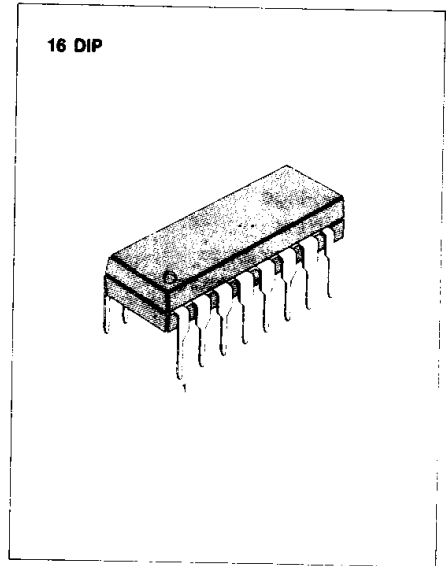


**FM STEREO MULTIPLEX DECODER**

The KA2261 is a monolithic integrated circuit consisting of a phase locked loop FM stereo demodulator. It was designed for use in car stereos, cassette recorders and other equipment.

**FEATURES**

- A PLL is used for high multiplexing performance.
- Wide operating supply voltage range:  $V_{CC} = 3V \sim 14V$
- Low quiescent circuit current ( $I_{CCQ} = 8.5mA$ , Typ).
- High SCA rejection ratio.
- High channel separation (45dB, Typ) and can be controlled by an external resistor.
- Built-in VCO disable and monaural muting circuits.
- Built-in stereo indicator lamp drive circuit.



**ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Operating Temperature
KA2261	16 DIP	-20°C ~ +70°C

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**

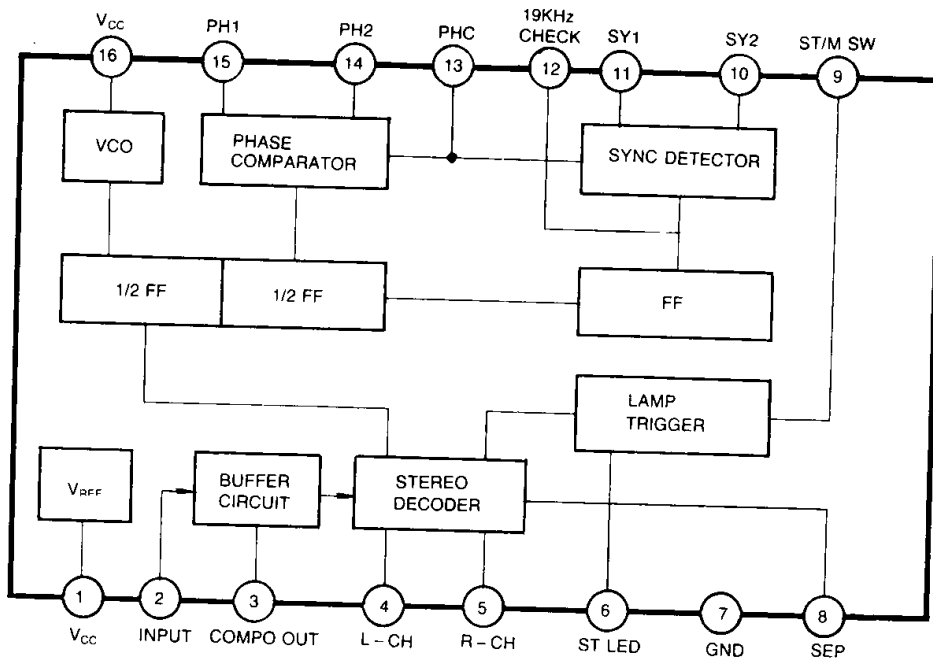


Fig. 1.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	16	V
Lamp Current	$I_{LAMP}$	40	mA
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	400	mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{OPR}$	-20 ~ +70	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40 ~ +125	$^\circ\text{C}$

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$ ,  $f = 1\text{KHz}$ ,  $R_L = 3.3\text{K}\Omega$ , unless otherwise specified)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Quiescent Circuit Current	$I_{CCO}$	$V_i = 0$		8.5	12	mA
Channel Separation	CS	$V_i = 100\text{mV}$ , $L + R = 90\%$ $P = 10\%$ , $f = 1\text{KHz}$	35	45		dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	Mono	THD 1	$V_i = 100\text{mV}$	0.2		%
	Stereo	THD 2	$L + R = 90\text{mV}$ , $P = 10\text{mV}$	0.7		%
Output Voltage	$V_O$	$V_i = 100\text{mV}$ , $f = 1\text{KHz}$	66	85	115	mV
Channel Balance	CB	$V_i = 100\text{mV}$ , $f = 1\text{KHz}$		0.5	1.5	dB
Lamp on Level	$V_{L(ON)}$	$L + R = 90\%$ , $P = 10\%$		65		mV
Lamp Hysteresis	HY			3.5	6.0	dB
Maximum Input Level	$V_{I(MAX)}$	THD=2%		450		mV
SCA Rejection Ratio	$SCA_{REJ}$	$L + R = 90\%$ , $P = 10\%$		70		dB
Signal to Noise Ratio	S/N	$V_i = 100\text{mV}$ , $f = 1\text{KHz}$		75		dB
Carrier Leakage	$V_{LKG}$	$V_i = 100\text{mV}$ , $L + R = 90\%$ $P = 10\%$		32		dB
Capture Range	CR	$V_i = 100\text{mV}$ , $L + R = 90\%$ $P = 10\%$		$\pm 3$		%
Input Impedance	$Z_i$		15	20		$\text{K}\Omega$

TEST CIRCUIT

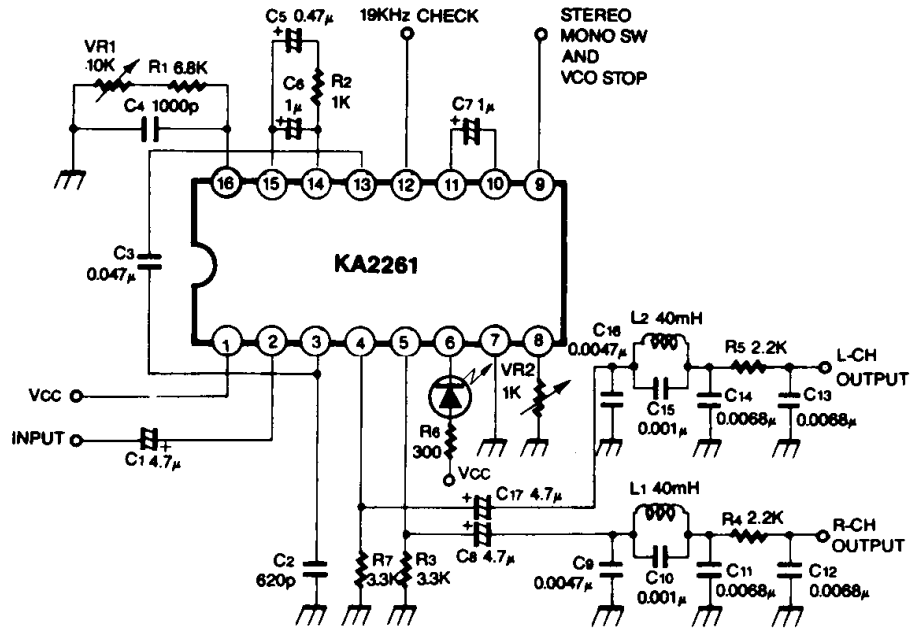
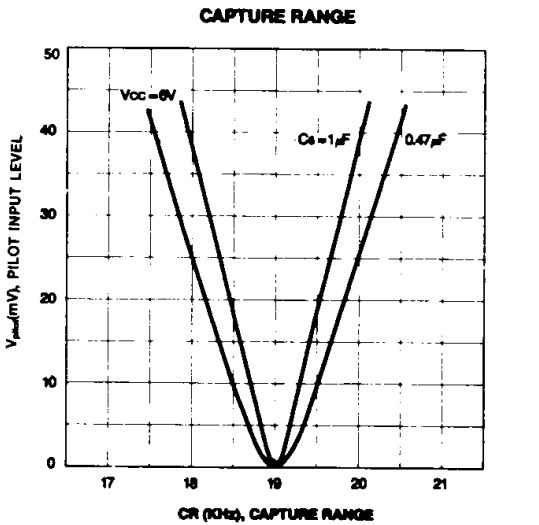
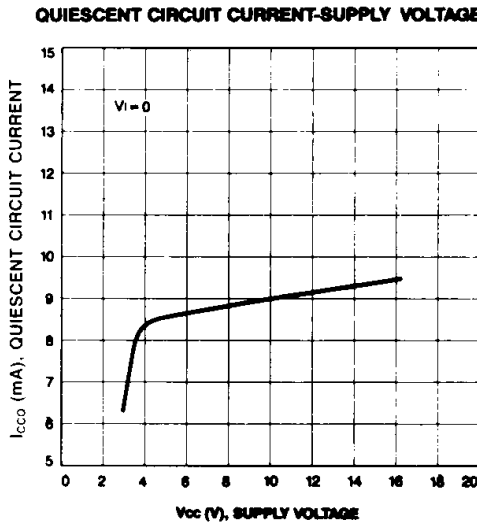
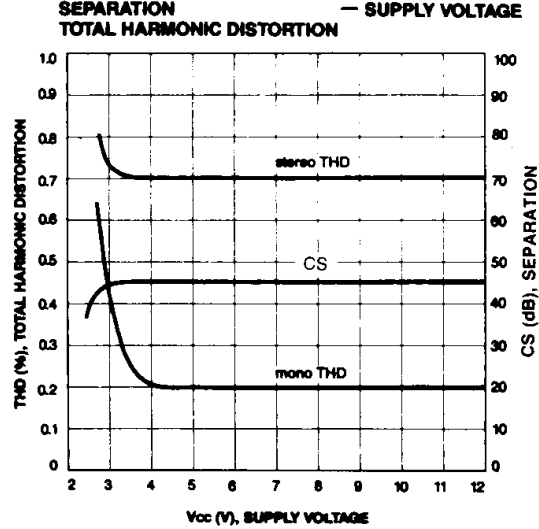
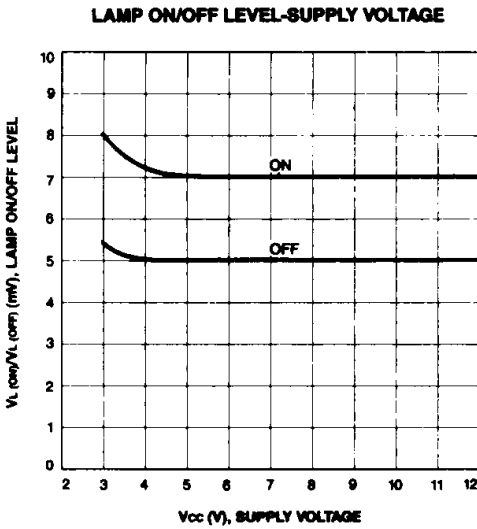
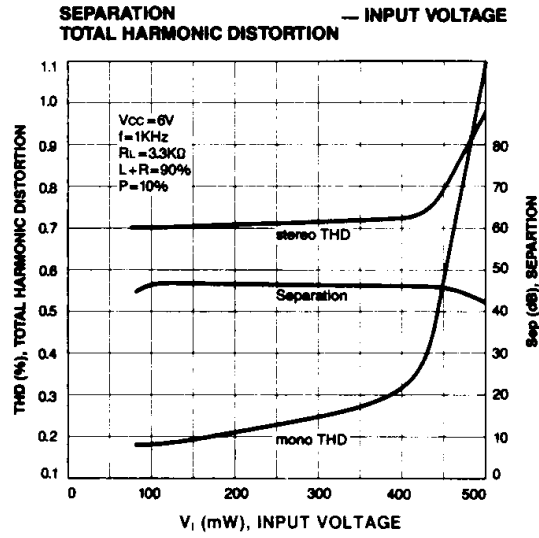
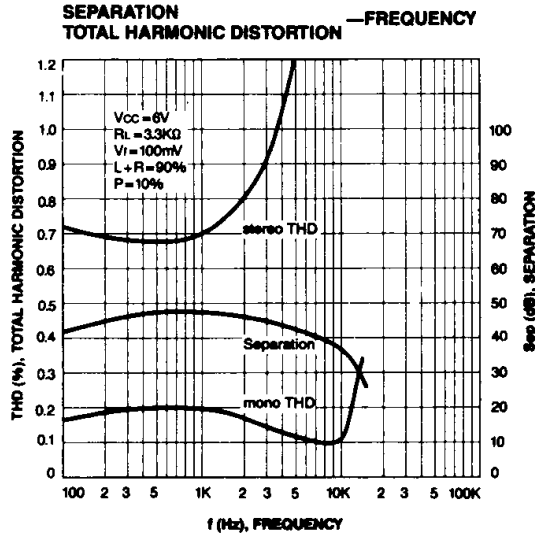


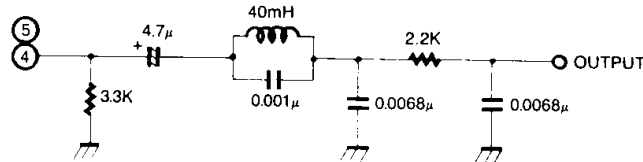
Fig. 2



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

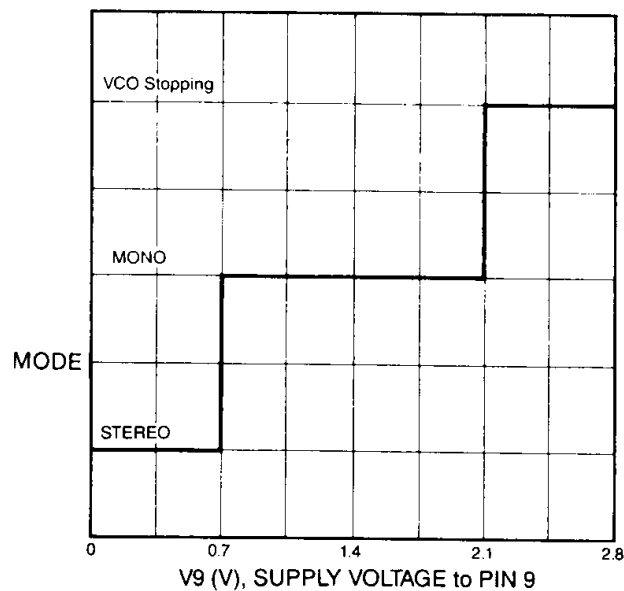
## External Components (Refer to Test Circuit)

- Input coupling capacitor (Pin 2)  
The recommended value is  $4.7\mu\text{F}$ . If smaller values than  $4.7\mu\text{F}$  are used, low frequency separation will worsen, and if larger values are used, the DC operating point will require time for stabilization.
- Demodulator output (Pin 4, 5)  
These components provide R and L channel output load circuits. The recommended circuits are follows:



- Separation control (Pin 8)  
This component is a variable resistor used to adjust the out signal separation.
- Low pass filter (Pins 10, 11)  
This capacitor is used to filter the 19KHz signal detected by the phase comparator. The recommended value is  $1\mu\text{F}$ . If made too small, the lamp may light imprevly when a large mono input signal or external noise is received, too large a capacitance value will take more time to switch between mono and stereo modes.
- Preampifier output capacitor (Pins 3, 13)  
This capacitor coupled preamplified with phase comparator. The recommended value is  $0.047\mu\text{F}$ .
- Phase compensation capacitor (Pin 3, GND)  
This capacitor is prepared in order to compensate the phase advanced.
- Loop filter (Pins 14, 15)  
This is the low pass filter for the PLL, which is determined the capture range. The recommended value as follows:  
 $V_i \leq 250\text{mV}$      $C_{14-15} = 0.47\mu\text{F}$   
 $V_i \geq 250\text{mV}$      $C_{14-15} = 1\mu\text{F}$
- Control of Pin 9  
Function of Pin 9 is a change-over of stereo/mono and VCO stopping.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM of PIN 9 CONTROL



- VCO network (Pin 16)  
Since the VCO has a negative temperature coefficient, the RC network compensates by using a polyester film capacitor and a resistor.

This datasheet has been download from:

[www.datasheetcatalog.com](http://www.datasheetcatalog.com)

Datasheets for electronics components.