

# BIPOLAR ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# $\mu$ PC1353C

## 2.4 WATTS AUDIO AMPLIFIER, SIF AMPLIFIER AND DETECTOR FOR TV SILICON MONOLITHIC BIPOLAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

### DESCRIPTION:

The  $\mu$ PC1353C is a silicon monolithic integrated circuit designed for SIF and Audio section in television receivers. This IC has all functions including sound IF Amplifier, FM Detector, DC volume control circuit, Audio Output amplifier with 2.4 Watts output power and voltage regulator.

This IC is encapsulated in 14 pin dual in-line package with heat tab.

### FEATURES:

1. All functions for SIF and audio stage are provided by this one-chip IC and this IC will realize reduction of assembly cost as well as reduction of number of other components.
2. Audio output power is controlled by electronic attenuation circuit which operate at DC. Therefore, unnecessary radiation, oscillation etc. are eliminated. Due to DC control, shielded wire is not required and variable resistor will be placed anywhere required.
3. Electronic attenuator has enough attenuation (Typ. 80 dB) by the adoption of squelch circuit.  
In addition, as attenuation characteristic is same with resistance change of variable resistor, suitable variable resistor will be selected easily.
4. As Peak differential detection method is adopted for FM detection, outside circuitry can be very simple and circuit adjustment will be very easy.
5. As operation voltage ( $V_{cc}$ ) range for output stage is very wide (9-18 V), suitable  $V_{cc}$  can be freely determined for required output level.

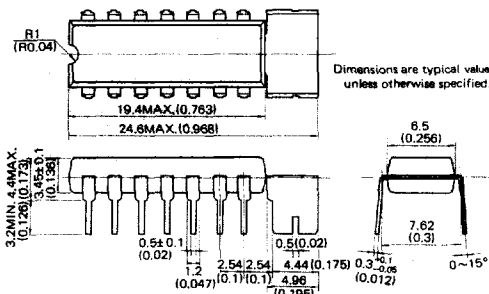
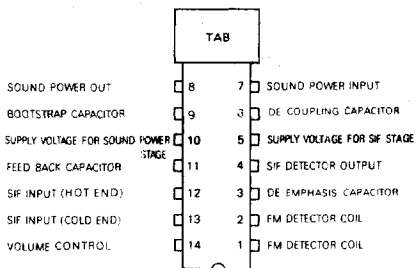
For example:

$P_o = 2.4 \text{ W}$  at  $V_{cc} = 18 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 8 \text{ Ohms}$

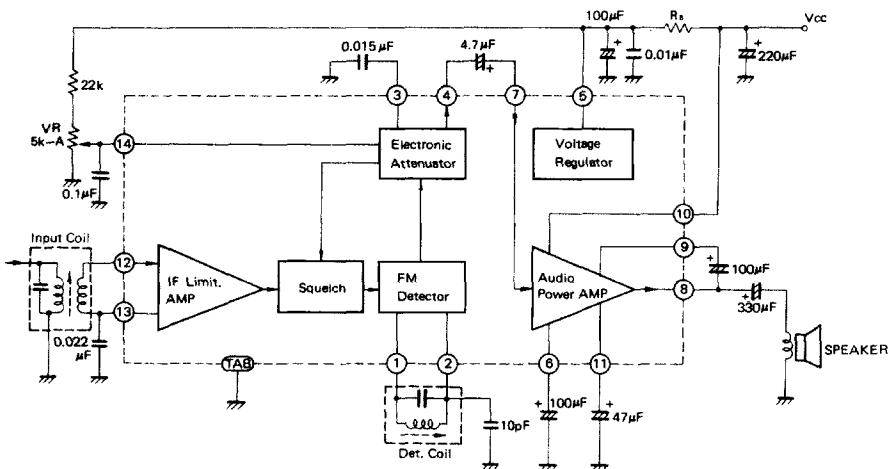
$P_o = 1.2 \text{ W}$  at  $V_{cc} = 12 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 8 \text{ Ohms}$

CONNECTION DIAGRAM (Top View)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters (inches)



BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25 °C)

Supply Voltage Pin 10	V <sub>10</sub>	20	V
Supply Current Pin 10	I <sub>10</sub>	1	A
Supply Current Pin 5	I <sub>5</sub>	100	mA
Input Signal Voltage	V <sub>i</sub>	3	Vp-p
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d1</sub>	0.8 (Ta=75 °C) FREE AIR	W
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d2</sub>	1.4*	W
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opt</sub>	-20 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +150	°C

\* PRINTED CIRCUIT COPPER AREA 50x50 mm<sup>2</sup>

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25±3 °C)

1 IF STAGE

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} V_{CC}=12\text{ V} \quad R_B=100\ \Omega \quad R_G=50\ \Omega \quad V_{I4} \geq 1.3\text{ V} \\ f_0=4.5\text{ MHz} \quad f_M=400\text{ Hz} \quad f = \pm 25\text{ kHz} \end{array} \right)$$

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
Pin 5 Voltage	V5A	7.5	8.0	8.5	V	
Pin 5 Voltage	V5B	7.5	8.0	8.5	V	V <sub>CC</sub> =18V R <sub>B</sub> =330Ω
Pin 10 Current	I10A	14	19	24	mA	NO INPUT SIGNAL
Pin 10 Current	I10B	16	28	35	mA	V <sub>CC</sub> =18V R <sub>B</sub> =330Ω NO INPUT SIGNAL
IF Limiting Voltage	V <sub>i(lim)</sub>		200	400	μVr.m.s.	V <sub>OAF</sub> (V <sub>i</sub> =10mVr.m.s.) -3dB
Detector Output Voltage	V <sub>OAF</sub>	300	360		mVr.m.s.	V <sub>i</sub> =10mVr.m.s.
Detector Distortion	T.H.D.1		0.7		%	V <sub>i</sub> =10mVr.m.s.
AM Rejection	AMR	-40	-50		dB	AM MOD 30% f <sub>M</sub> = 400Hz V <sub>i</sub> =10mVr.m.s.
Maximum Attenuation	ATT <sub>max</sub>	-60	-80		dB	V <sub>I4</sub> =0V

2 SOUND POWER STAGE

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} V_{CC}=12\text{ V} \quad R_B=100\ \Omega \quad R_L=8\ \Omega \\ f=400\text{ Hz} \quad R_G=600\ \Omega \end{array} \right)$$

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
Sound Stage Voltage Gain	G <sub>VAF</sub>	33	37	41	dB	V <sub>i</sub> =30mVr.m.s.
Sound Output Power	P <sub>oA</sub>	0.9	1.2		W	T.H.D.=10%
Sound Output Power	P <sub>oB</sub>	2.0	2.4		W	V <sub>CC</sub> =18V R <sub>B</sub> =330Ω T.H.D.=10%
Sound Output Distortion	T.H.D.2A		0.6	2.0	%	P <sub>o</sub> =0.5W
Sound Output Distortion	T.H.D.2B		0.5	2.0	%	V <sub>CC</sub> =18V R <sub>B</sub> =330Ω P <sub>o</sub> =0.5W

3 IF STAGE + SOUND POWER STAGE

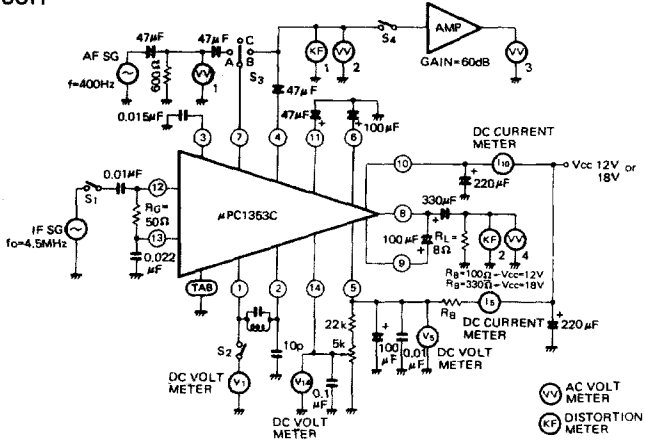
Over All Sound Output Distortion	T.H.D.3		1.5	4.0	%	P <sub>o</sub> = 0.5W V <sub>i</sub> = 10mVr.m.s.
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4 REFERENCE DATA

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL		UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
Pin 10 Current	I <sub>10</sub>	200 ~ 210	mA	T.H.D.2A=10%
Pin 10 Current	I <sub>10</sub>	270 ~ 280	mA	T.H.D.2B=10%
Sound Output Power	P <sub>oA'</sub>	1.1	W	T.H.D.=3%
Sound Output Power	P <sub>oB'</sub>	2.0	W	V <sub>CC</sub> =18V R <sub>B</sub> =330Ω T.H.D.=3%
Sound Stage Band Width	BW	50 ~ 50k	Hz	-3dB

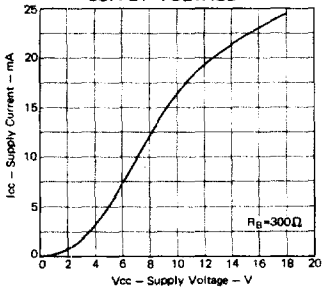
PIN INPEDANCE	f <sub>0</sub> =4.5 MHz		5.5 MHz		6.0 MHz		6.5 MHz		UNIT
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	
Pin 12 IF Input	2	9.5	2	9.4	1.9	9.4	1.9	9.4	kΩ/pF
Pin 1 Detector Connect	2.4	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	kΩ/pF
Pin 2 Detector Connect	11.5	9	9	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.8	8.1	kΩ/pF

**TEST CIRCUIT**

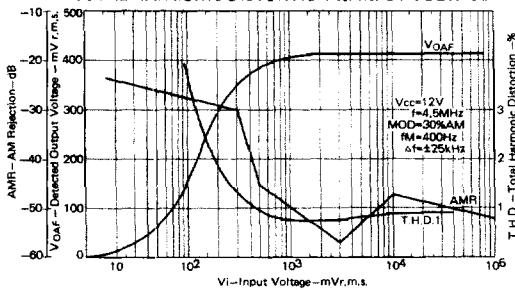


**CHARACTERISTICS**

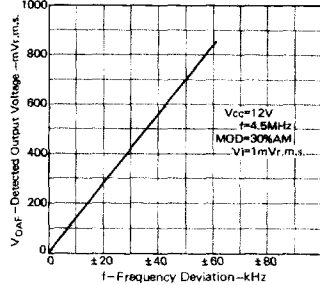
**SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



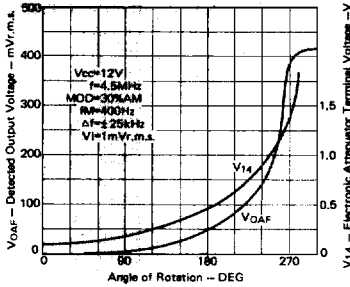
**DETECTED OUTPUT VOLTAGE, AM REJECTION, TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. INPUT VOLTAGE**



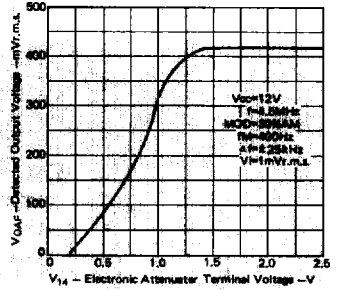
**DETECTED OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. FREQUENCY DEVIATION**



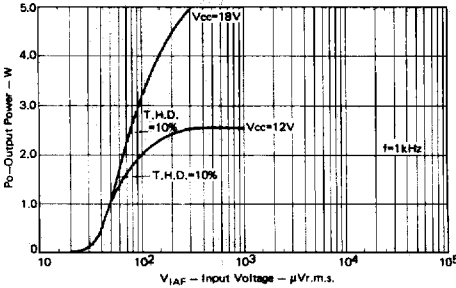
**DETECTED OUTPUT VOLTAGE, ELECTRONIC ATTENUATOR TERMINAL VOLTAGE vs. ANGLE OF ROTATION (A CURVE VOLUME)**



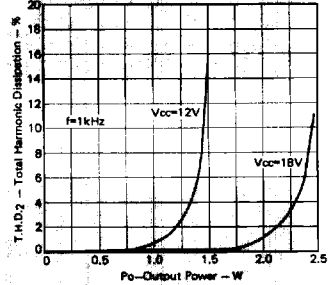
**DETECTED OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. ELECTRONIC ATTENUATOR TERMINAL VOLTAGE**



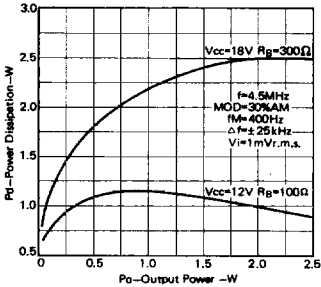
**OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT VOLTAGE (AUDIO AMPLIFIER STAGE)**



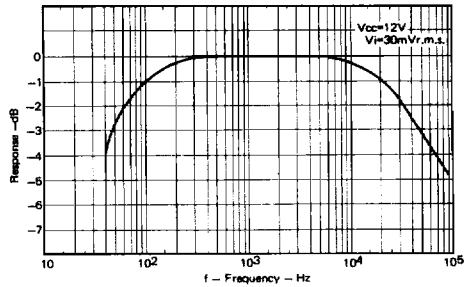
**TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION (AUDIO AMPLIFIER STAGE) vs. OUTPUT POWER**



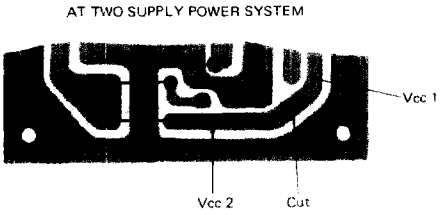
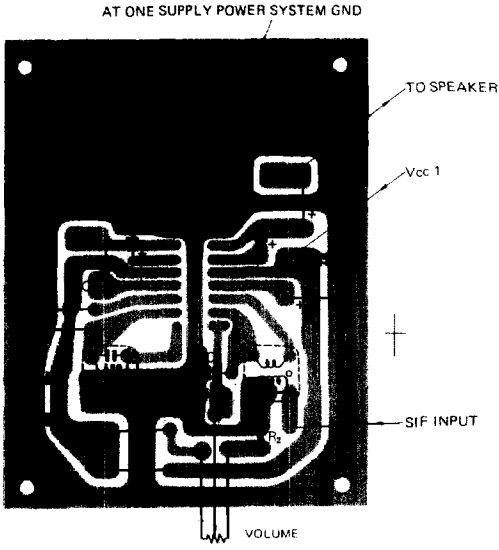
**POWER DISSIPATION vs. OUTPUT POWER**



**FREQUENCY RESPONSE (AUDIO AMPLIFIER)**



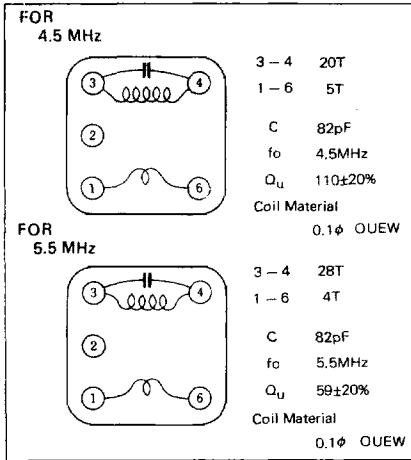
**PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD AND COMPONENTS TABLE**



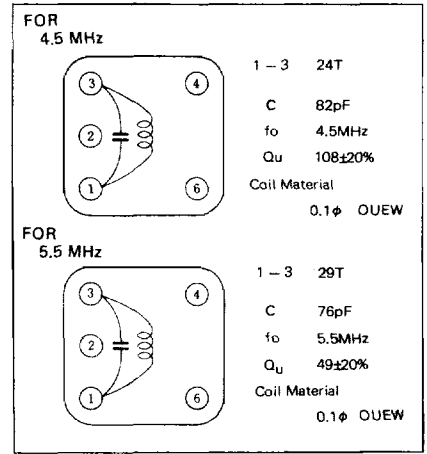
SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTIC
C1	CERAMIC 0.022 μF
C2	CERAMIC 10 pF
C3	CHEMICAL 100μF 10V
C4	CHEMICAL 330μF 25V
C5	CHEMICAL 100μF 25V
C6	CHEMICAL 220μF 25V
C7	CHEMICAL 47μF 10V
C8	CERAMIC 0.01μF
C9	CHEMICAL 100μF 10V
C10	CHEMICAL 4.7μF 10V
C11	CERAMIC 0.015μF
C12	CERAMIC 0.1μF
VR	5k-A Curve
T1	INPUT COIL
T2	DET. COIL

SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTIC
R1	22k 1/4W
R2	270 1/4W
RB	100Ω or 330Ω 1/2W

COIL SPEC.  
INPUT COIL



DETECTOR COIL



MOUNTING HEATSINK

The method of mounting the heatsink show below, in the case of heatsink need, when sound output power will be larger and the heatsink don't directly mount with IC's TAB.

