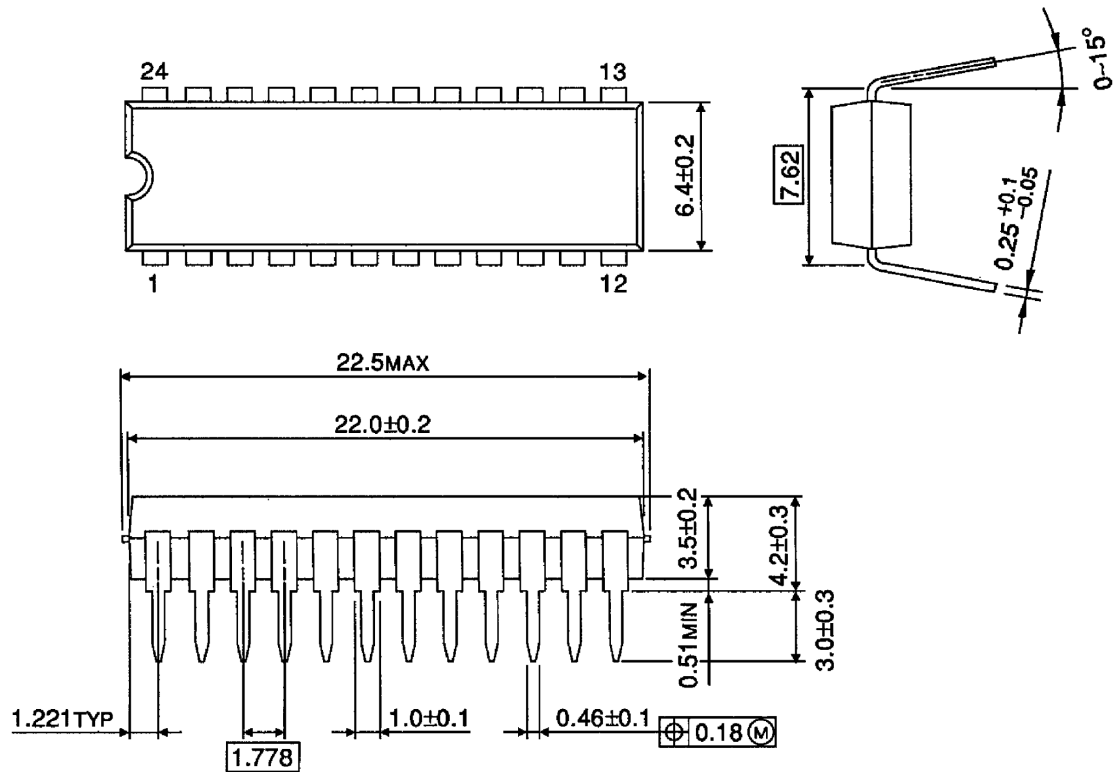




## Package Dimensions

SDIP24-P-300-1.78

Unit : mm

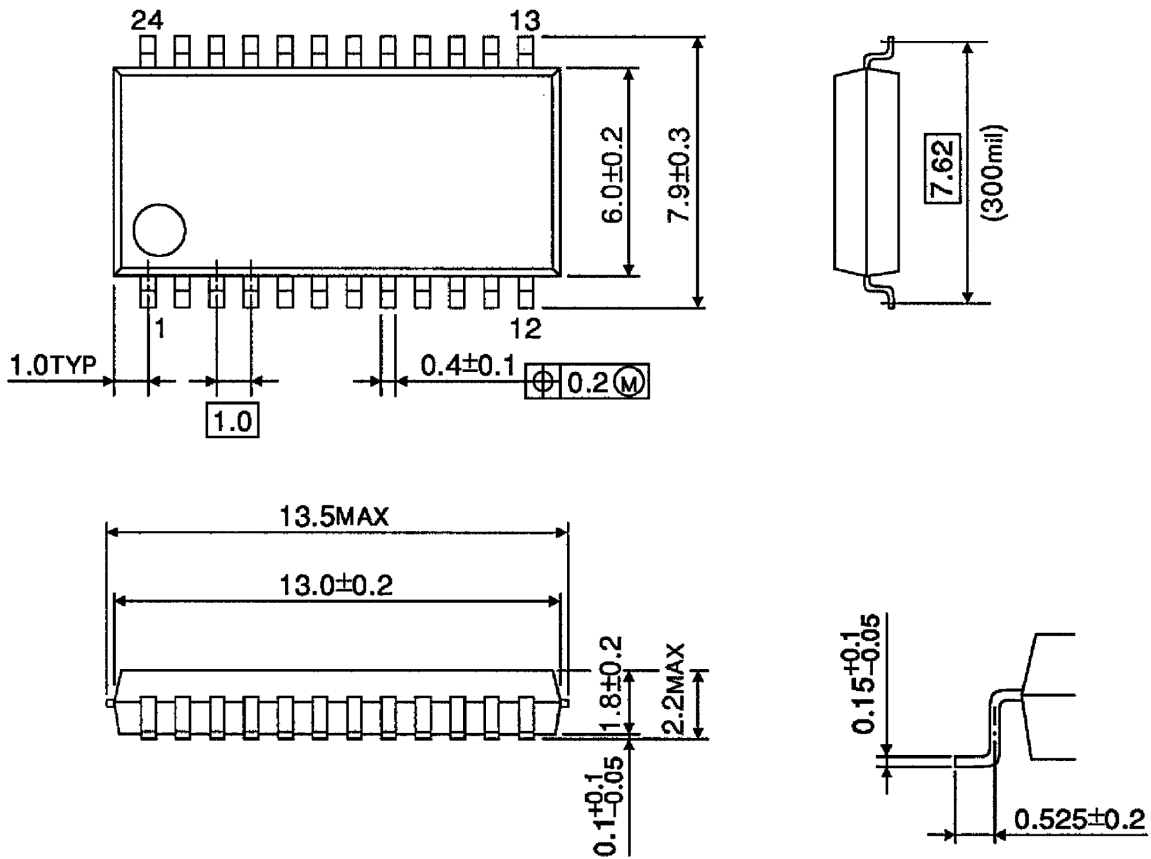


Weight: 1.2g (typ.)

## Package Dimensions

SSOP24-P-300-1.00

Unit : mm



Weight: 0.31g (typ.)

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000707EBA

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