

**SANYO**

No.2250C

**LA1810**

AM/FM/MPX Tuner System for Radio-Cassette Recorders, Music Centers

**Functions**

- FM-IF : IF amp, quadrature detector, soft muting, tuning indicator.
- MPX : PLL stereo decoder, stereo indicator, forced monaural, VCO stop.
- AM : RF amp, MIX, OSC (with ALC), IF amp, detector, AGC, tuning indicator.

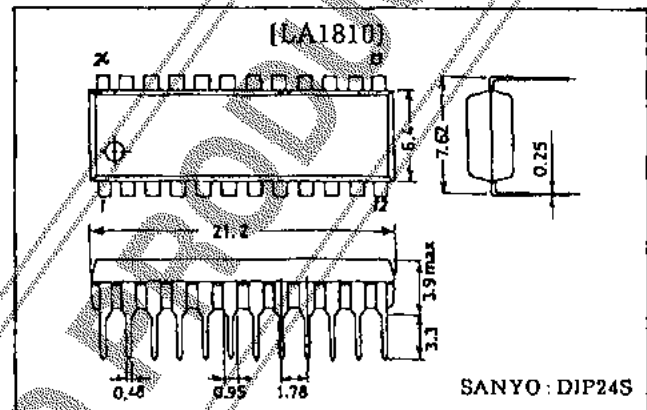
**Features**

- FM/AM/MPX functions contained on a single chip.
- Minimum number of external parts required.
- On-chip FM muting function.
- High sensitivity.
- Less carrier leak of MPX.

**Package Dimensions**

(unit : mm)

3067-DIP24S

**Specifications**Maximum Ratings at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , See specified Test Circuit.

			Unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	$V_{CC \text{ max}}$	3, 7, 8, 11, 20, 21	9 V
Maximum Supply Current	$I_{CC \text{ max}}$	3 + 20 + 21	50 mA
Flow-in Current (Indicator Drive Current)	$I_{LED}$	7, 8	20 mA
Flow-out Current	$I_{zj}$	23	0.1 mA
Allowable Power Dissipation	$P_d \text{ max}$	$T_a \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	500 mW
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-20 to +70	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$

Operating Conditions at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

			Unit
Recommended Operating Voltage	$V_{CC}$	4.5	V
Operating Voltage Range	$V_{CC \text{ op}}$	3.0 to 8.0	V

\* The FM output level forms an N curve (LA1810) and an S curve (LA1811).

LA1810, N curve (for US band)

LA1811, S curve (for Japan band). Your desired output level can be set by varying the output resistance.

Operating Characteristics at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} 4.5\text{V}$ , See specified Test Circuit.

FM Characteristics (Mono): $f_c = 10.7\text{MHz}$ , $f_m = 1\text{kHz}$					
		min	typ	max	Unit
Quiescent Current	$I_{CC0}$	No input	13	20	mA
-3dB Sensitivity	-3dBLS	Referenced to $V_{IN} = 100\text{dB}\mu$ , 100%, down 3dB	28	35	dB $\mu$
Demodulation Output	$V_o$	$V_{IN} = 100\text{dB}\mu$ , 100 mod.	150	220	300 mV
Channel Balance	C.B.	$V_{IN} = 100\text{dB}\mu$ , 100 mod.	0	0	1.5 dB

Continued on next page.

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**How to use the LA1810**

**1. Forced monaural mode**

Fig.1 shows how to cause the forced monaural mode to be entered.

- ① Connect pin 14 to V<sub>CC</sub> through a resistor of 100kΩ (Turn ON the SW1 in Fig.1).
- ② Connect pin 15 to GND through a resistor of 47kΩ (Turn ON the SW2 in Fig.2).

Either above-mentioned ① or ② causes the forced monaural mode to be entered. In this case, the VCO does not stop operating. If the resistance of R1 and R2 is decreased, internal bias will vary and the VCO frequency will vary when the S1 or S2 is turned ON. This data is shown in Fig.2.

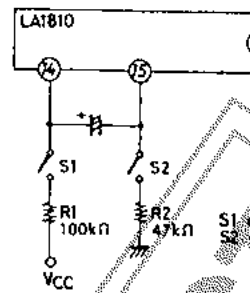
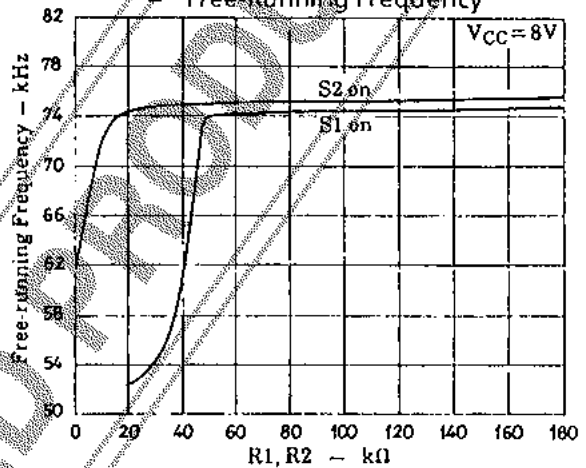


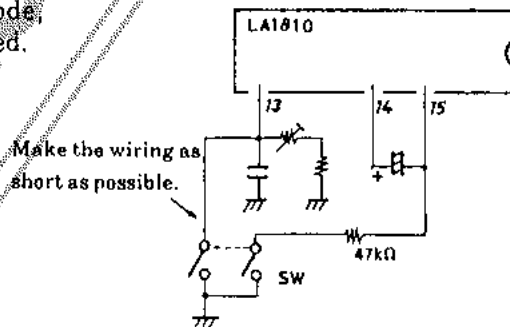
Fig.1 Forced Monaural Mode Setting Method

Fig.2 Forced Monaural Mode Setting Resistance - Free-Running Frequency



**2. VCO stop**

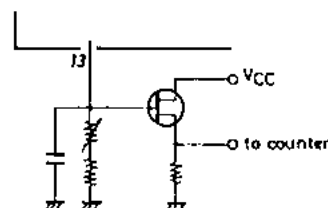
There is no pin available for stopping the VCO at the FM mode. However, the method shown right can be used to stop the VCO at the FM mode, causing the forced monaural mode to be entered.



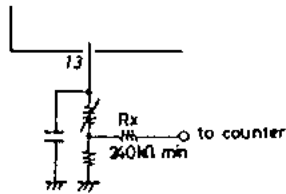
**3. Free-running frequency measurement and adjustment**

Either of the following two methods is used to measure the free-running frequency.

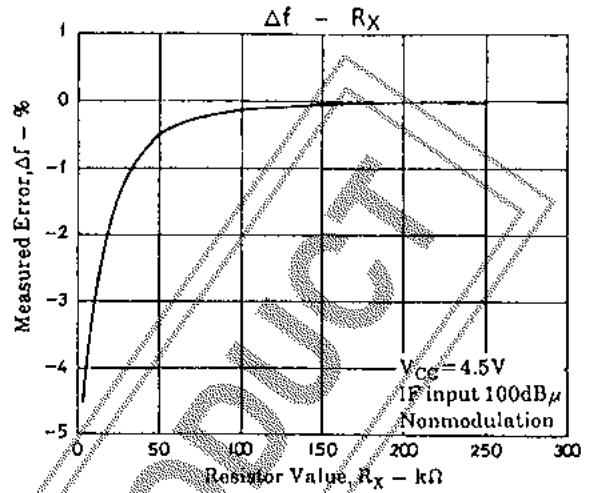
- 1) Connect pin 13 to a frequency counter through a high input impedance amplifier.



- 2) Connect the connection point of the semifixed resistor connected to pin 13 and the fixed resistor to a frequency counter through a resistor of 240kΩ or greater.



How the error changes with the resistor value is shown right.

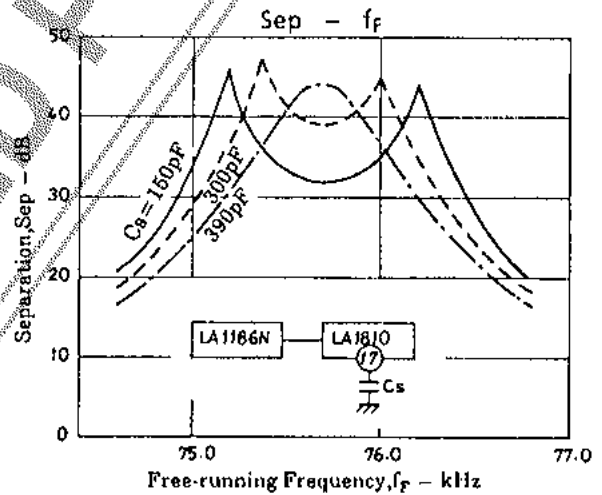


When setting the free-running frequency, the following must be noted.

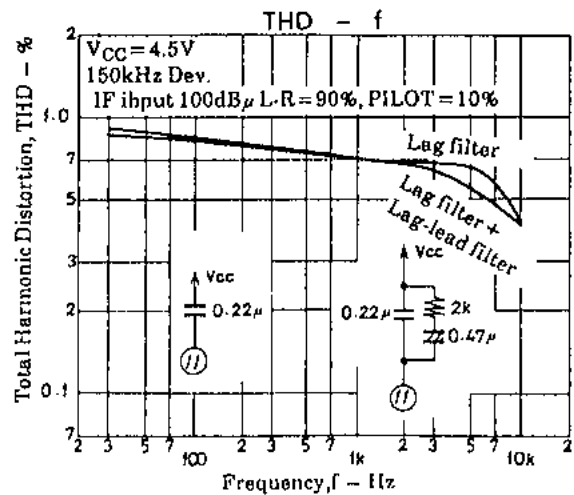
Apply a 10.7MHz 100dBμ nonmodulation carrier as IF input signal and set to 76kHz ± 50Hz with the tuning indicator lighted.

4. Separation setting capacitor C<sub>s</sub>

The separation characteristic for the LA1810 alone (IF input) differs from that for the antenna input with a front end. This difference is caused by the characteristics of the front end and ceramic filter. Shown right is how the separation setting capacitor value affects the separation characteristic when the LA1186N is used as front end. Referring to this separation characteristic, choose the optimum separation for your set model.



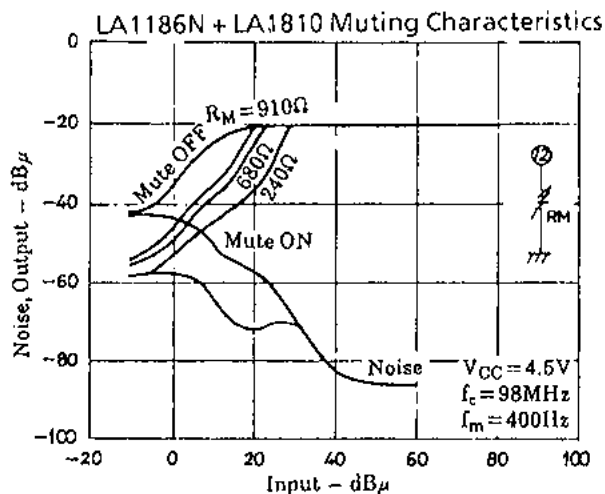
5. A lag-lead filter can be connected across pin 11 and V<sub>CC</sub>, as shown right, to improve the stereo distortion at low frequencies.



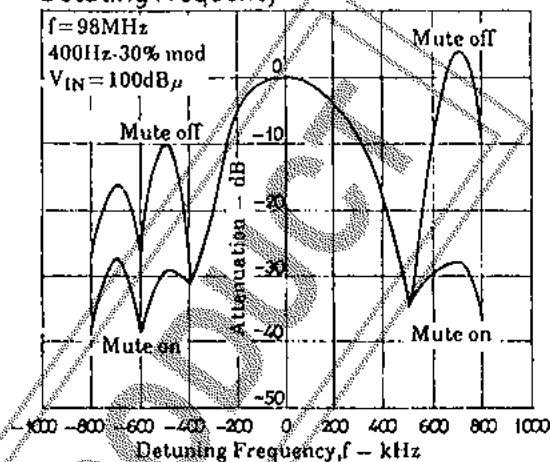
Unit (resistance : Ω, capacitance : F)

6. FM muting pin

The external resistor connected to pin 12 can be used to vary the muting level (Fig.1). The abnormal sound at the time of side peak reception at the FM mode can be reduced by weak signal muting.



LA1186N + LA1810 Attenuation - Detuning Frequency



7. The following method can be used to change the LED ON sensitivity at the FM mode (Fig.1). The data on the LED ON sensitivity setting resistance and LED ON sensitivity is shown in Fig.2.

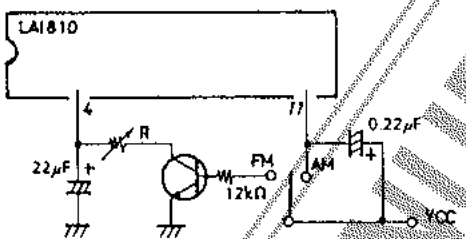


Fig.1 Method to Change the LED ON Sensitivity at the FM Mode

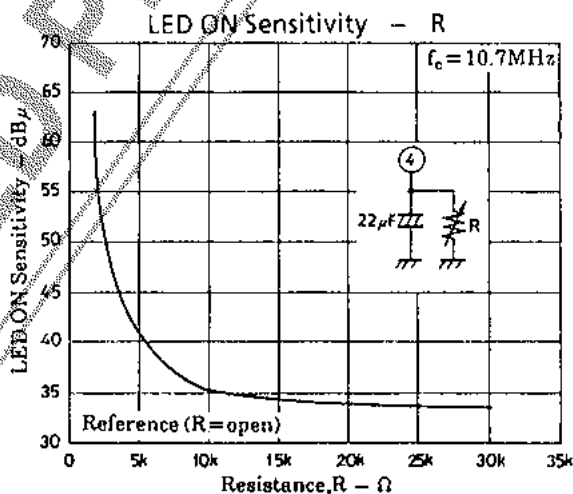
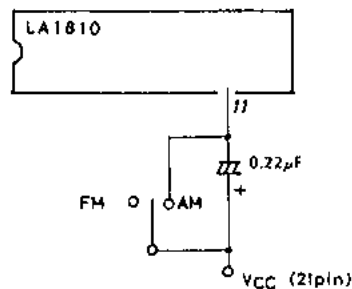


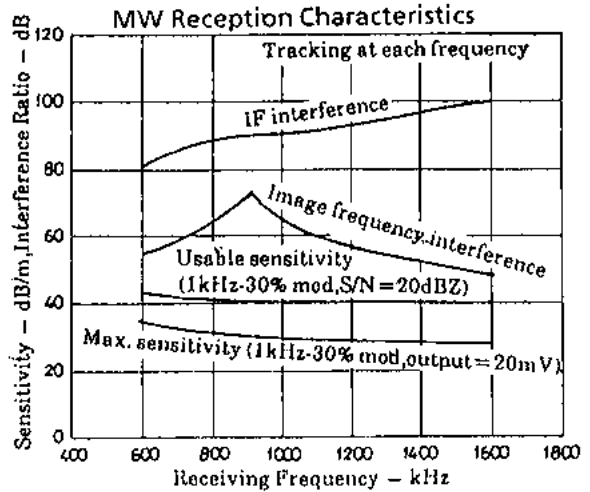
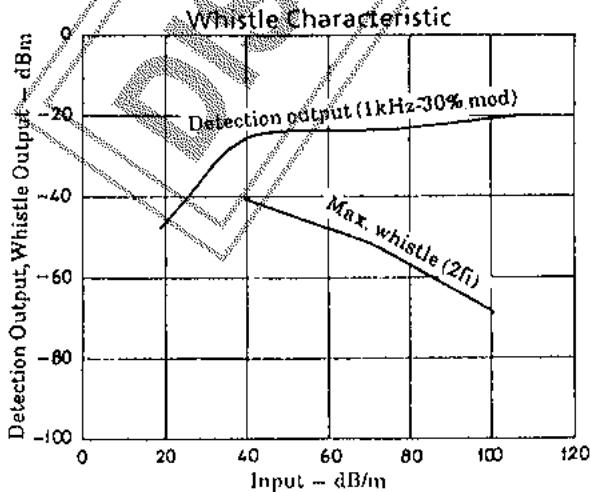
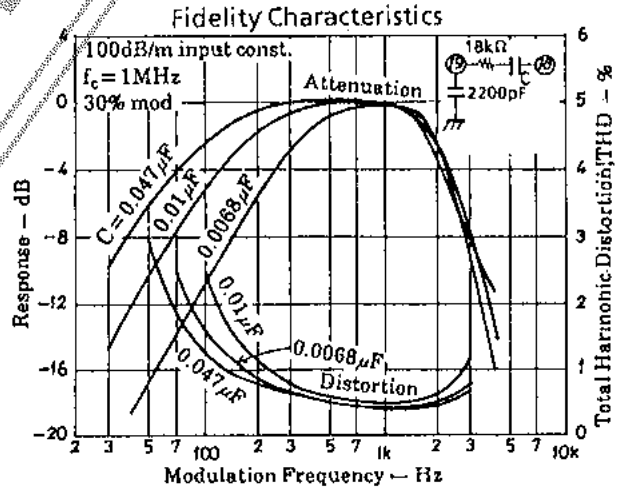
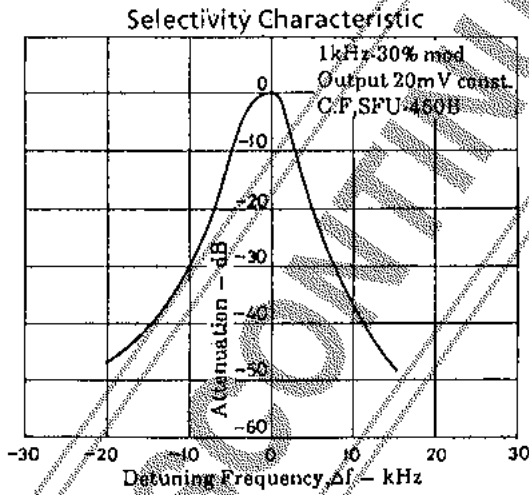
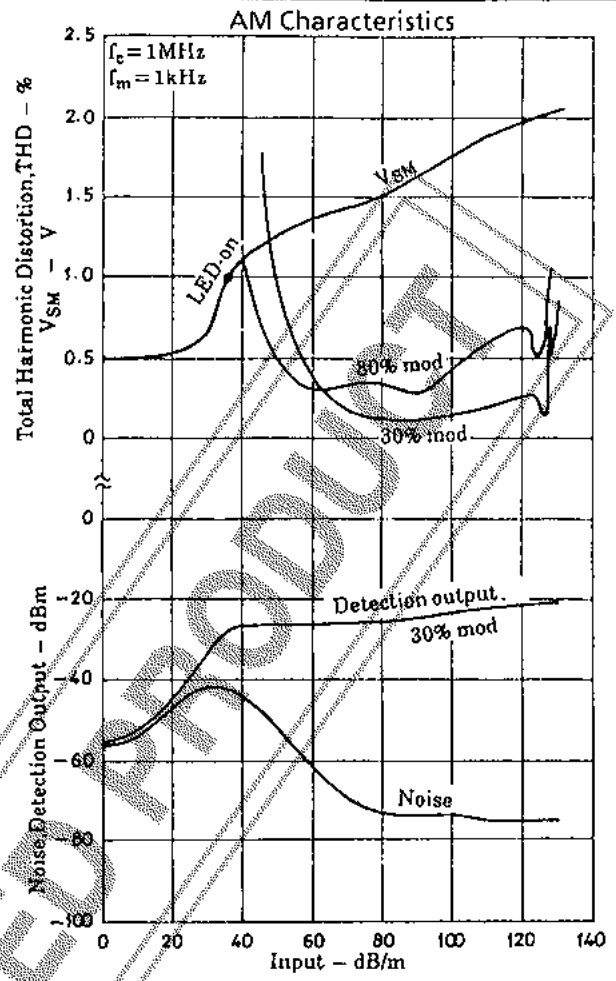
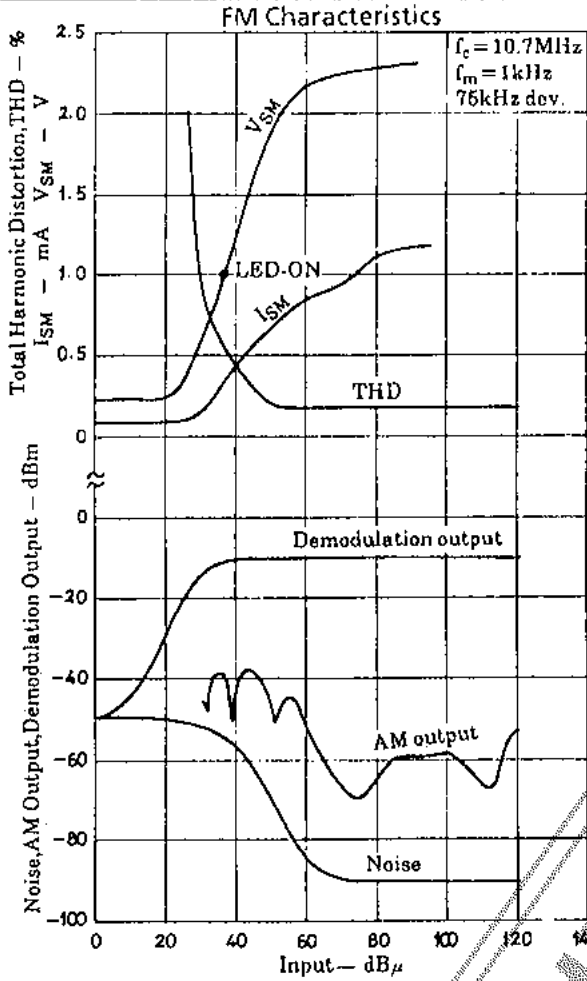
Fig.2 LED ON Sensitivity Setting Resistance - LED ON Sensitivity

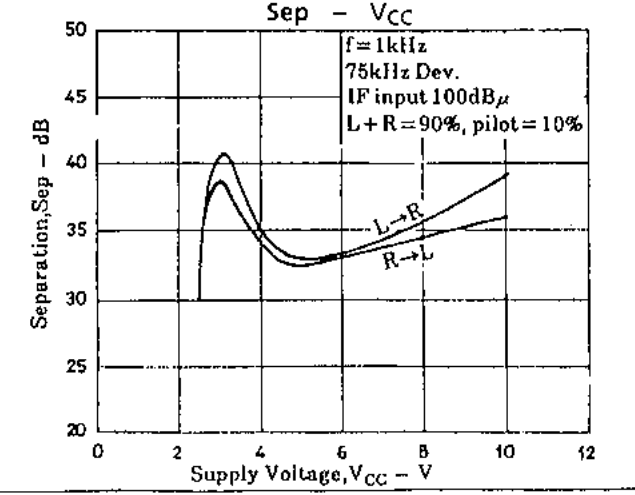
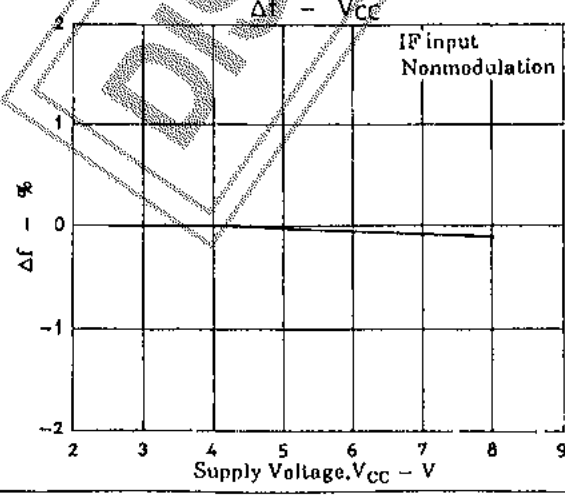
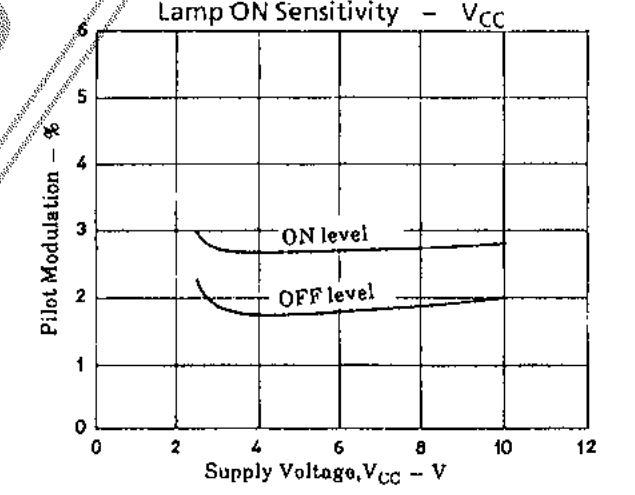
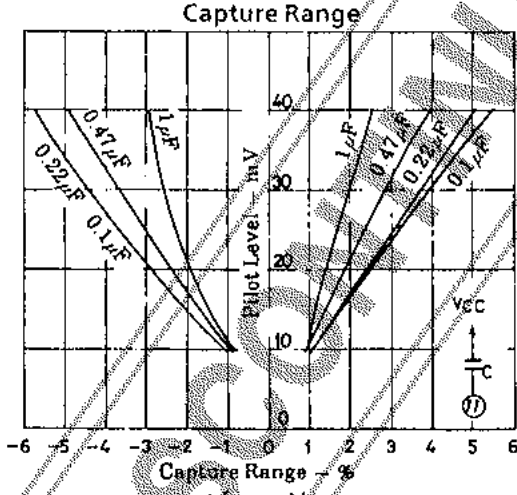
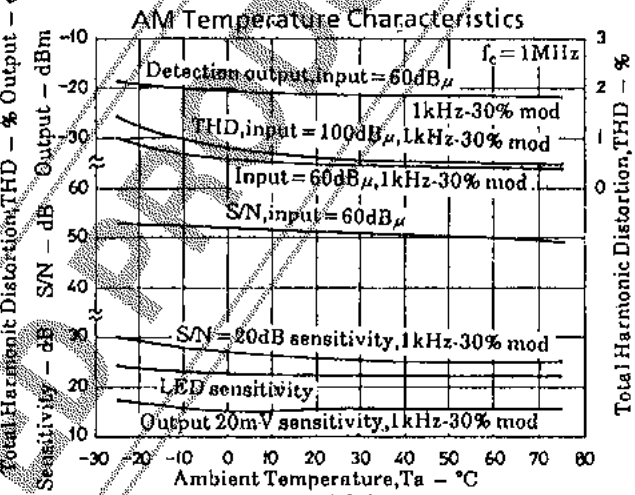
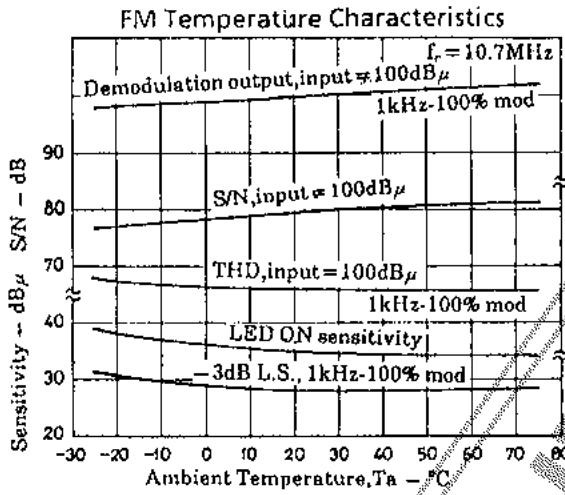
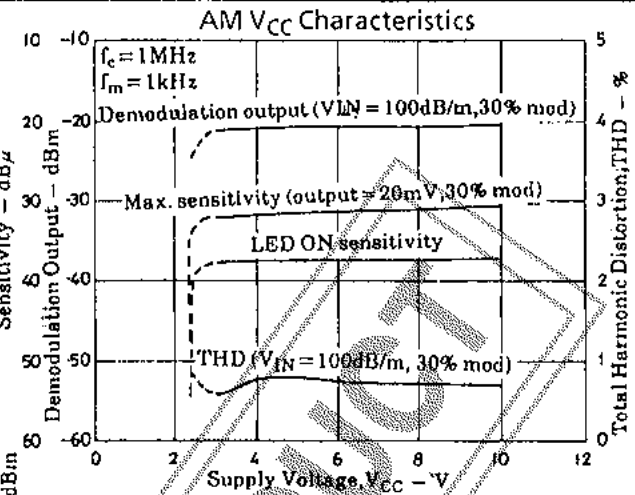
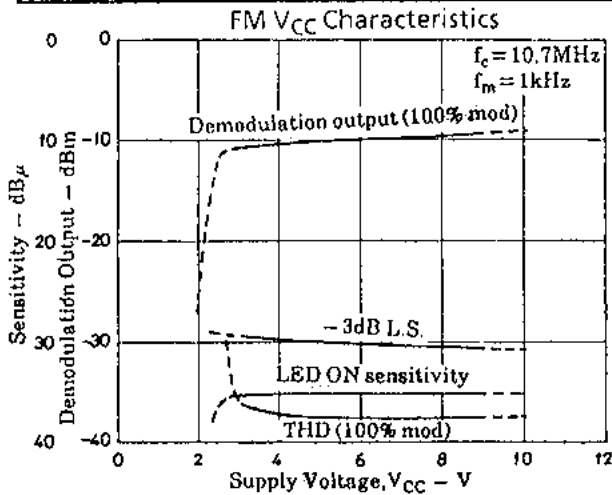
8. AM-FM selection

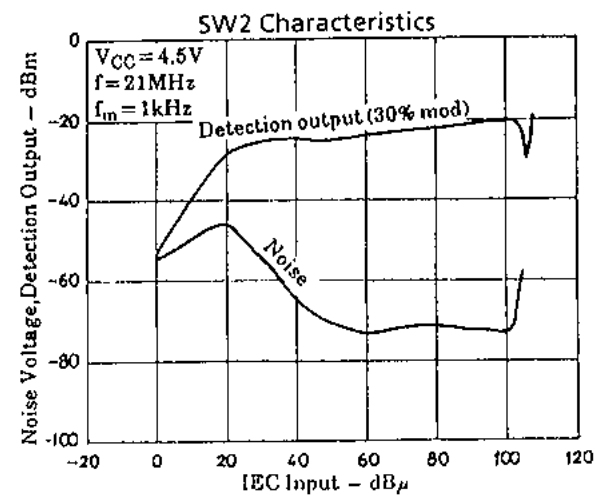
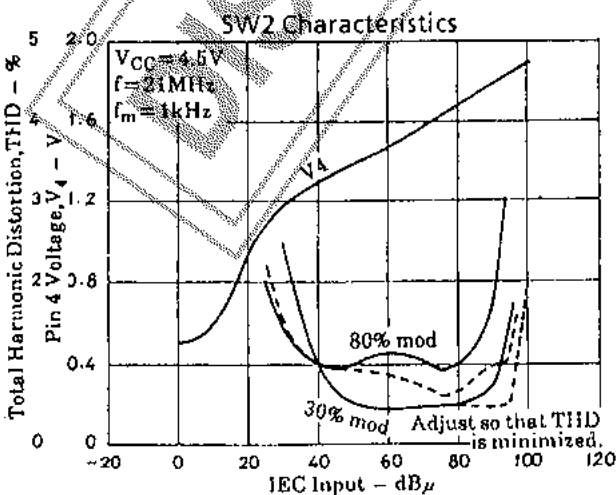
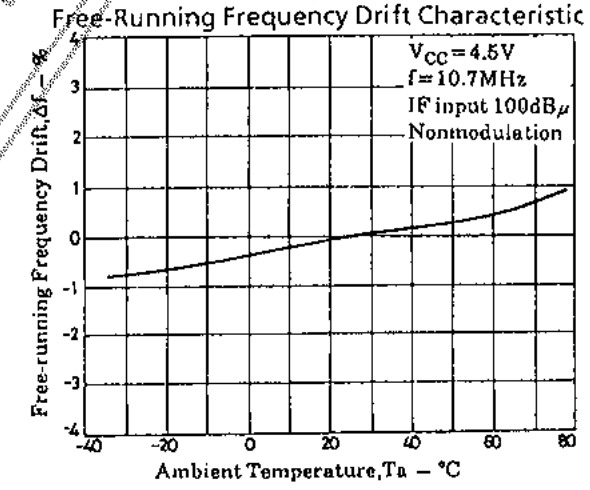
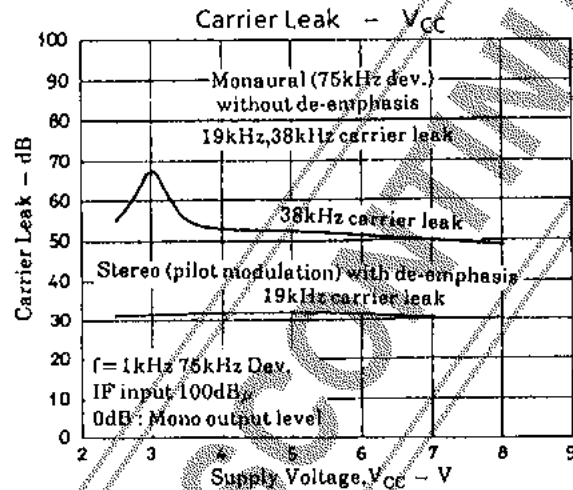
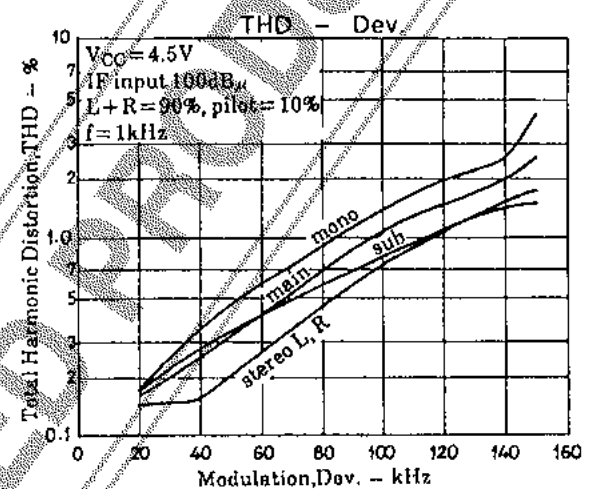
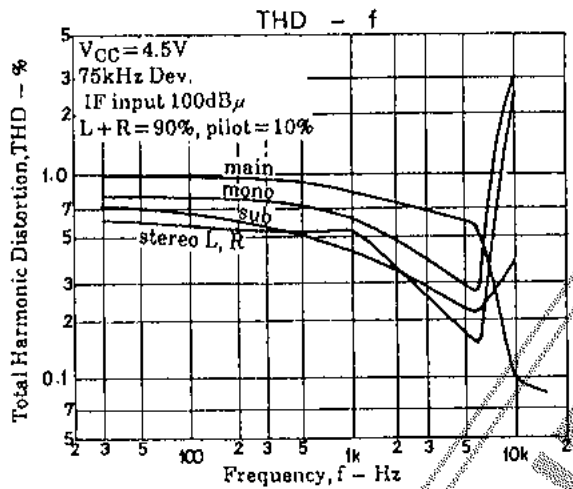
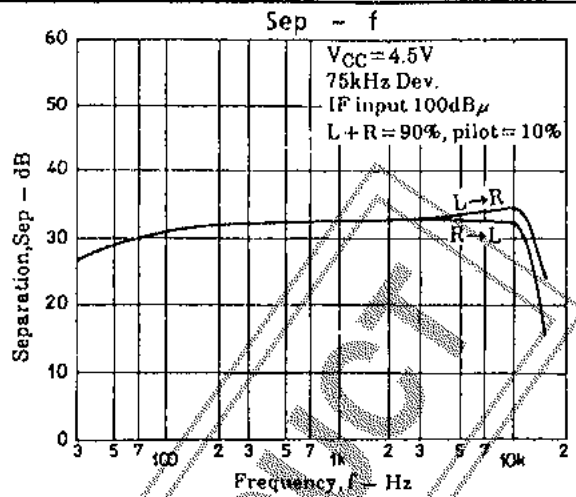
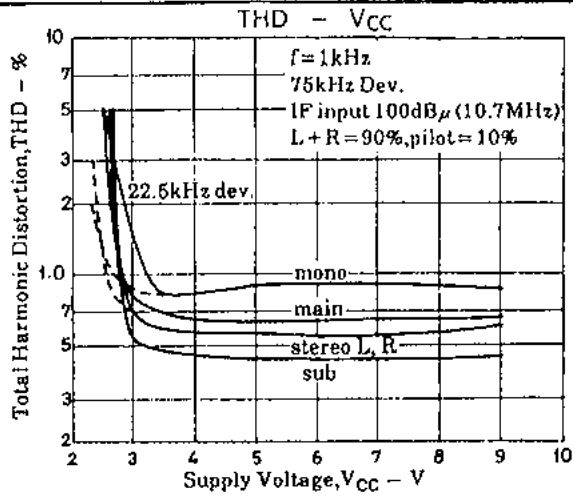
The FM mode is entered with pin 11 open as shown right. When pin 11 and pin 21 are made to be at the same potential in terms of DC, the AM mode is entered. It should be noted that the dynamic range is narrowed whether the potential at pin 22 is lower or higher than that at pin 21.



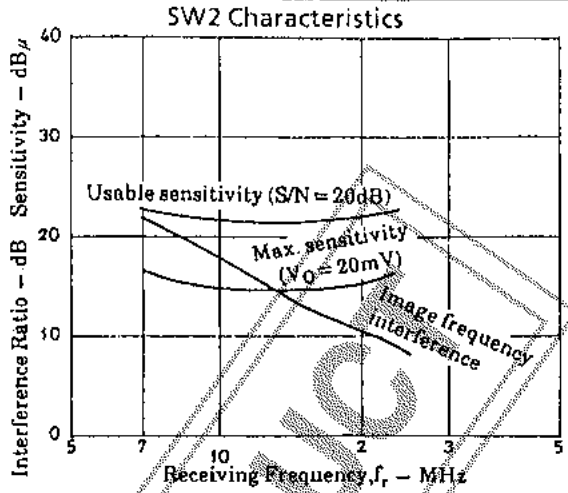
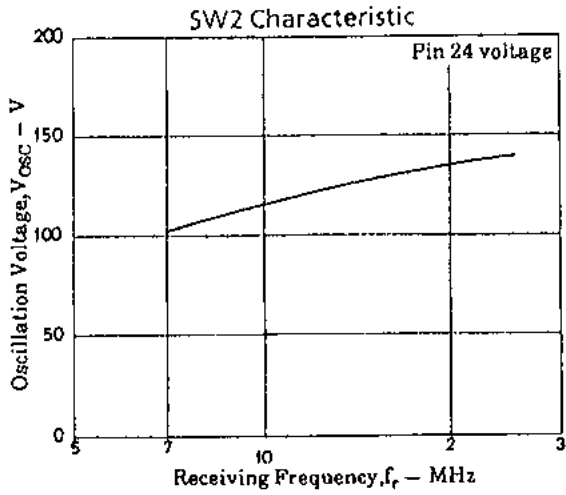
9. If a noise appears in the detection output when the tuning LED goes ON at the AM mode, connect a capacitor across pin 8 and GND to eliminate the noise.



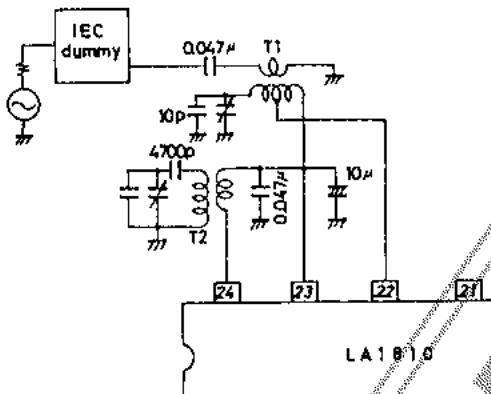






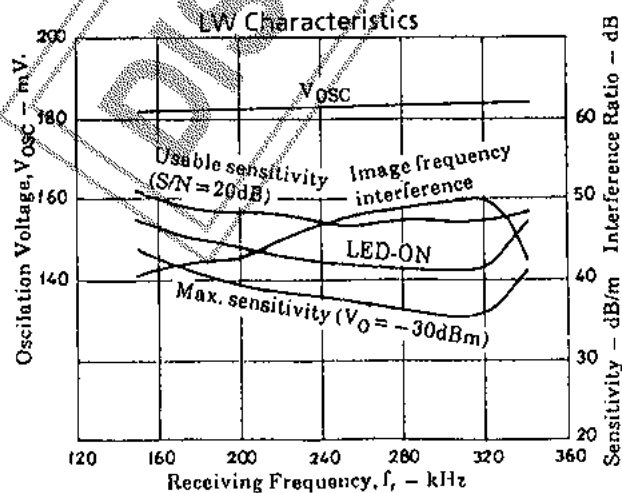
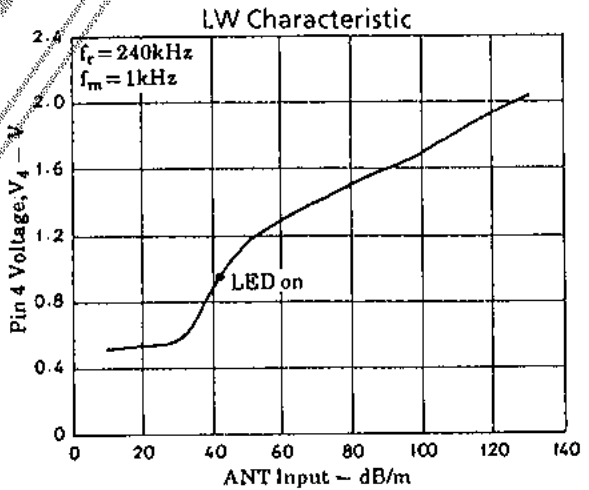
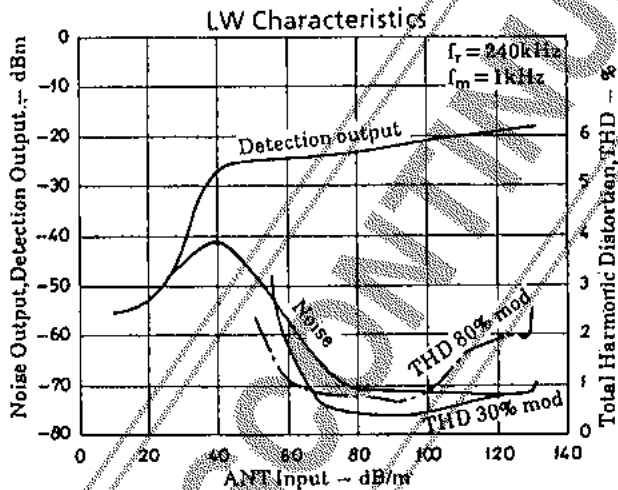


**SW Band Test Circuit**

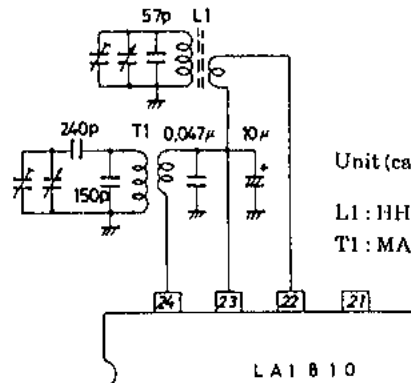


Unit (capacitance: F)

T1: YT-30147 (Mitsumi), 2158-4095-319A (Sumida)  
T2: HW-40184 (Mitsumi), 0237-1500 (Sumida)



**LW Band Test Circuit**

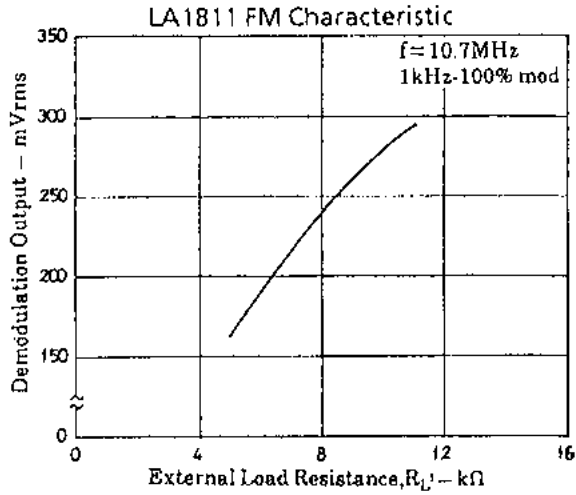


Unit (capacitance: F)

L1: HH-50161 (Mitsumi)  
T1: MA-7014 (Mitsumi)



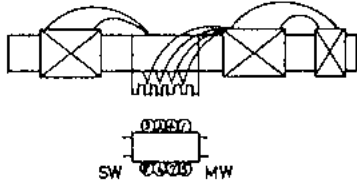




Coil specifications

MW bar antenna

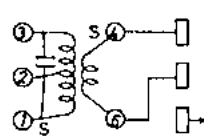
TN-10896 (Mitsumi)



- ①-② 22T + 49T, ③-④ 10T
- ⑤-⑥ 17T, 0.5 $\mu$
- ⑦-⑧ 4T
- ①-②  $L = 250\mu\text{H}$ ,  $Q_0 \approx 330 (\approx 200)$
- ⑤-⑥  $L = 15\mu\text{H}$ ,  $Q_0 \approx 250 (\approx 150)$

AM IFT

HW-6215 (Mitsumi)

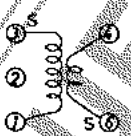


HW-6194  
SFU-460B

- ①-② 94T
- ④-⑥ 7T
- ②-③ 58T
- 180pF

MW OSC

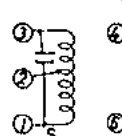
FW-6193 (Mitsumi)



- ⑥-④ 32T
- ③-① 64T
- $Q_0 = 140$ ,  $L = 140\mu\text{H}$

FM quadrature

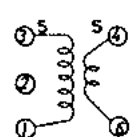
YT-30103 (Mitsumi)



- ①-③ 10T
- $Q_0 = 90$ ,  $f = 10.7\text{MHz}$
- 82pF

SW2 OSC

HW-40184 (Mitsumi)



- ④-⑥ 8T
- ③-① 12T
- $Q_0 \approx 28$ ,  $L = 1.31\mu\text{H}$

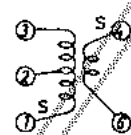
Q237-1500 (Sumida)



- ④-⑥ 8T
- ③-① 12T
- $Q_0 \approx 20$ ,  $L = 1.31\mu\text{H}$

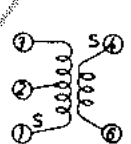
SW2 ANT

YT-30117 (Mitsumi)



- ①-② 4T
- ④-⑥ 2T
- ②-③ 4T
- $Q_0 = 95$ ,  $L = 1.4\mu\text{H}$

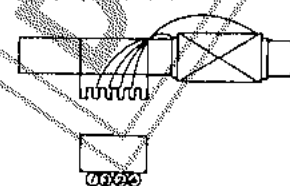
2158-4095-319A (Sumida)



- ④-⑥ 2T
- ①-② 5T
- ②-③ 5T
- $Q_0 \approx 40$ ,  $L = 1.4\mu\text{H}$

LW bar antenna

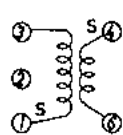
HH-50161 (Mitsumi)



- ①-② 20T
- ③-④ 200T
- ③-④  $L = 2.74\text{mH}$ ,  $Q_0 \approx 200$

LW OSC

MA-7014 (Mitsumi)



- ④-⑥ 40T
- ①-③ 80T
- $L = 220\mu\text{H}$ ,  $Q_0 = 130$

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