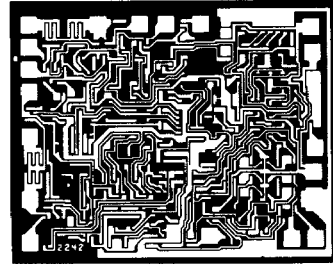


## ULN-2242A/TDA1090 A-M/F-M SIGNAL PROCESSING SYSTEM

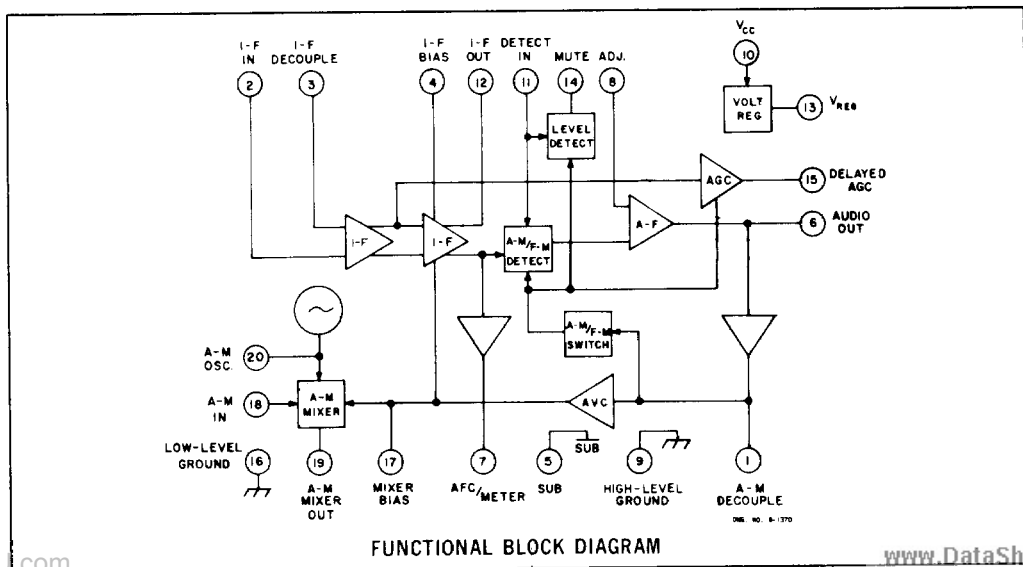
### FEATURES

- Low External Parts Count
- D-C A-M/F-M Switching
- 12  $\mu\text{V}$  Limiting Threshold
- 5  $\mu\text{V}$  A-M Sensitivity
- Low Harmonic Distortion
- Balanced A-M Mixer
- Meter Drive
- Internal Regulator
- Self-Contained Muting (Squelch)



**SUBSTANTIAL SIMPLIFICATION** of A-M/F-M receiver design is possible with Type ULN-2242A signal processing system with improved system performance and a minimal external parts count. All F-M I-F functions and all A-M functions are provided by this monolithic integrated circuit.

The use of an analog multiplier as a balanced low-current mixer results in freedom from spurious responses, high tweet rejection, low feedthrough (I-F rejection), and low noise, as well as very low local oscillator radiation.



Although primarily intended for use in A-M broadcast reception, the A-M mixer is also suitable for use at long-wave or short-wave frequencies. Delayed AGC is available for use with an optional, discrete R-F stage.

A fully-balanced, four-stage differential I-F amplifier gives maximum gain with freedom from common-mode signals. It is used in both the A-M and F-M modes of operation with approximately 82 dB gain in the F-M mode and controlled AGC gain of 26 to 82 dB in the A-M mode.

The detector in the F-M mode is a four-quadrant analog multiplier operating in the high-level injection mode. Interference and noise are rejected. AFC and meter-drive signals (pin 7) are generated for use with any reference voltage between  $V_{CC}$  and ground, with AFC gain determined by the choice of load resistor.

The mute and delayed AGC outputs provide d-c voltages for control of signal-level-related functions. Both detectors are biased to a no-signal value of

4.7 V and approach zero with increasing signal input.

In the A-M mode of operation, the detector is configured as a balanced peak detector for low audio distortion. A-M gain control is achieved with AVC applied to the I-F and delayed AVC applied to the mixer.

Switching between modes can be accomplished with a simple single-pole d-c switch. The common low-level audio output can be used to drive any suitable audio power amplifier or stereo decoder (Sprague Type ULN-3703Z and ULN-3810A, respectively).

Internal voltage regulators and bias supplies assure premium performance despite variations in external supply voltage (8.5 to 16 V) or temperature ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Separate ground leads minimize possible decoupling problems.

Type ULN-2242A A-M/F-M signal processing system is housed in a 20-pin dual in-line plastic package. Parts are marked with the Sprague Electric part number (ULN-2242A) unless the Pro-Electron marking (TDA1090) is requested.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ .....	18 V
Mute Input Voltage, $V_8$ .....	5.0 V
Package Power Dissipation, $P_D$ (see note) .....	750 mW
Operating Temperature Range, $T_A$ .....	$-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range, $T_S$ .....	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note:  $P_D$  is derated at the rate of 9.4 mW/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$  above  $T_A = +70^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12.8\text{ V}$** 

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Pin	Test Conditions	Limits			
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Operating Voltage Range	$V_{CC}$	10		8.5	12.8	16	V
Audio Output Voltage	$V_6$	6	No Signal	—	5.8	—	V
Regulator Output Voltage	$V_{REG}$	13	No Signal	—	6.4	—	V
Regulator Output Current	$I_{REG}$	13		2.0	—	—	mA

**F-M MODE:  $f_o = 10.7\text{ MHz}$ ,  $f_m = 400\text{ Hz}$ ,  $f_d = \pm 75\text{ kHz}$ ,  $V_{in} = 10\text{ mVrms}$ , Non-Muted (unless otherwise specified)**

Input Limiting Threshold	$V_{TH}$	2		—	12	25	$\mu\text{V}$
Recovered Audio	$V_{out}$	6		350	425	600	mV
Output Distortion	THD	6		—	0.3	0.7	%
A-M Rejection	AMR	6	See Note	40	>55	—	dB
Mute	$\Delta V_{out}$	6	$V_{in} = 100\ \mu\text{V}$ , max. mute	—	—	-1.0	dB
			$V_{in} = 5\ \mu\text{V}$ , max. mute	-45	—	—	dB
AFC Output Voltage	$V_{afc}$	7		220	—	600	mV
I-F Input Voltage	$V_7$	2	No Signal	—	3.5	—	V
Mute Output Voltage	$V_{14}$	14	No Signal	3.6	4.2	—	V
AGC Output Voltage	$V_{15}$	15	No Signal	4.2	4.8	5.5	V
			$V_m = 10\text{ mVrms}$	—	—	0.5	V
Mute Output Current	$I_{14}$	14	No Signal	0.5	—	—	mA
AGC Output Current	$I_{15}$	15	No Signal	1.0	—	—	mA
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$		No Signal	—	23	35	mA

**A-M MODE:  $f_o = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $f_{IF} = 455\text{ kHz}$ ,  $f_m = 400\text{ Hz}$ , 30% A-M,  $V_{in} = 1.0\text{ mVrms}$  (unless otherwise specified)**

Sensitivity	$V_{in}$	18	$V_{out} = 50\text{ mVrms}$	—	5.0	8.5	$\mu\text{V}$
Usable Sensitivity		18	20 dB S+N/N	—	6.0	—	$\mu\text{V}$
Recovered Audio	$V_{out}$	6	80% A-M	250	325	600	mV
Input Overload	$V_{in}$	18	80% A-M, THD = 10%	25	50	—	mV
A-M Decoupling Voltage	$V_1$	1	No Signal	—	1.0	—	V
I-F Input Voltage	$V_2$	2	No Signal	—	3.7	—	V
Mute Output Voltage	$V_{14}$	14	No Signal	—	—	0.5	V
AGC Output Voltage	$V_{15}$	15	No Signal	—	—	0.5	V
A-M Input Voltage	$V_{17}$	17	No Signal	1.6	1.8	2.1	V
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$		No Signal	—	16	30	mA

Note:

Amplitude Modulation Rejection is specified as  $20 \log \frac{V_{out} V_{out}}{V_{out} V_{in}}$  for 100% F-M  $V_{in}$   
 $V_{out}$  for 30% A-M  $V_{in}$

SMALL-SIGNAL A-C CHARACTERISTICS at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Pin	Test Conditions	Limits			
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
I-F Input Capacitance	$C_2$	2		—	6.0	—	pF
I-F Output Resistance	$R_{12}$	12		—	250	—	k $\Omega$
I-F Output Capacitance	$C_{12}$	12		—	2.5	—	pF
Audio Output Impedance	$Z_6$	6		—	860	—	$\Omega$

**F-M MODE:  $f_o = 10.7\text{ MHz}$** 

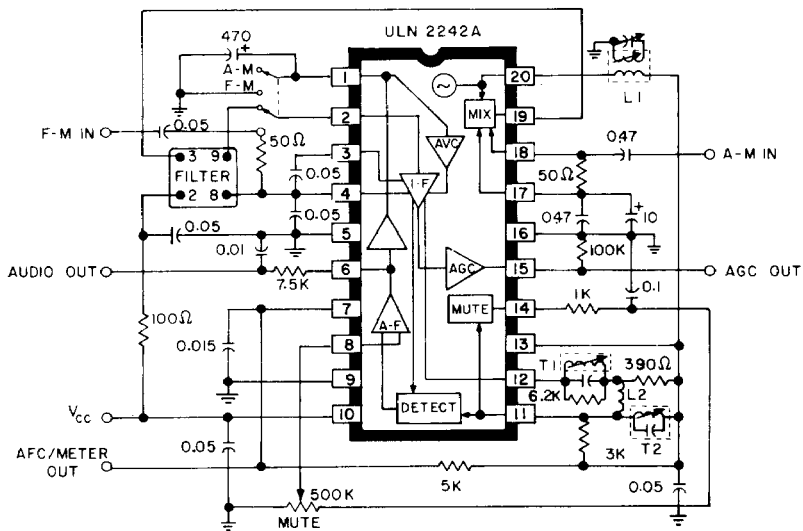
I-F Input Resistance	$R_2$	2		—	10	—	k $\Omega$
I-F Transconductance	$g_m$	2-12		—	18	—	mho*
Detector Input Resistance	$R_{11}$	11		—	100	—	k $\Omega$
Detector Input Capacitance	$C_{11}$	11		—	1.5	—	pF

**A-M MODE:  $f_o = 1\text{ MHz}$ ,  $f_d = 455\text{ kHz}$** 

A-M Input Resistance	$R_{13}$	18		—	5.0	—	k $\Omega$
A-M Input Capacitance	$C_{13}$	18		—	20	—	pF
Mixer Transconductance	$g_m$	18-19		—	15	—	mmho*
Mixer Output Resistance	$R_{13}$	19		—	500	—	k $\Omega$
Mixer Output Capacitance	$C_{13}$	19		—	5.0	—	pF
I-F Input Resistance	$R_2$	2		—	15	—	k $\Omega$
I-F Transconductance	$g_m$	2-12		—	300	—	mmho*
Detector Input Resistance	$R_{11}$	11		—	250	—	k $\Omega$
Detector Input Capacitance	$C_{11}$	11		—	1.0	—	pF

\*The International Electrotechnical Commission recommends the use of siemens (S) as the standard international unit of conductance, admittance and susceptance.

TEST CIRCUIT



Design No. A-10-427A

COIL WINDING INFORMATION

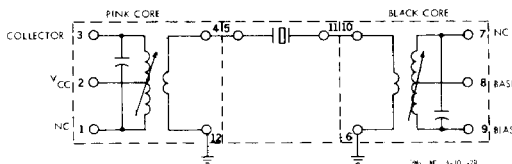
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DES. NO. A-10-428

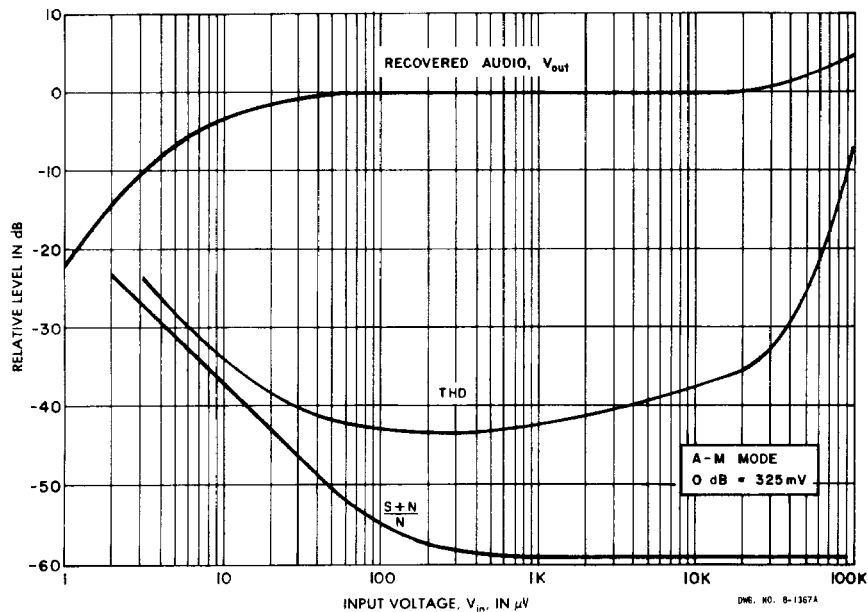
T1	A-M I-F 455 kHz	Qu = 45 Ct = 1000 pF	General Instrument Part No. EX 27765	Toko Part No. RXN-6A6909HM
T2	F-M Detector 10.7 MHz	Qu = 60 Ct = 82 pF	General Instrument Part No. EX 27975	Toko Part No. TKAC-17044Z
L1	A-M Oscillator 1455 kHz	Qu = 50 N1:N2 = 11:1 Ct = 39 pF	General Instrument Part No. EX 27641	Toko Part No. RW0-6A7640BM
L2	F-M Detector 10.7 MHz	L = 18 μH Qu = 55		Coilcraft Type V

Filter Assembly:  
Toko Part No. CFU455C-82BR

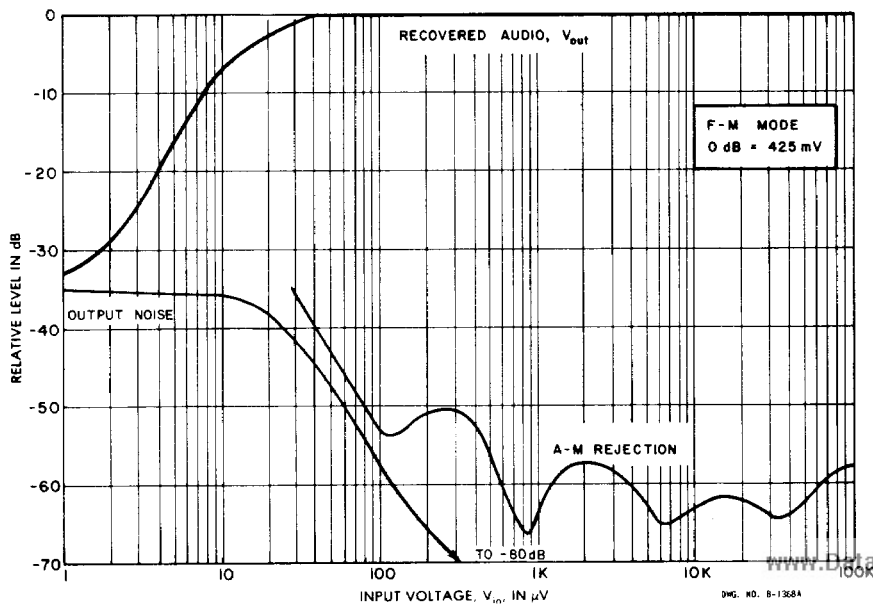


DES. NO. A-10-429

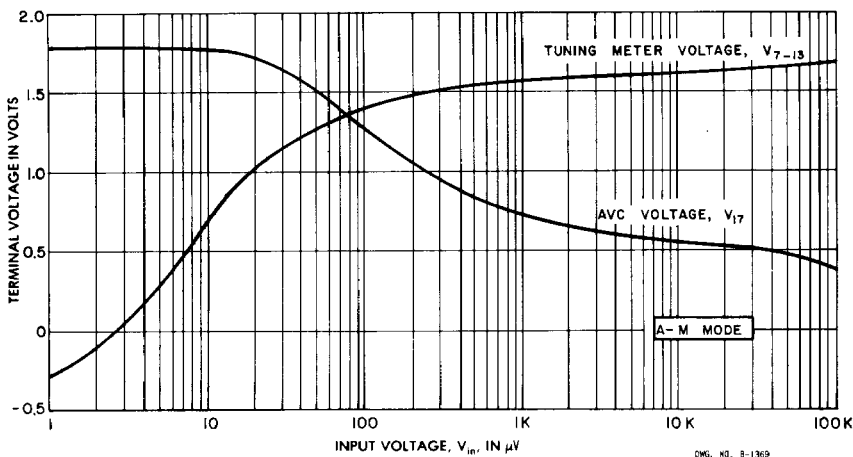
### A-M CHARACTERISTICS AS FUNCTIONS OF INPUT VOLTAGE



### F-M CHARACTERISTICS AS FUNCTIONS OF INPUT VOLTAGE



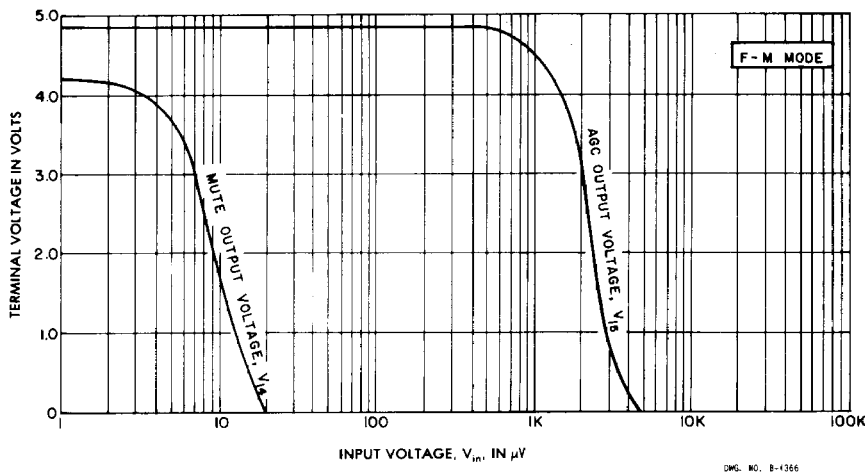
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