

AM/FM radio receiver circuit**TEA5710; TEA5710T****FEATURES**

- Wide supply voltage range: 2.0 to 12 V
- Low current consumption: 7.5 mA at AM, 9.0 mA at FM
- High selectivity with distributed IF gain
- LED driver for tuning indication
- High input sensitivity: 1.6 mV/m (AM), 2.0 μ V (FM) for 26 dB S/N
- Good strong signal behaviour: 10 V/m at AM, 500 mV at FM
- Low output distortion: 0.8% at AM, 0.3% at FM
- Designed for simple and reliable PC-board layout
- High impedance MOSFET input on AM

APPLICATIONS

- Portable AM/FM radio
- Clock radio
- Personal headphone radio

DESCRIPTION

The TEA5710 is a high performance Bimos IC for use in AM/FM radios. All necessary functions are integrated: from AM and FM front-end to detector output stages.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Conditions AM: $f_i = 1$ MHz; $m = 0.3$; $f_m = 1$ kHz; $V_p = 3.0$ V; measured in Fig.4 with S1 in position B and S2 in position A, unless otherwise specified.
Conditions FM: $f_i = 100$ MHz; $\Delta f = 22.5$ kHz; $f_m = 1$ kHz; $V_p = 3.0$ V; measured in Fig.4 with S1 in position B and S2 in position A, unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_p	positive supply voltage	2.0	—	12	V
I_p	supply current in AM mode in FM mode	5.6 7.3	7.5 9.0	9.9 11.2	mA mA
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature range	-15	—	+60	°C

AM performance

V_{in1}	RF sensitivity	40	55	70	μ V
V_{13}	AF output voltage	36	45	70	mV
THD	total harmonic distortion	—	0.8	2.0	%

FM performance

V_{in3}	RF sensitivity	1.0	2.0	3.8	μ V
V_{13}	AF output voltage	47	58	69	mV
THD	total harmonic distortion	—	0.3	0.8	%

ORDERING INFORMATION

EXTENDED TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE			
	PINS	PIN POSITION	MATERIAL	CODE
TEA5710	24	SDIL	plastic	SOT234AG
TEA5710T	24	SO24L	plastic	SOT137A

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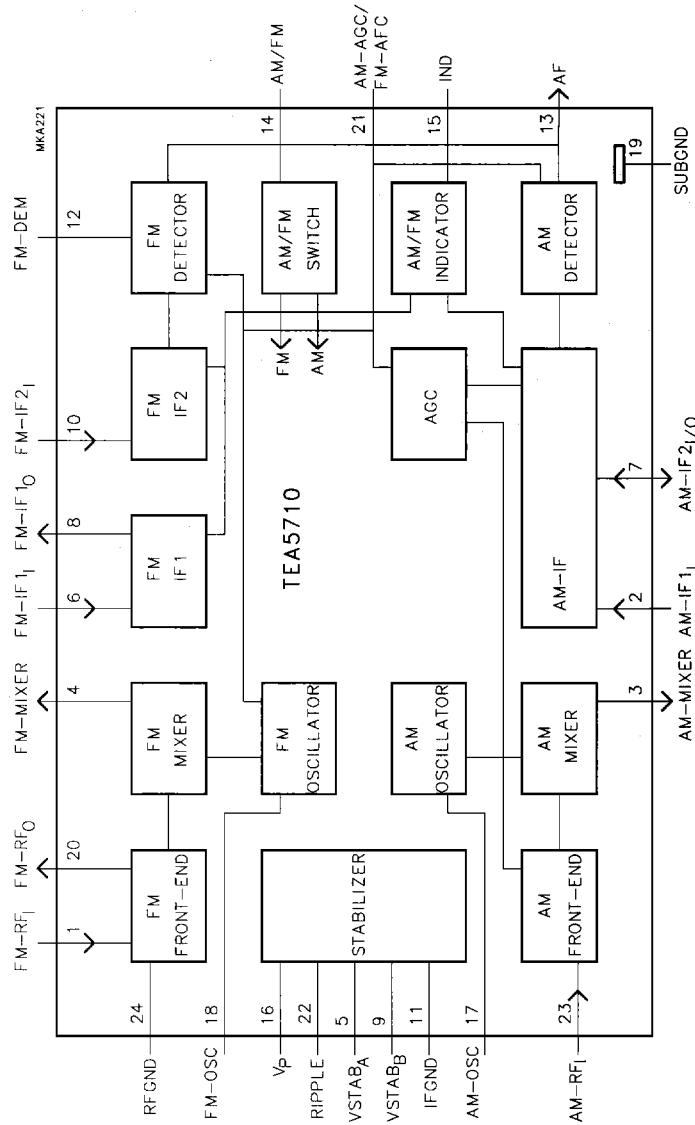


Fig.1 Block diagram.

AM/FM radio receiver circuit

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PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
FM-RF _i	1	FM-RF aerial input (input impedance typ. 50 Ω)
AM-IF1 _i	2	input from IFT or ceramic filter (input impedance typ. 3 kΩ)
AM-MIXER	3	open-collector output to IFT
FM-MIXER	4	output to ceramic IF filter (output impedance typ. 330 Ω)
VSTAB _A	5	stabilized internal supply voltage (A)
FM-IF1 _i	6	first FM-IF input (input impedance typ. 330 Ω)
AM-IF2 _{VO}	7	input/output to IFT; output: current source
FM-IF1 _o	8	first FM-IF output (output impedance typ. 330 Ω)
VSTAB _B	9	stabilized internal supply voltage (B)
FM-IF2 _i	10	second FM-IF input (input impedance typ. 330 Ω)
IFGND	11	ground of IF and detector stages
FM-DEM	12	ceramic discriminator pin
AF	13	audio output (output impedance typ. 5 kΩ)
AM/FM	14	switch terminal: open for AM; ground for FM
IND	15	field-strength dependent indicator
V _P	16	positive supply voltage
AM-OSC	17	parallel tuned AM-OSC circuit to ground
FM-OSC	18	parallel tuned FM-OSC circuit to ground
SUBGND	19	substrate and RF ground
FM-RF _o	20	parallel tuned FM-RF circuit to ground
AM-AGC/FM-AFC	21	AGC/AFC capacitor pin
RIPPLE	22	ripple capacitor pin
AM-RF _i	23	parallel tuned AM aerial circuit to ground (total input capacitance typ. 3 pF)
RFGND	24	FM-RF ground

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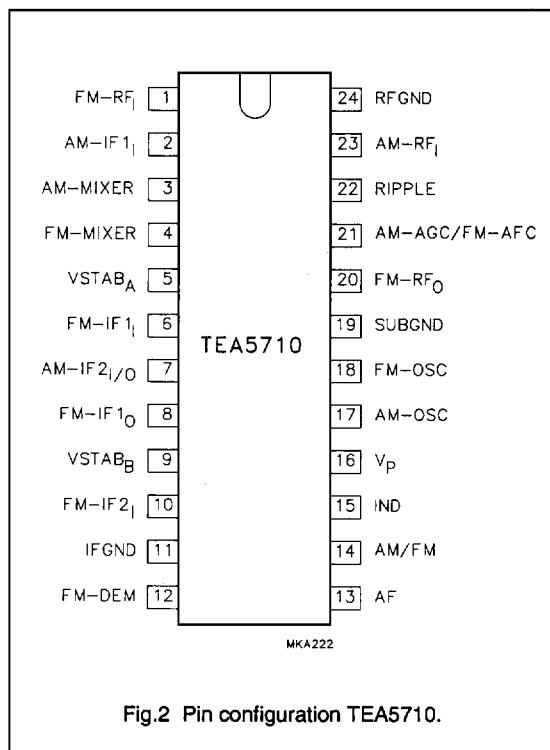


Fig.2 Pin configuration TEA5710.

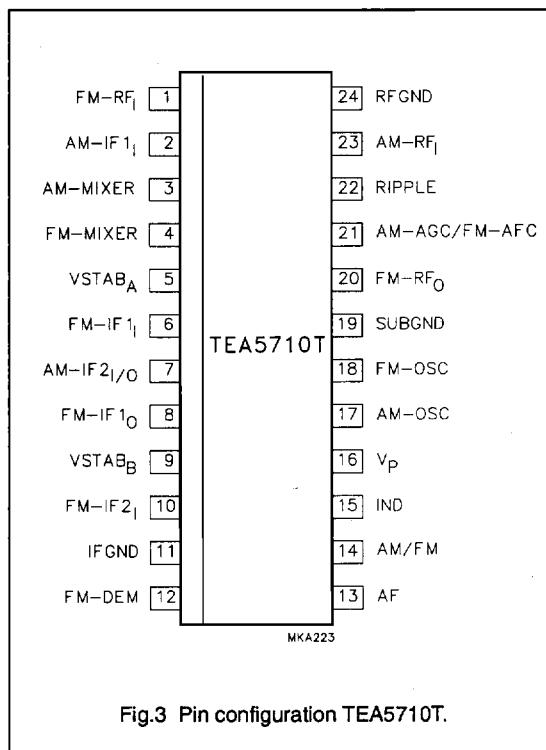


Fig.3 Pin configuration TEA5710T.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The TEA5710 incorporates internal stabilized power supplies. The maximum supply voltage is 12 V, the minimum voltage can go down temporarily to 1.8 V without any loss in performance.

The AM circuit incorporates a double balanced mixer, a one pin low-voltage oscillator (up to 30 MHz), a field-strength dependent indicator output and is designed for distributed selectivity.

The AM input is designed to be connected to the top of a tuned circuit. AGC controls the IF amplification and for large signals it lowers the input impedance.

The first AM selectivity can be an IFT as well as an IFT combined with a ceramic filter; the second one is an IFT.

The FM circuit incorporates a tuned RF stage, a double balanced mixer, a one-pin oscillator, a field-strength indicator output and is designed for distributed IF ceramic filters. The FM quadrature detector uses a ceramic resonator.

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LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_p	positive supply voltage	0	12	V
T_{stg}	storage temperature range	-55	+150	°C
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature range	-15	+60	°C
T_j	junction temperature range	-15	+150	°C

THERMAL RESISTANCE

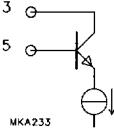
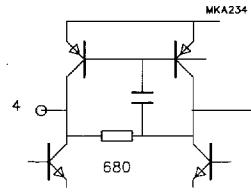
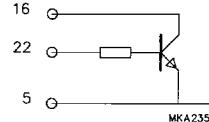
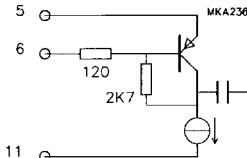
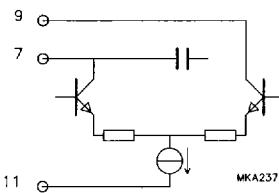
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th\ ja}$	from junction to ambient for SDIL version TEA5710 for SO24L version TEA5710T	69 76	K/W K/W

CIRCUIT DESIGN DATA

PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC PIN VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
1	FM-RF _i	—	0.73	
2	AM-IF1 _i input	1.4	1.4	

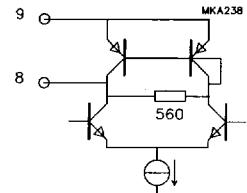
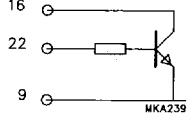
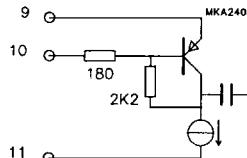
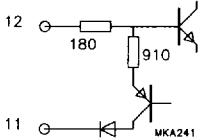
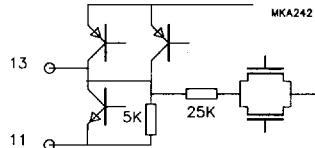
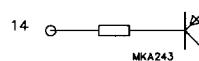
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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC PIN VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
3	AM-MIXER output	1.4	1.4	
4	FM-MIXER output	-	1.0	
5	VSTAB _A	1.4	1.4	
6	FM-IF1 _i input	-	0.73	
7	AM-IF2 _{io} input/output	1.4	1.4	

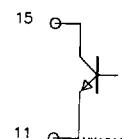
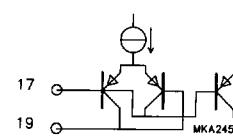
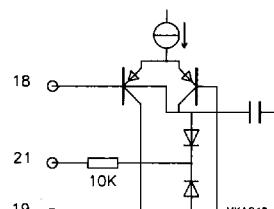
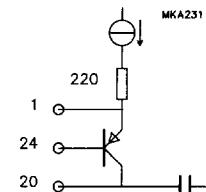
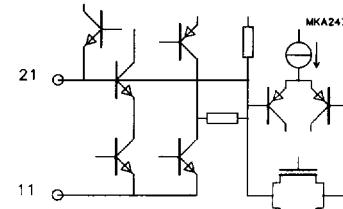
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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC PIN VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
8	FM-IF1 _o output	-	0.69	
9	VSTAB _B	1.4	1.4	
10	FM-IF2 _i input	-	0.73	
11	IFGND	0	0	
12	FM-DEM	-	1.0	
13	AF output	0.6	0.7	
14	AM/FM switch	1.3	0	

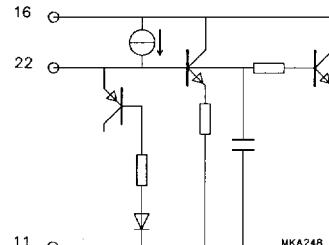
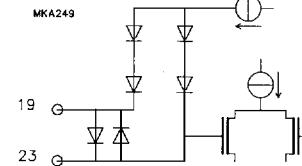
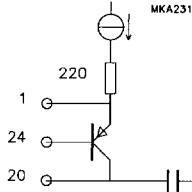
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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC PIN VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
15	IND	3.0	3.0	
16	V _P	3.0	3.0	
17	AM-OSC	0	0	
18	FM-OSC	0	0	
19	SUBGND	0	0	
20	FM-RF _O	0	0	
21	AM-AGC/ FM-AFC	0.1	0.7	

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PIN NO.	PIN SYMBOL	DC PIN VOLTAGE (V)		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
		AM	FM	
22	RIPPLE	2.1	2.1	 <p>MKA248</p>
23	AM-RF _I	0	0	 <p>MKA249</p>
24	RFGND	0	0	 <p>MKA231</p>

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AM CHARACTERISTICS

$f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$; $m = 0.3$; $f_m = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $V_p = 3.0 \text{ V}$; measured in Fig.4 with S1 in position B and S2 in position A, unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_p	supply current	no input signal	5.6	7.5	9.9	mA
C_i	input capacitance	$V_{21} = 0.2 \text{ V}$	—	3	—	pF
G_c	front-end conversion gain	$V_{21} = 0.2 \text{ V}$	1.8	3.3	5.0	
V_{in1}	RF sensitivity	S/N = 26 dB	40	55	70	μV
V_{in2}	IF sensitivity	$V_{13} = 30 \text{ mV}$; S ₁ in position A	0.13	0.2	0.45	mV
V_{13}	AF output voltage	$V_{in2} = 3.16 \text{ mV}$; S ₁ in position A	36	45	70	mV
THD	total harmonic distortion	$V_{in1} = 1 \text{ mV}$	—	0.8	2.0	%
V_{in1}	large signal handling	$m = 0.8$; THD $\leq 8 \%$	150	300	—	mV
I_{IND}	indicator current	$V_{in2} = 100 \text{ mV}$; S ₁ in position A	2	3.5	6	mA
I_{INDOFF}	indicator OFF current	$V_{in2} = 0 \text{ V}$; S ₁ in position A	—	0	10	μA

FM CHARACTERISTICS

$f_i = 100 \text{ MHz}$; $\Delta f = 22.5 \text{ kHz}$; $f_m = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $V_p = 3.0 \text{ V}$; measured in Fig.4 with S1 in position B and S2 in position A, unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
I_p	supply current	no input signal	7.3	9.0	11.2	mA
V_{in3}	RF limiting sensitivity	$V_{13} = -3 \text{ dB}$	0.4	1.2	3.8	μV
V_{in3}	RF sensitivity	S/N = 26 dB	1.0	2.0	3.8	μV
V_e/V_{in3}	front-end voltage gain	$V_{in3} \leq 1 \text{ mV}$; including ceramic filter K1	12	18	22	dB
V_{in4}	IF sensitivity	S ₂ in position B; $V_{13} = -3 \text{ dB}$	—	20	30	μV
V_{13}	AF output voltage	$V_{in3} = 1 \text{ mV}$	47	58	69	mV
THD	total harmonic distortion	$V_{in3} = 1 \text{ mV}$; $\Delta f = 22.5 \text{ kHz}$	—	0.3	0.8	%
V_{in3}	large signal handling	THD $\leq 5 \%$	—	500	—	mV
I_{IND}	indicator current	$V_{in4} = 100 \text{ mV}$; S ₂ in position B	2	3.5	6	mA
I_{INDOFF}	indicator OFF current	$V_{in4} = 0 \text{ V}$; S ₂ in position B	—	0	10	μA

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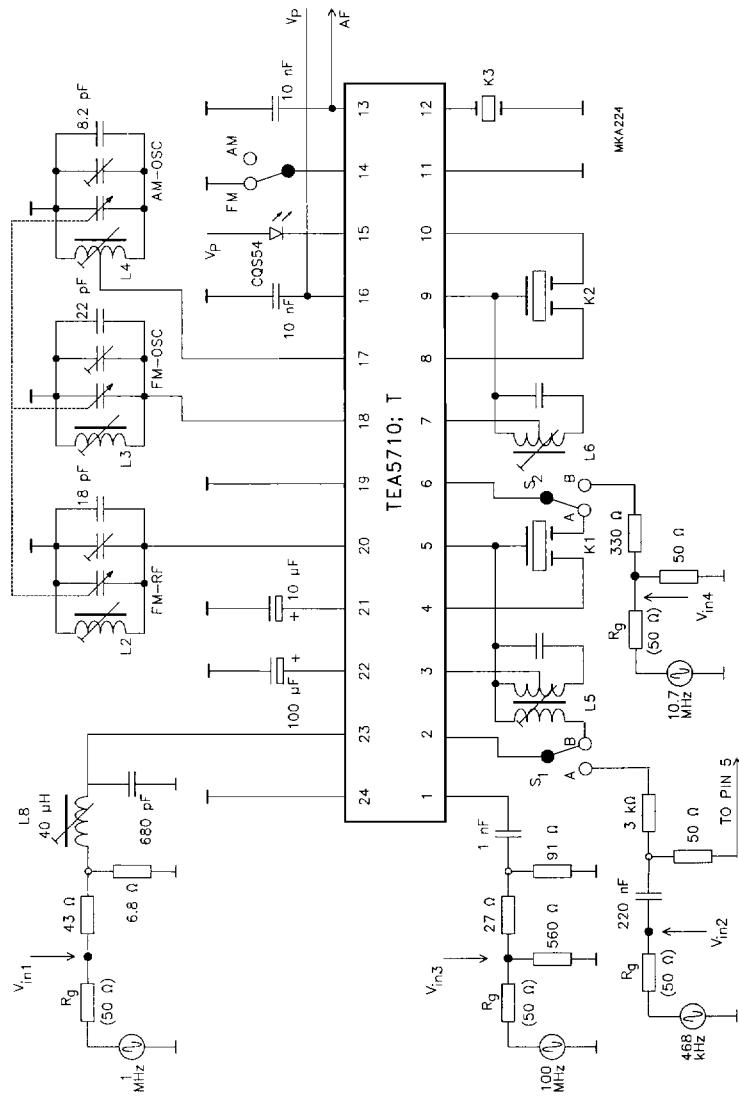


Fig.4 Test circuit.

AM/FM radio receiver circuit

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

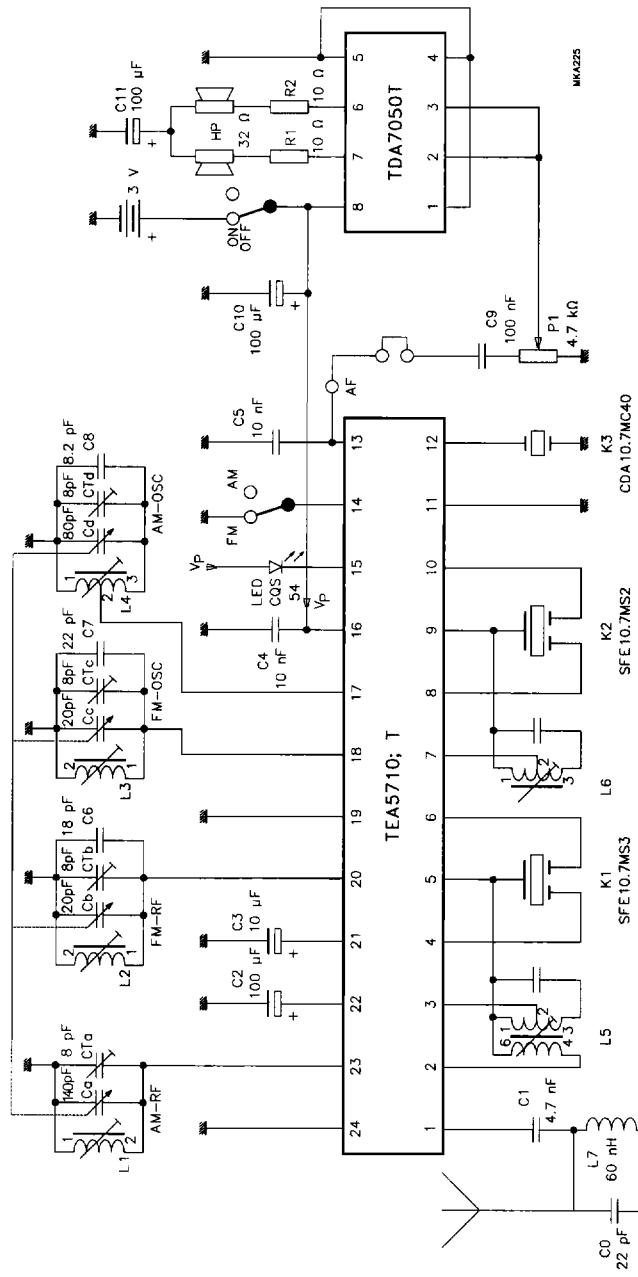
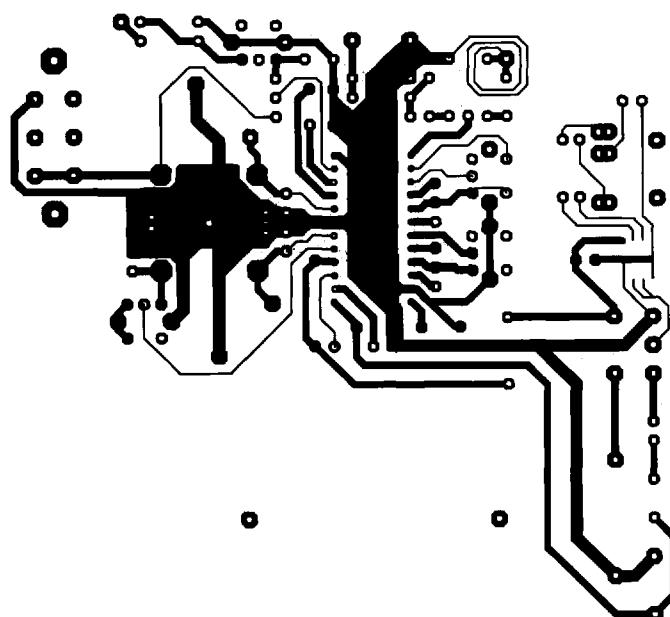


Fig.5 Application circuit of TEA5710 (AM: 5222 to 1611 kHz, FM: 87.5 to 108 MHz) with stereo headphone amplifier TDA7050T.

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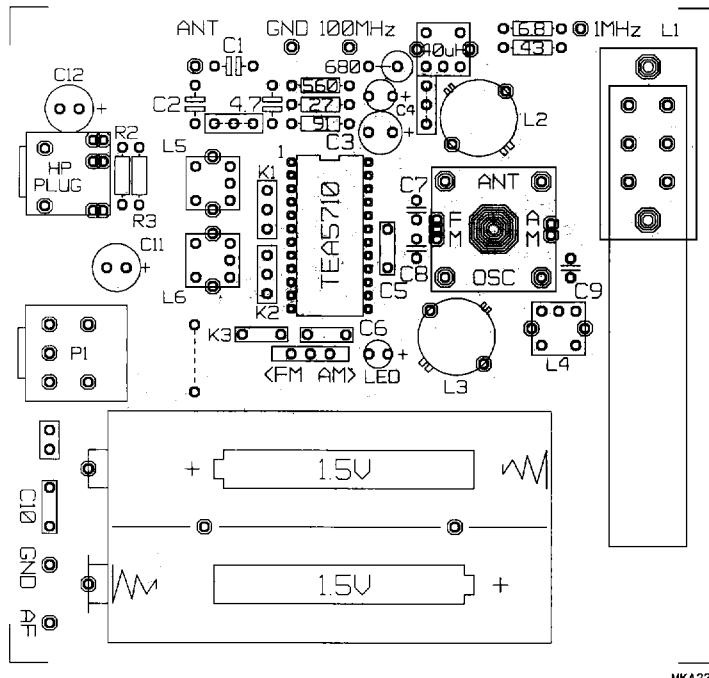


MKA226

Fig.6 Printed-circuit board layout (track side) for application circuit of Fig.5.

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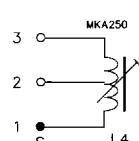
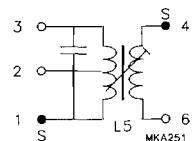
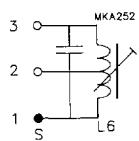
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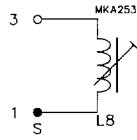
TEA5710; TEA5710T

Components for Figs 4 and 5

Coils			
L1	AM-AERIAL	ferroceptor length = 6 cm L1-2 = 625 μ H N1-2 = 105 turns	
L2	FM-RF	L1-2 = 66 nH N1-2 = 2.5 turns unloaded Q = 150 TOKO type S18 TOKO no. 301SS-0200	
L3	FM-OSC	L1-2 = 40 nH N1-2 = 1.5 turns unloaded Q = 150 TOKO type S18 TOKO no. 301SS-0100	
L4	AM-OSC	L1-3 = 270 μ H N1-2 = 18 N2-3 = 70 unloaded Q = 100 wire diameter 0.07 mm TOKO type 7P material TOKO 7BRS	
L5	AM-IF1	L1-3 = 625 μ H N1-2 = 17 turns N2-3 = 141 turns N4-6 = 10 turns C1-3 = 180 pF unloaded Q = 90 wire diameter 0.07 mm TOKO type 7P material TOKO 7MCS	
L6	AM-IF2	L1-3 = 625 μ H N1-2 = 28 turns N2-3 = 130 turns C1-3 = 180 pF unloaded Q = 90 wire diameter 0.07 mm TOKO type 7P material TOKO 7MCS	
L7	FM-AERIAL	print-coil L1-2 = 60 nH N1-2 = 2.5 turns	

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L8	AM-RF	test circuit only: L1-3 = 40 μ H N1-3 = 34 turns unloaded Q = 85 wire diameter 0.09 mm TOKO type 7P material TOKO 7BRS	
Ceramic filters			
K1	FM-IF1	Murata SFE 10.7 MS 3	
K2	FM-IF2	Murata SFE 10.7 MS 2	
K3	FM-DET	Murata CDA 10.7 MC 40	
Capacitors			
C1	VARICON	AM: 140/82 pF FM: 2 x 20 pF trimmer: 4 x 8 pF TOKO type no. HU-22124	

Application notes

1. Short circuiting: all pins are short-circuit proof except pin 1 (FM-RF_i) with respect to the supply voltage pin.
2. Tuning indicator (at pin 15, IND): connect either a tuning indicator (e.g. a LED) between this pin and the supply voltage (pin 16) or connect the pin IND to ground.
3. For an example of PC-board layout: see Figs 6 and 7.

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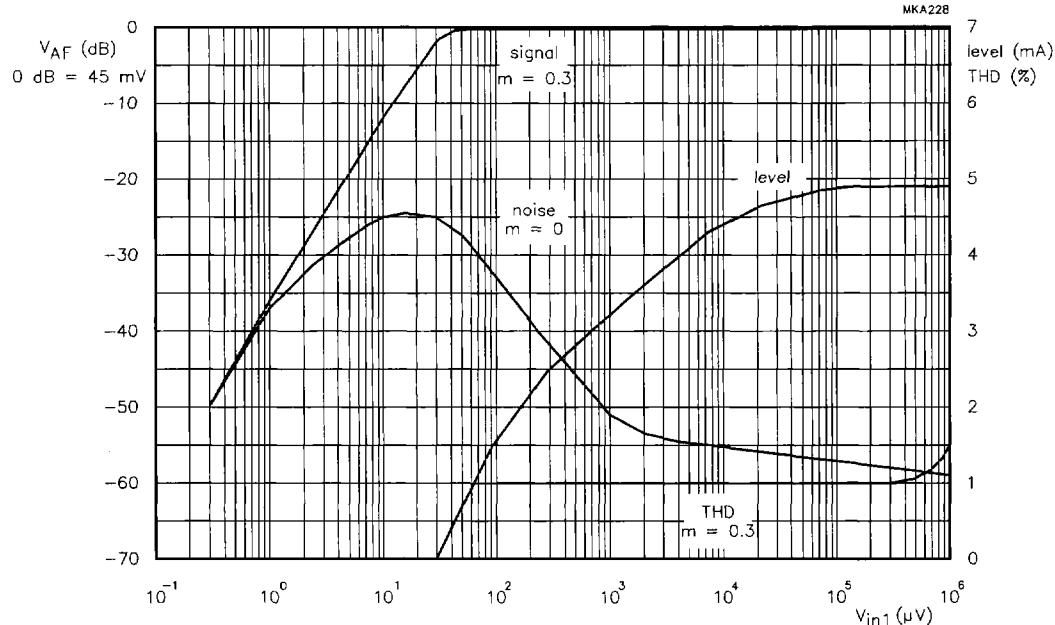


Fig.8 Typical AM audio output voltage (V_{AF} ; signal at $m = 0.3$), noise, THD (at $m = 0.3$) and indicator current (level) as a function of RF input voltage (V_{in1} ; $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$). Measured in test circuit of Fig.4 with $V_p = 3.0 \text{ V}$.

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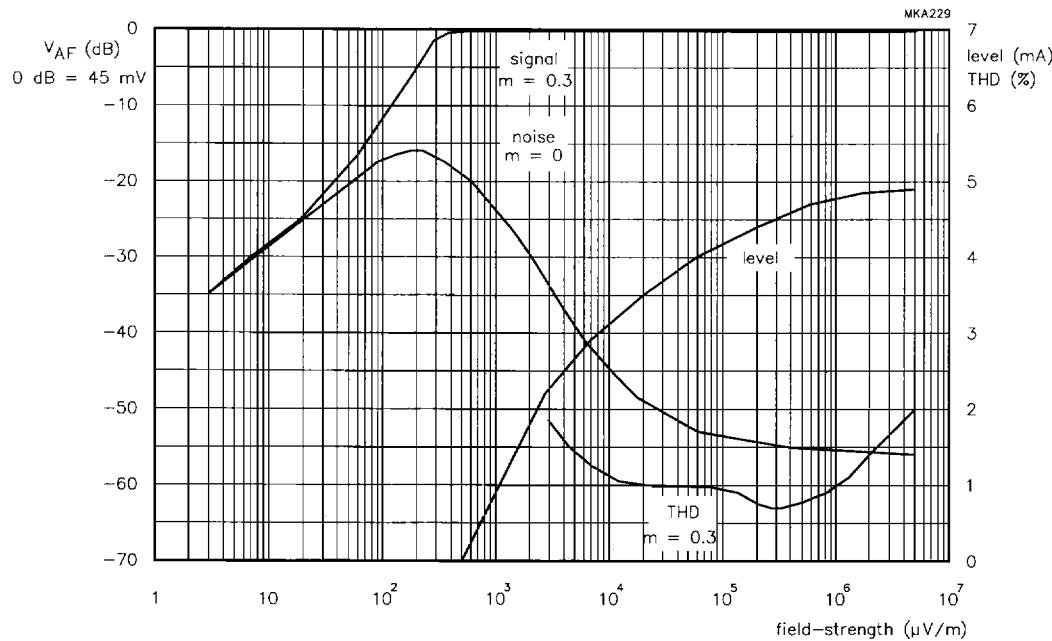


Fig.9 Typical AM audio output voltage (V_{AF} ; signal at $m = 0.3$), noise, THD (at $m = 0.3$) and indicator current (level) as a function of field-strength ($f = 1 \text{ kHz}$). Measured at 1 MHz in application circuit of Fig.5 with $V_P = 3 \text{ V}$.

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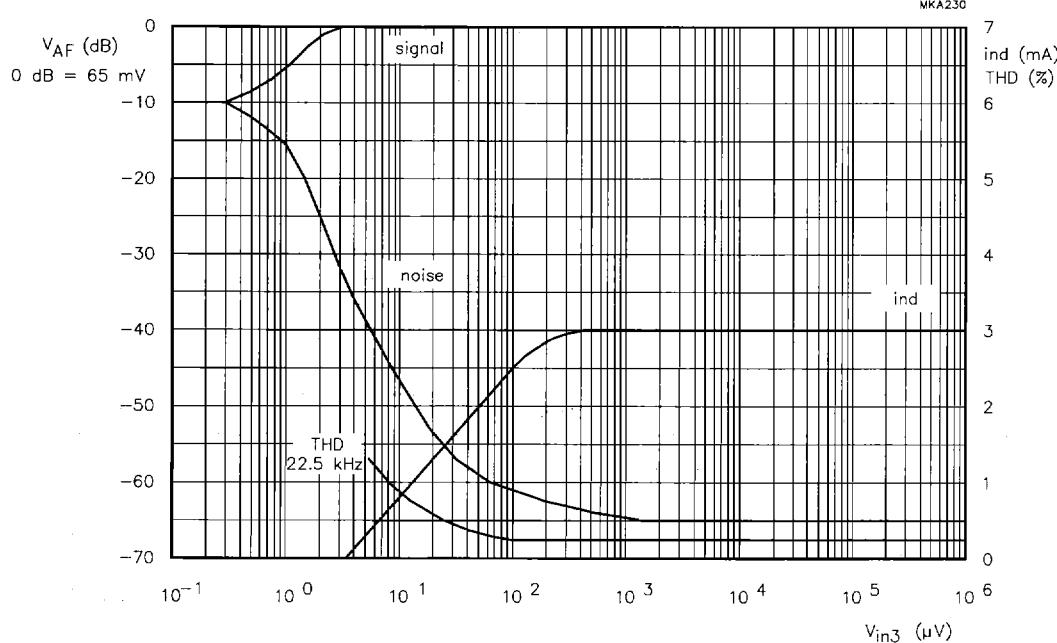


Fig.10 Typical FM audio output voltage (V_{AF} ; signal), noise, THD and indicator current (ind) as a function of RF input voltage (V_{in3} ; $d_f = 22.5 \text{ kHz}$). Measured in test circuit of Fig.4 at $V_p = 3 \text{ V}$.