



## FM/IF SYSTEM AND MICROCOMPUTER-BASED TUNING INTERFACE

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TEA6000 is an FM/IF system circuit intended for microcomputer controlled radio receivers. The circuit includes an AM/FM-IF counter and an analogue-to-digital interface. The i.f. counter generates AM/FM precision tuning and accurate stop information.

### Features

- 3-stage IF limiter for driving a ratio detector
- 2-stage level detector with current output
- operational amplifier for active filtering (e.g. multipath detector)
- high resolution frequency counter for FM and AM IF-signals
- time base reference from crystal oscillator or external source (SAA1057)
- serial two wire bidirectional computer interface (I<sup>2</sup>C-bus)
- multiplexed 3 bit A/D converter for two input signals
- software controlled sensitivity for both ADC inputs

### QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Supply voltages ( $V_{P1}$ and $V_{P2}$ )	$V_p$	typ.	8,4 V
Supply current; ( $I_{P1} + I_{P2}$ )	$I_p$	typ.	36 mA
FM/IF sensitivity			
at –3 dB before limiting	$V_i$	typ.	150 $\mu$ V
Signal to noise ratio for $V_i = 10$ mV	S/N	typ.	80 dB
Audio output voltage			
$\Delta f = 22,5$ kHz; $V_i = 1$ mV	$V_O$	typ.	170 mV
$\Delta f = 75$ kHz; $V_i = 1$ mV	$V_O$	typ.	520 mV
AM suppression at $V_i = 10$ mV	AMS	typ.	58 dB
Frequency counter sensitivity			
AM (pin 18)	$V_{i(am)}$	typ.	60 $\mu$ V
FM (pin 16)	$V_{i(fm)}$	typ.	80 $\mu$ V
Resolution frequency counter			
AM	$f_{s(am)}$	typ.	250 Hz
FM	$f_{s(fm)}$	typ.	6,4 kHz
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	max.	1300 mW
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		–55 to + 150 °C
Operating ambient temperature	$T_{amb}$		–30 to + 85 °C

### PACKAGE OUTLINE

18-lead DIL; plastic (SOT102).

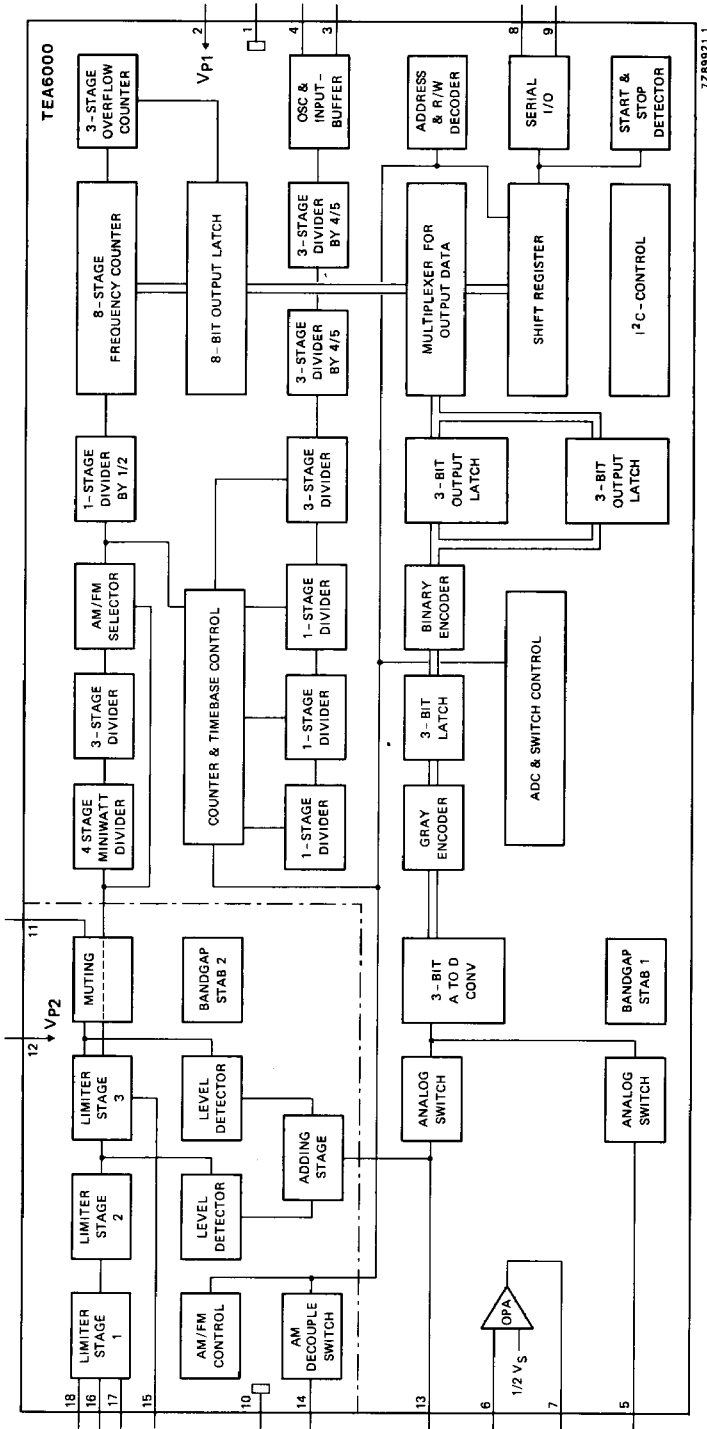


Fig. 1 Block diagram.

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The IF SECTION consists of three balanced differential stages with separated FM and AM inputs, directly coupled by emitter followers. The last stage also has separated outputs, which are intended for driving a ratio detector and the frequency measuring system respectively.

The last two stages are coupled via low-value capacitors to two LEVEL DETECTORS which generate a signal-dependent d.c. current for controlling channel separation and frequency response of a stereo decoder, multipath detector circuitry, AGC and the internal ADC.

The IF MUTING circuit has been incorporated to decrease the interstation noise by about 15 dB.

The 3-bit A/D CONVERTER has two inputs, which are selected via two multiplexed analogue switches. One of these switches is internally connected to the level detector output but can also serve as an external input, as the level detector output can be switched off. The outputs of the ADC are converted to a Gray code, latched and reconverted to a binary code to obtain glitch-free output data. The sensitivity of both inputs can be selected independently via software on two levels.

The reference for the ADC is derived from a BAND-GAP STABILIZER circuit. Multipath distortion on FM will generate an AM modulation on the d.c. voltage from the level detectors. This AM modulation can be filtered and rectified to obtain a multipath-dependent d.c. voltage. This voltage can be applied to the other input of the ADC.

To facilitate filtering an OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER (OPA) is incorporated on the chip. The typical circuit diagram for a multipath filter is given in Fig. 4.

The FREQUENCY COUNTER is preceded by a 7-stage prescaler for FM, and FM/AM selector stage and a divider by 1 or 2. The actual counter is a presetable and resettable 8-stage counter with a 3-stage data disable overflow counter, which can be switched off. The eight significant output bits are situated symmetrically around 10,7 MHz and 460 kHz, when the external timebase source is used (e.g. SAA1057). See Table 1.

The reference for the TIMEBASE is primarily thought to be the SAA1057. This circuit generates from its 4 MHz crystal oscillator a 32 or 40 kHz signal. This signal is buffered and applied to the timebase circuitry (mode I). The circuit diagram for this mode I is given in Fig. 5a.

In the timebase, the selection is made for reference frequency (32 to 40 kHz), FM or AM mode and the width of the measuring window, all under software control. Accuracy  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$  bit when the window is set to wide (see Fig. 2) and  $\pm 1$  bit when set to narrow. A special feature is the synchronization of the measuring cycle with the input DATA of the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus, meaning the measuring cycle starts immediately after a "WRITE" instruction via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

For those who do not use the SAA1057 as reference, a 2<sup>15</sup> Hz crystal (32 768 Hz) can be connected to the reference inputs directly, obtaining a quartz-oscillator reference. See Fig. 5b for the circuit diagram for this mode II.

When the circuit is used in mode II a correction has to be made to the values of window width and resolution as the cheap watch crystals differ by about 2,4% from the frequency generated by the SAA1057 (32 768 and 32 000 kHz respectively) See Table 2.

Communication between MUST1 and the microcomputer is accomplished via the two-wire bidirectional I<sup>2</sup>C-bus (slave transceiver version); the SDA (serial data) and SCL (serial clock).

To prevent crosstalk between the digital and analogue parts of the circuit the power supply lines are fully isolated.

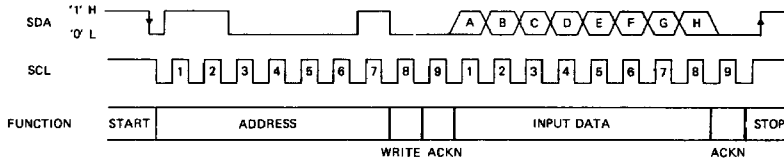


Fig. 2 Input data format waveforms.

**Input bits**

bit	function	"0"	"1"	reference to Fig. 2
1	reference frequency	32 kHz	40 kHz	A
2	sensitivity ADC2	LOW	HIGH	B
3	sensitivity ADC1	LOW	HIGH	C
4	level detector output	off	on	D
5	AM/FM	AM	FM	E
6	overflow counter	off	on	F
7	measuring window	narrow	wide	G
8	test mode	off	on	H

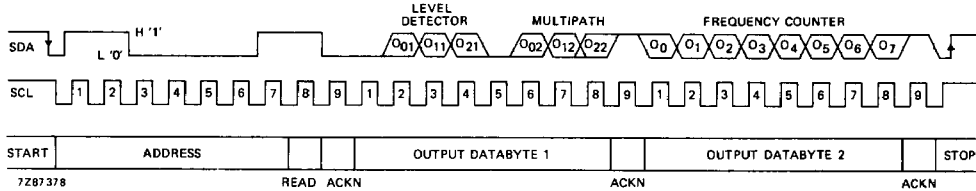


Fig. 3 Output data format waveforms.

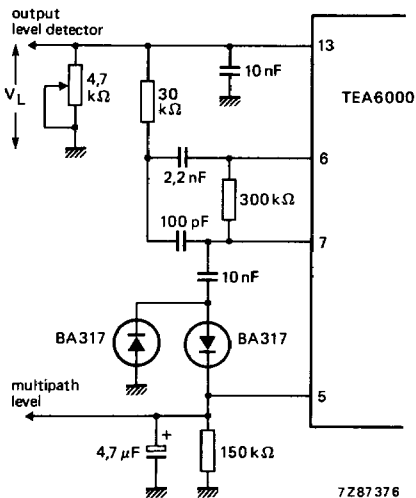


Fig. 4 Multipath detector circuit.

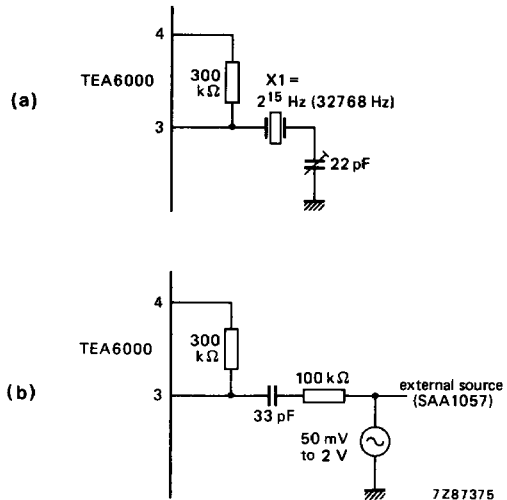


Fig. 5 Oscillator/buffer circuits. X1 = 2<sup>15</sup> Hz (32 768 Hz).

**RATINGS**

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

## Supply voltage

pin 2  $V_{P1}$  max. 13,2 Vpin 12  $V_{P2}$  max. 13,2 V

## Power dissipation

 $P_{tot}$  max. 1300 mW

## Storage temperature

 $T_{stg}$  -55 to +150 °C

## Operating ambient temperature

 $T_{amb}$  -30 to +85 °C**THERMAL RESISTANCE**

From crystal to ambient

 $R_{th\ c-a} = 50\ K/W$ **D.C. CHARACTERISTICS** $V_{P1} = V_{P2} = 8,4\ V$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\ ^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.

parameter	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
Supply voltage					
(pin 2)	$V_{P1}$	7,6	8,4	9,2	V
(pin 12)	$V_{P2}$	7,6	8,4	9,2	V
Supply current AM mode					
pin 2	$I_{P1}$	—	18,5	—	mA
pin 12	$I_{P2}$	—	17,4	—	mA
Supply current FM mode					
pin 2	$I_{P1}$	—	19,2	—	mA
pin 12	$I_{P2}$	—	16,4	—	mA
Power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	—	350	—	mW

**A.C. CHARACTERISTICS** (see Fig. 6) $V_{P1} = V_{P2} = 8,4\ V$ ;  $V_{16-10} = 1\ mV$ ;  $f = 10,7\ MHz$ ;  $\Delta f = 22,5\ kHz$ ;  $f_m = 1\ kHz$ ; unless otherwise specified.

parameter	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
Sensitivity					
at -3 dB before limiting	$V_{I(FM)}$	—	150	—	$\mu V$
Signal-to-noise ratio, FM input					
$V_i = 20\ \mu V$	S/N	40	46	—	dB
$V_i = 150\ \mu V$	S/N	—	64	—	dB
$V_i = 1\ mV$	S/N	—	76	—	dB
$V_i = 10\ mV$	S/N	—	80	—	dB
Noise output voltage					
$V_i = 0\ V$ ; with muting, switch S1 on	$V_{no}$	—	55	—	$\mu V$
$V_i = 0\ V$ ; without muting, S1 off	$V_{no}$	—	420	—	$\mu V$
Audio output voltage					
$\Delta f = 22,5\ kHz$	$V_O$	—	170	—	mV
$\Delta f = 75\ kHz$	$V_O$	—	520	—	mV

## A.C. CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

parameter	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
<b>AM suppression</b>					
ratio of the AM output signal referred to the FM signal ( $m = 0,3$ )					
$V_i = 150 \mu\text{V}$	AMS	—	46	—	dB
$V_i = 1 \text{ mV}$	AMS	—	62	—	dB
$V_i = 10 \text{ mV}$	AMS	—	58	—	dB
$V_i = 100 \text{ mV}$	AMS	—	60	—	dB
<b>Level detector output voltage (Fig. 4)</b>					
$R_{13-10} = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; $V_i = 10 \text{ mV}$ , FM mode	$V_L$	—	6,2	—	V
<b>Level detector output voltage slope</b>					
$R_{13-10}$ adjusted in FM mode for $V_L = 5,5 \text{ V}$ at $V_i = 10 \text{ mV}$ ; $f = 10,7 \text{ MHz}$					
$V_i = 0 \text{ V}$ (pin 16)	$V_L(\text{FM})$	—	130	—	mV
$V_i = 140 \mu\text{V}$	$V_L(\text{FM})$	—	1,3	—	V
$V_i = 1 \text{ mV}$	$V_L(\text{FM})$	—	2,7	—	V
$V_i = 3 \text{ mV}$	$V_L(\text{FM})$	—	4,4	—	V
$R_{13-10}$ adjusted in FM mode (see above)					
$V_i = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 460 \text{ kHz}$ (pin 18)	$V_L(\text{AM})$	—	200	—	mV
$V_i = 1 \text{ mV}$ , $f = 460 \text{ kHz}$ (pin 18)	$V_L(\text{AM})$	—	1,4	—	V
$V_i = 10 \text{ mV}$ , $f = 460 \text{ kHz}$ (pin 18)	$V_L(\text{AM})$	—	2,7	—	V
<b>Frequency counter sensitivity</b>					
AM input voltage (pin 18)	$V_i(\text{AM})$	—	60	—	$\mu\text{V}$
FM input voltage (pin 16)	$V_i(\text{FM})$	—	80	—	$\mu\text{V}$
AM input impedance	$R_i$	—	30	—	$\text{k}\Omega$
<b>BUS inputs</b>					
SDA and SCL (pins 9 and 8)					
input voltage HIGH	$V_{IH}$	3,0	—	$V_{P1}$	V
input voltage LOW	$V_{IL}$	-0,3	—	1,5	V
input current HIGH	$I_{IH}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
input current LOW	$I_{IL}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
acknowledge sink current	$I_{ack}$	—	—	2	mA
maximum input frequency	$f_i \text{ max}$	100	—	—	kHz
<b>Output voltage SDA</b>					
HIGH; $4 \text{ k}\Omega$ to $8,4 \text{ V}$	$V_{OH}$	8,0	—	—	V
LOW; $I = 2 \text{ mA}$	$V_{OL}$	—	—	0,4	V

parameter	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
A/D converter (pin 5 and 13)					
input resistance	$R_i$		t.b.f.		$k\Omega$
input capacitance	$C_i$		t.b.f.		pF
Trip levels, sensitivity bit HIGH					
level 1	$V_T$	—	0,6	—	V
level 2	$V_T$	—	1,06	—	V
level 3	$V_T$	—	1,38	—	V
level 4	$V_T$	—	1,84	—	V
level 5	$V_T$	—	2,14	—	V
level 6	$V_T$	—	2,55	—	V
level 7	$V_T$	—	2,97	—	V
Trip levels, sensitivity bit LOW					
level 1	$V_T$	—	0,96	—	V
level 2	$V_T$	—	1,78	—	V
level 3	$V_T$	—	2,44	—	V
level 4	$V_T$	—	3,26	—	V
level 5	$V_T$	—	3,92	—	V
level 6	$V_T$	—	4,63	—	V
level 7	$V_T$	—	5,38	—	V
Crystal oscillator (see Fig. 5)					
reference frequency	$f_{ref}$	32	32,768	40	kHz
temperature coefficient	TC		t.b.f.		$10^{-6}$
input resistance	$R_i$		t.b.f.		$k\Omega$
input capacitance	$C_i$		t.b.f.		pF
Operational amplifier (pins 6 and 7)					
voltage gain	$G_V$	—	$10^4$	—	
input bias current	$I_{bias}$	—	30	100	nA
output sink current at $V_O = 1$ V	$I_o$	—	0,2	—	mA
output source current at $V_O = 7,4$ V	$I_o$	5,5	10	—	mA
output voltage swing	$V_7(p-p)$	—	5,5	—	V
Frequency measuring system (see pages 8 and 9)					
measuring windows; $f_{ref} = 32$ or $40$ kHz					
AM					
window "0" (LOW)	$t_{gate}$	—	4	—	ms
window "1" (HIGH)	$t_{gate}$	—	8	—	ms
FM					
window "0" (LOW)	$t_{gate}$	—	20	—	ms
window "1" (HIGH)	$t_{gate}$	—	40	—	ms
resolution frequency counter					
AM	$f_{s(am)}$	—	250	—	Hz
FM	$f_{s(fm)}$	—	6,4	—	kHz

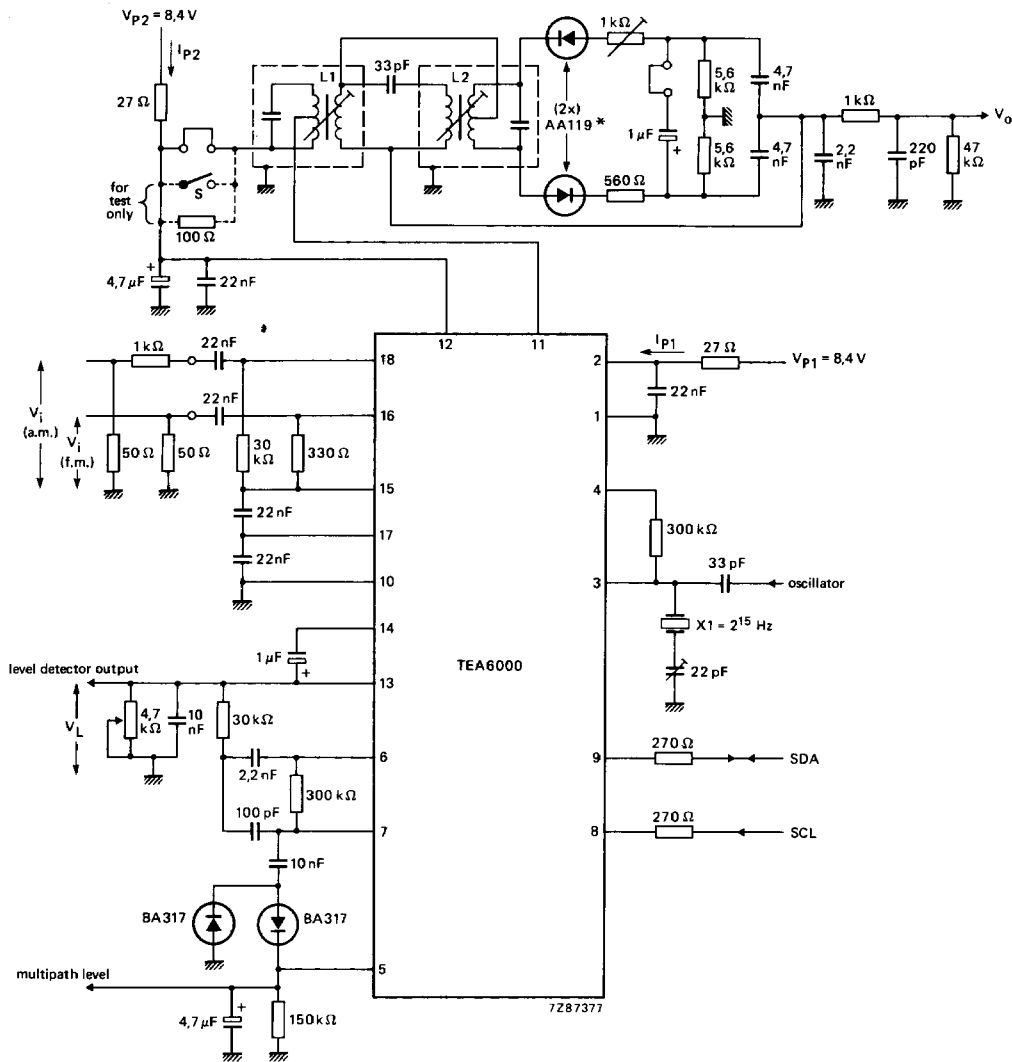
$t_{gate}$  has to be multiplied by  $32\,000/32\,768$  for a  $f_{ref}$  of  $2^{15}$  Hz.  
 $f_s$  has to be multiplied by  $32\,768/32\,000$  for a  $f_{ref}$  of  $2^{15}$  Hz.

TABLE 1 REFERENCE FREQUENCY 32 000 Hz (SAA1057)

AM (kHz)	READ OUT (MHz)	FM (MHz)	AM (kHz)	READ OUT (MHz)	FM (MHz)	AM (kHz)	READ OUT (MHz)	FM (MHz)	AM (kHz)	READ OUT (MHz)	FM (MHz)	AM (kHz)	READ OUT (MHz)	FM (MHz)
428.25	001	5.888	441.00	331	10.214	453.75	666	10.541	466.50	199	10.867	479.25	CC	11.194
428.50	01	5.894	441.25	34	10.221	454.00	67	10.547	466.75	19A	10.874	479.50	CD	11.200
428.75	02	5.901	441.50	35	10.227	454.25	68	10.554	467.00	19B	10.880	479.75	CE	11.206
429.00	03	5.907	441.75	36	10.234	454.50	69	10.560	467.25	19C	10.886	480.00	CF	11.213
429.25	04	5.914	442.00	37	10.240	454.75	6A	10.566	467.50	19D	10.893	480.25	DD	11.219
429.50	05	5.920	442.25	38	10.246	455.00	6B	10.573	467.75	19E	10.899	480.50	DD1	11.226
429.75	06	5.926	442.50	39	10.253	455.25	6C	10.579	468.00	19F	10.906	480.75	DD2	11.232
430.00	07	5.933	442.75	3A	10.259	455.50	6D	10.586	468.25	19G	10.912	481.00	DD3	11.238
430.25	08	5.939	443.00	3B	10.266	455.75	6E	10.592	468.50	19H	10.918	481.25	DD4	11.245
430.50	09	5.946	443.25	3C	10.272	456.00	6F	10.598	468.75	19I	10.925	481.50	DD5	11.251
430.75	0A	5.952	443.50	3D	10.278	456.25	6G	10.605	469.00	19J	10.931	481.75	DD6	11.258
431.00	0B	5.958	443.75	3E	10.285	456.50	71	10.611	469.25	19A	10.938	482.00	DD7	11.264
431.25	0C	5.965	444.00	3F	10.291	456.75	72	10.618	469.50	19B	10.944	482.25	DD8	11.270
431.50	0D	5.971	444.25	40	10.298	457.00	73	10.624	469.75	19A	10.950	482.50	DD9	11.277
431.75	0E	5.978	444.50	41	10.304	457.25	74	10.630	470.00	19B	10.957	482.75	DDA	11.283
432.00	0F	5.984	444.75	42	10.310	457.50	75	10.637	470.25	19B	10.963	483.00	DDB	11.290
432.25	10	5.990	445.00	43	10.317	457.75	76	10.643	470.50	19B	10.970	483.25	DDC	11.296
432.50	11	5.997	445.25	44	10.323	458.00	77	10.650	470.75	19A	10.976	483.50	DDD	11.302
432.75	12	10.003	445.50	45	10.330	458.25	78	10.656	471.00	19B	10.982	483.75	DE	11.309
433.00	13	10.010	445.75	46	10.336	458.50	79	10.662	471.25	19C	10.989	484.00	DF	11.315
433.25	14	10.016	446.00	47	10.342	458.75	7A	10.669	471.50	19C	10.995	484.25	EO	11.322
433.50	15	10.022	446.25	48	10.349	459.00	7B	10.675	471.75	19C	11.002	484.50	E1	11.328
433.75	16	10.029	446.50	49	10.355	459.25	7C	10.682	472.00	19C	11.008	484.75	E2	11.334
434.00	17	10.035	446.75	4A	10.362	459.50	7D	10.688	472.25	19C	11.014	485.00	E3	11.341
434.25	18	10.042	447.00	4B	10.368	459.75	7E	10.694	472.50	19C	11.021	485.25	E4	11.347
434.50	19	10.048	447.25	4C	10.374	460.00	7F	10.701	472.75	19C	11.027	485.50	E5	11.354
434.75	1A	10.054	447.50	4D	10.381	460.25	80	10.707	473.00	19C	11.034	485.75	E6	11.360
435.00	1B	10.061	447.75	4E	10.387	460.50	81	10.714	473.25	19C	11.040	486.00	E7	11.366
435.25	1C	10.067	448.00	4F	10.394	460.75	82	10.720	473.50	19C	11.046	486.25	E8	11.373
435.50	1D	10.074	448.25	50	10.400	461.00	83	10.726	473.75	19C	11.053	486.50	E9	11.379
435.75	1E	10.080	448.50	51	10.406	461.25	84	10.733	474.00	19C	11.059	486.75	E10	11.386
436.00	1F	10.086	448.75	52	10.413	461.50	85	10.739	474.25	19C	11.066	487.00	E11	11.392
436.25	20	10.093	449.00	53	10.419	461.75	86	10.746	474.50	19C	11.072	487.25	E12	11.398
436.50	21	10.099	449.25	54	10.426	462.00	87	10.752	474.75	19C	11.078	487.50	E13	11.405
436.75	22	10.106	449.50	55	10.432	462.25	88	10.758	475.00	19C	11.085	487.75	E14	11.411
437.00	23	10.112	449.75	56	10.438	462.50	89	10.765	475.25	19C	11.091	488.00	E15	11.418
437.25	24	10.118	450.00	57	10.445	462.75	8A	10.771	475.50	19C	11.098	488.25	E16	11.424
437.50	25	10.125	450.25	58	10.451	463.00	8B	10.778	475.75	19C	11.104	488.50	E17	11.430
437.75	26	10.131	450.50	59	10.458	463.25	8C	10.784	476.00	19C	11.110	488.75	E18	11.437
438.00	27	10.138	450.75	5A	10.464	463.50	8D	10.790	476.25	19C	11.117	489.00	E19	11.443
438.25	28	10.144	451.00	5B	10.470	463.75	8E	10.797	476.50	19C	11.123	489.25	E20	11.450
438.50	29	10.150	451.25	5C	10.477	464.00	8F	10.803	476.75	19C	11.130	489.50	E21	11.456
438.75	2A	10.157	451.50	5D	10.483	464.25	90	10.810	477.00	19C	11.136	489.75	E22	11.462
439.00	2B	10.163	451.75	5E	10.490	464.50	91	10.816	477.25	19C	11.142	490.00	E23	11.469
439.25	2C	10.170	452.00	5F	10.496	464.75	92	10.822	477.50	19C	11.149	490.25	E24	11.475
439.50	2D	10.176	452.25	60	10.502	465.00	93	10.829	477.75	19C	11.155	490.50	E25	11.482
439.75	2E	10.182	452.50	61	10.509	465.25	94	10.835	478.00	19C	11.162	490.75	E26	11.488
440.00	2F	10.189	452.75	62	10.515	465.50	95	10.842	478.25	19C	11.168	491.00	E27	11.494
440.25	30	10.195	453.00	63	10.522	465.75	96	10.848	478.50	19C	11.174	491.25	E28	11.501
440.50	31	10.202	453.25	64	10.528	466.00	97	10.854	478.75	19C	11.181	491.50	E29	11.507
440.75	32	10.208	453.50	65	10.534	466.25	98	10.861	479.00	19C	11.187	491.75	E30	11.514







L1 = 3122 138 2021/TOKO 85 ACS-4238 A  
 L2 = 3122 138 2022/TOKO 85 ACS-4260 SEJ

Fig. 6 MUST1 test and application circuit.  
 Germanium diodes AA119 are required in the test circuit only.  
 In a complete FM channel (inclusive FM front end) the silicon diodes BA281 are recommended.

S open = without muting  
 S closed = with muting } for measuring purpose only.

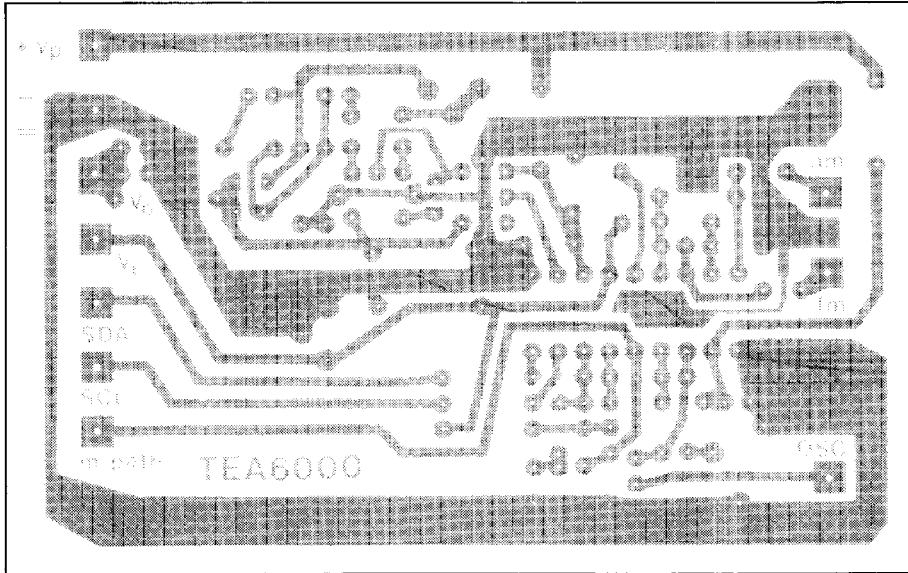


Fig. 7 Track side of printed-circuit board.

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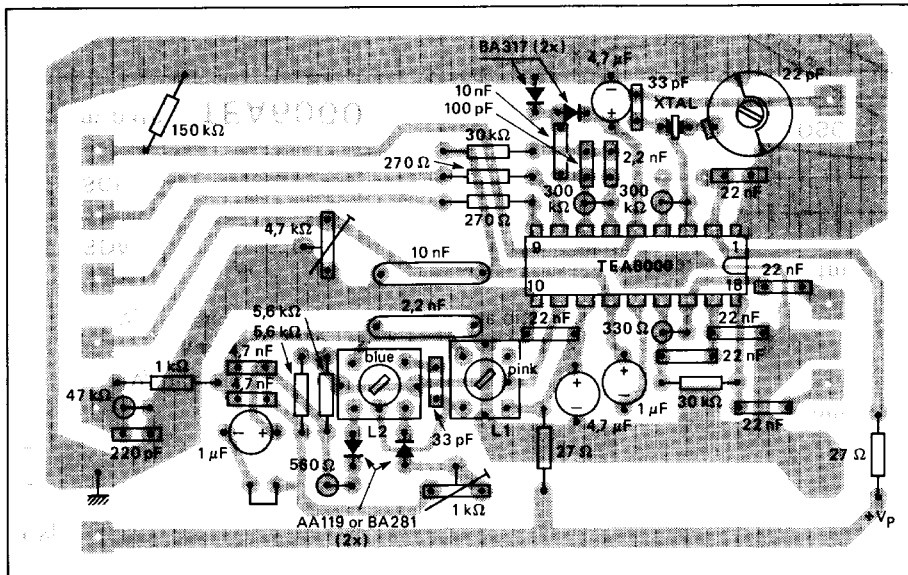


Fig. 8 Component side of printed-circuit board.

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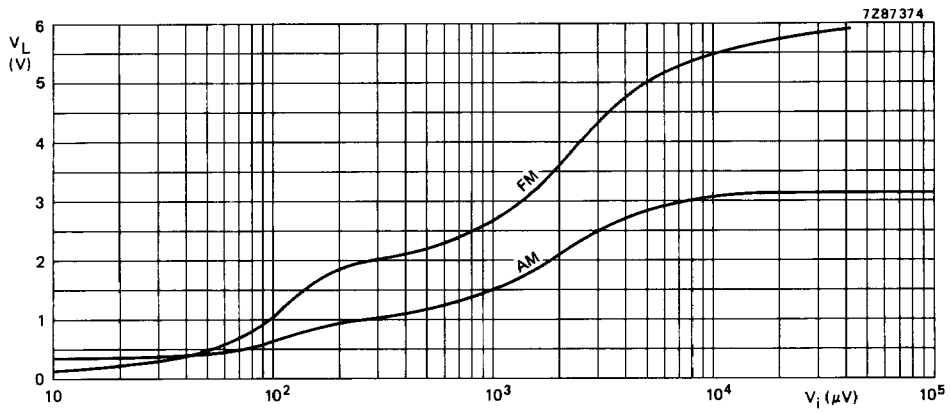


Fig. 9 Level detector output as a function of input voltage.

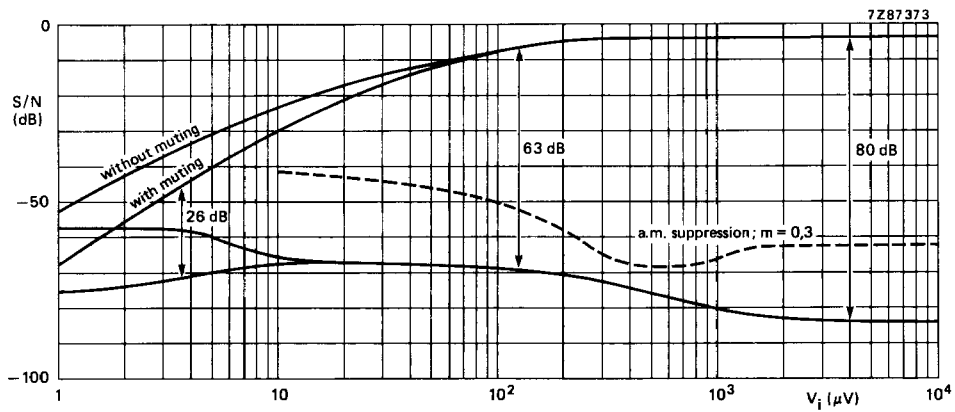


Fig. 10 Signal-to-noise ratio as a function of FM input voltage.  
 $f_i = 10,7$  MHz;  $\Delta f = 22,5$  kHz;  $f_{\text{mod}} = 1$  kHz; 0 dB = 245 mV.