

SIEMENS AG**IC-SPECIFICATION****TDA 4362**

Differences to the last edition

Last Edition: **DOK-Nr. V66047-S1603-C100-G1** date: **16.12.97**

Page 11: #P11: Test values and units changed
#P12: Test values and units changed
#P16: Test values changed, wrong values in previous version
Page 12: #P25,26: Min max values added
#P27: Load resistor added and values changed

SIEMENS AG**IC-SPECIFICATION****TDA 4362****Table of Contents****AM- Updown - Conversion**

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This specification replaces the previous editions

DOK-Nr.	date	DOK-Nr.	date
V66047-S1603-C100-G1	16.12.97		

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TDA 4362

Functional Description, Application**Dual-Conversion-AM-Receiver**

The TDA 4362 is an integrated Dual-Conversion- AM-Receiver for use in car radios.

The input signal passes a linear mixer for conversion into the 1. IF (~10 MHz) . Via an external bandpass-filter (CER-filter, quartz filter) the 1. IF is converted in a second linear mixer to the 2. IF (~450kHz).

After an external narrowband-selectivity (CER-filter) the 2. IF passes an automatic gain controlled amplifier and is then demodulated to the AF.

For counter controlled search tuning stop (STS) the frequencies of the 1. LO and the 2. IF are available.

For Narrowband-FM-Demodulation a coincidence demodulator is implemented. A search tuning stop (STS) feature is also part of IC.

Features

- High flexibility with an external preamplifier stage
- 2 Symmetrical or asymmetrical mixer inputs
- 2-Pin-Oscillator for the 1. LO
- 1st LO with LC-tank circuit
- 1st LO in, 60 to 160 MHz range
- Low narrow band noise
- Divider for 1st LO by 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12
- Integrated AGC generation for the prestages
- Strictly symmetrical RF path
- Decoupled direct and divided counter outputs
- 2st LO with quartz or external source
- Output for gain controlled 2. IF
- FM-coincidence demodulator
- Two Inputs for the 2nd IF-Stage

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Circuit Description

The integrated circuit includes 2-Pin oscillator (1st LO) with sym. input, buffered output and 2 double balanced mixers with symmetrical inputs. These stages convert the AM-Inputsignal to a 1st IF, which is much higher (~10 MHz) than the input frequencies. The 1st LO operates as a LC-varactor tuned oscillator in the same 100 MHz range like the FM-Tuner oscillator (e.g. TUA 4310 X) . So the same peripheral elements can be used. Depending on the signal strength the prestage AGC controls PIN-Diode and MOSFET-prestage amplifiers. The 1st IF passes an external selectivity and is then converted in a symmetrical double balanced mixer to the 2nd IF.

The 2nd LO operates as a quartz controlled oscillator or as an amplifier for an external forcing signal.

The 2nd IF signal passes an automatic gain controlled IF amplifier and is then demodulated to the AF in a quasi-synchronous-demodulator. Two inputs allow different CER-Filters in the signal path.

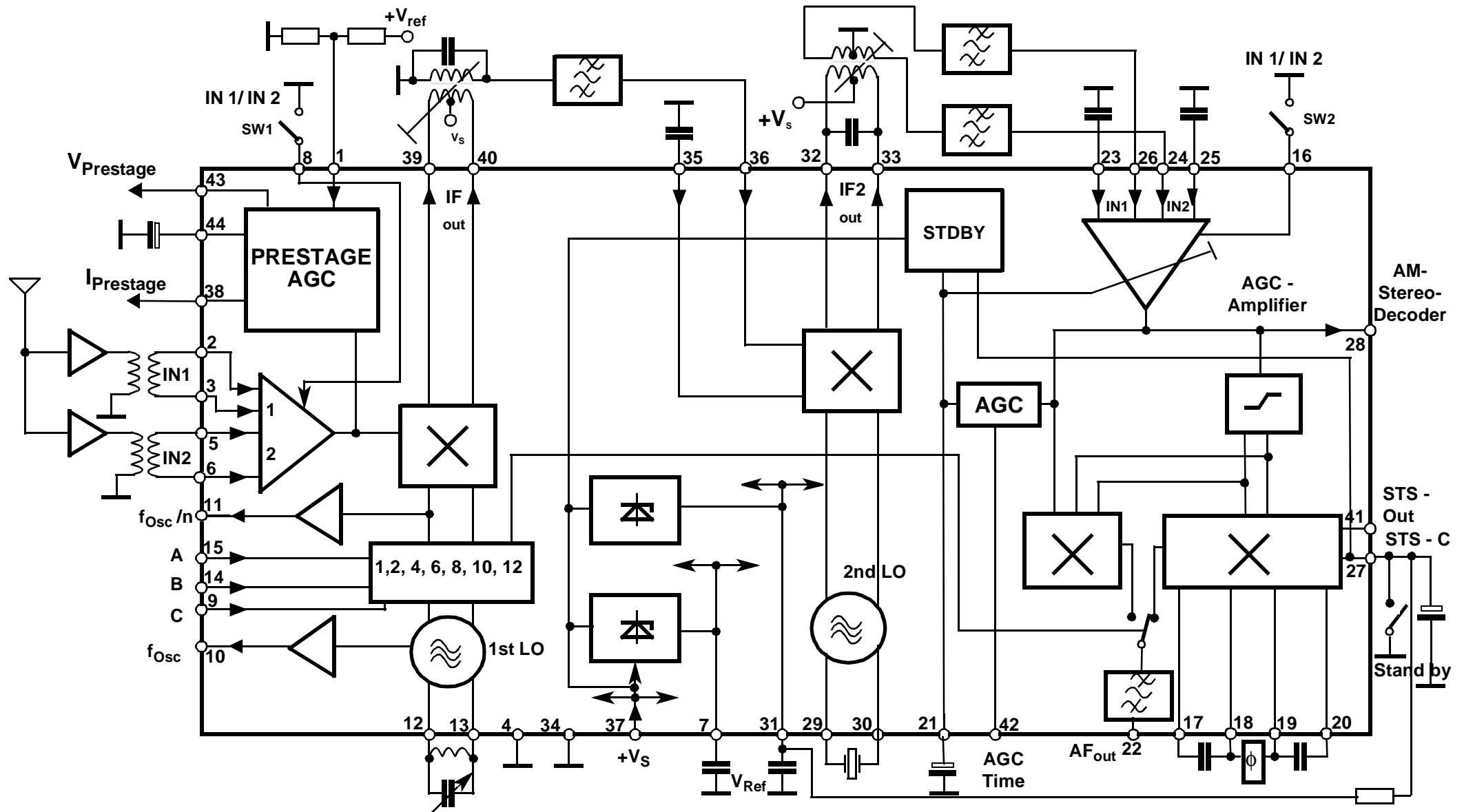
For the demodulation of Narrowband-FM-Signals a coincidence demodulator is implemented, in this mode the 2nd IF amplifier is working as a limiter.

For AM-Stereo application a gain controlled output of the 2nd IF is available.

The TDA 4362 is prepared to work with a PLL in the 100MHz range. When applied with a standard AM-PLL the oscillator frequency divided by 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 has to be used. In this case a higher phase noise is to be expected.

The open collector output for search tuning stop (STS) is also controlled by this demodulator. For search tuning mode a fast AGC mode is added. In Narrowband FM search tuning mode the 2nd IF amplifier is working as AGC amplifier to provide a fieldstrength information.

Block Diagram



TDA 4362**Pin Assignment****Pin configuration**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Prestage Threshold | 41. Search Tuning Stop output |
| 2. Mixer 1 input | 42. AGC-Time constant Switch |
| 3. Mixer 1 input | 43. Prestage Voltage output |
| 4. Ground | 44. Prestage Time constant. |
| 5. Mixer 2 input | |
| 6. Mixer 2 input | |
| 7. Reference voltage (RF) | |
| 8. Mixer 1/Mixer 2 Switch | |
| 9. Counter Ratio C | |
| 10. Counter output direct | |
| 11. Counter output divided | |
| 12. Local Oscillator | |
| 13. Local Oscillator | |
| 14. Counter Ratio B | |
| 15. Counter Ratio A | |
| 16. LIF1 / LIF2 Switch | |
| 17. Coincidence Demodulator | |
| 18. Coincidence Phaseshifter | |
| 19. Coincidence Phaseshifter | |
| 20. Coincidence Demodulator | |
| 21. LIF Time Constant | |
| 22. AF Output | |
| 23. LIF Input 1 (blocked to LF GND) | |
| 24. LIF Input 2 active | |
| 25. LIF Input 2 (blocked to LF GND) | |
| 26. LIF Input 1 active | |
| 27. Search Tuning Stop Time constant , Stand by | |
| 28. AM Output | |
| 29. 2. LO Quartz | |
| 30. 2. LO Quartz | |
| 31. Reference Voltage (LF) | |
| 32. 2. Mixer Output | |
| 33. 2. Mixer Output | |
| 34. Ground (LF) | |
| 35. 2. Mixer Input | |
| 36. 2. Mixer Input | |
| 37. Supply Voltage | |
| 38. Prestage Current output | |
| 39. 1. Mixer output | |
| 40. 1. Mixer output | |

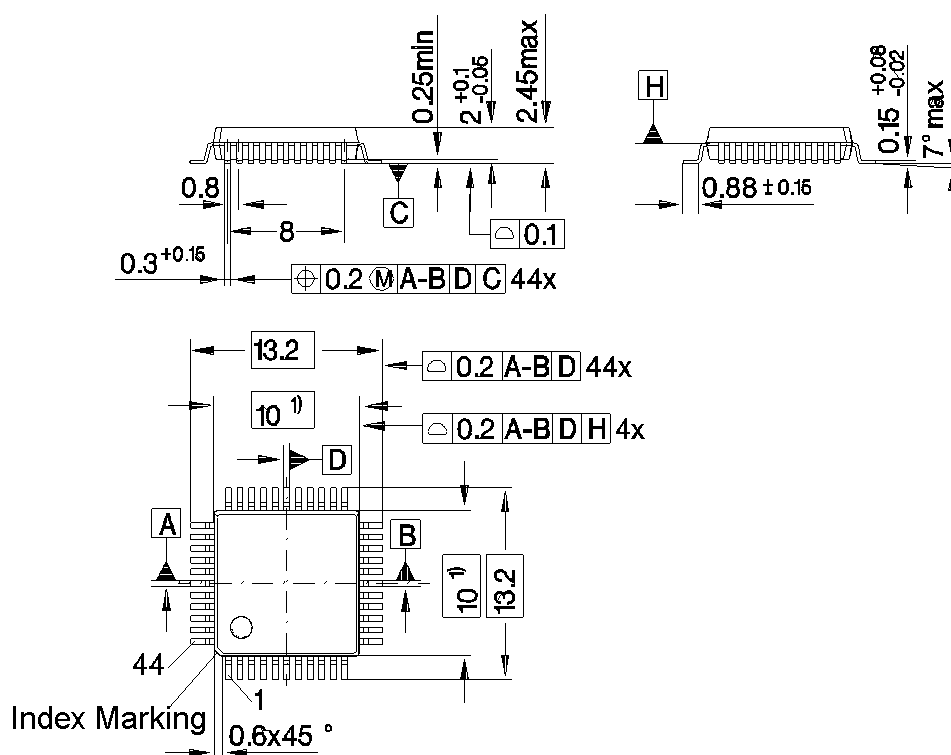
TDA 4362**Pin Description**

Pin 1:	DC-Voltage alters the threshold voltage of the prestage AGC-circuit.
Pin 2,3:	Sym. input for the AM-Signal in the frequency range of 100 kHz to 160 MHz .
Pin 4:	GROUND: All DC-Values are referred to this pin. All RF blocking capacitors should be connected to this point.
Pin 5,6:	Sym. input for the AM-Signal in the frequency range of 100 kHz to 160 MHz .
Pin 7:	Output for the internal reference voltage. This pin is to be blocked with a ceramic capacitor to RF ground.
Pin 8:	DC input to activate mixer 1 or mixer 2.
Pin 9,14,15:	Input for the frequency divider. See Appendix A
Pin 10:	Buffered output for the oscillator frequency
Pin 11:	Buffered output for the by n divided (n= 8 or 10) Oscillator frequency
Pin 12,13:	The ext. LC-Circuit determines the oscillator frequency
Pin 16:	DC input to activate LIF1 or LIF2 inputs.
Pin 17,20:	Inputs to the coincidence demodulator.
Pin 18,19:	Phase shifter for FM-Discriminator
Pin 21:	Blocking capacitor for the IF-AGC-Circuit to suppress AF-frequencies
Pin 22:	Buffered AF output
Pin 23,26:	Input-Pins for the DC-coupeled AGC-Amplifier 1.
Pin 24,25:	Input-Pins for the DC-coupeled AGC-Amplifier 2.
Pin 27:	Blocking capacitor to ground
Pin 28:	Buffered output for the AGC-controlled lower IF-Signal. This pin is connected to the AM-Stereo-Decoder.
Pin 29,30:	Input for the 2nd Local oscillator (LO). The pins can be connected via a quartz or the oscillator is to be forced with an ext. signal
Pin 31:	Output for the internal reference voltage. This pin is to be blocked with a ceramic capacitor to ground. All LF blocking capacitors should be connected to this point.
Pin 32,33:	Open collector output of mixer 2 for the lower IF (~450 kHz)
Pin 34:	GROUND: All LF blocking capacitors should be connected to this point.
Pin 35,36:	Sym. mixer 2 input for the upper IF (~10.7 MHz). Asym. operation is possible. The input signal is converted to the lower IF corresponding the equation $f_{LIF} = f_{UIF} - f_{2,LO}$
Pin 37:	Supply-voltage. This point is to be blocked to ground for AF and for RF-Signals
Pin 38:	Current output for PIN-Diode controlling in the prestage.
Pin 39,40:	Sym collector output of the mixer 1. The external tank circuit is tuned to the upper IF.
Pin 41:	Open collector output for STS
Pin 42:	DC-Voltage determines the AGC-Time GND: normal mode Vref: fast mode
Pin 43:	Buffered prestage AGC output
Pin 44:	Blocking capacitor for the prestage AGC

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Package Outline

Plastic Package P-MQFP-44-2



Does not include plastic or metal protrusion of 0.25 max. per side

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Absolute Maximum Ratings

The maximal ratings may not be exceeded under any circumstances, not even momentarily and individually, as permanent damage to the IC will result.

#	Max. Ratings for ambient temperature T _{amb} -40°C to 85°C	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Remarks
1	Supply voltage	V ₃₇	0	13.2	V	
2	Reference voltage	V _{7,31}	0	5	V	
3	Reference current	I _{7,31}	0	1	mA	
4	Prestage threshold	V ₁	0	5	V	
5	Mixer 1 input	V ₂ , V ₃	0	5	V	
6	Mixer 2 input	V ₅ , V ₆	0	5	V	
7	Switch for Mixer, LIF input	V ₈ , V ₁₆	0	13.2	V	
8	Logical divider input	V ₉ , V ₁₄ , V ₁₅	0	13.2	V	
9	Counter output	V ₁₀	0	13.2	V	
10	Divided counter output	V ₁₁	0	13.2	V	
11	1.LO	V ₁₂ , V ₁₃	0	5	V	
12	Coincidence demodulator	V ₁₇ , V ₁₈ V ₁₉ , V ₂₀	0	5	V	
13	Time constant for 2 IF AGC	V ₂₁	0	5	V	
14	Leakage current	I ₂₁		1	μA	
15	AF-output	V ₂₂	0	13.2	V	
16	AGC-Timer constant	V ₂₇	0	5	V	
17	AGC 1 input	V ₂₃ , V ₂₆	0	5	V	
18	AGC 2 input	V ₂₄ , V ₂₅ , V ₂₇	0	5	V	
19	AM-Stereo output	V ₂₈	0	13.2	V	
20	2. LO input	V _{29,30}	0	5	V	
21	2. Mixer output	V _{32,33}	0	5	V	
22	2. Mixer input	V _{35,36}	0	5	V	
23	PIN-Diode output	V ₃₈	0	5	V	
24	1. Mixer output	V _{39,40}	0	13.2	V	
25	STS-Output	V ₄₁	0	13.2	V	
26	AGC-Time	V ₄₂	0	13.2	V	
27	Prestage AGC	V ₄₃	0	13.2	V	
28	PrestageTime constante	V ₄₄	0	13.2	V	
29	ESD voltage human body modul 100 pF/1500 Ω	V _{ESD}	-2	+2	kV *)	
30	Thermal Resistance	R _{thst}		65	k/W	

*) 2 kV ESD protection is not valid for pin 29 and 30.

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Operational Range

Within the operational range the IC operates as described in the circuit description. The AC / DC characteristic limits are not guaranteed.

#	Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units	Remarks
1	Supply Voltage	V_{37}	7.5	13.2	V	
2	Ambient temperature	T_{amb}	-40	+85	°C	

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AC / DC Characteristics

AC / DC characteristics involve the spread of values guaranteed within the specified supply voltage and ambient temperature range. Typical characteristics are the median of the production.

#	Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Test Circuit	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply voltage			$V_S=8.5V$					
Ambient temperature			$T_{amb}=25\text{ }^{\circ}C$					
			$f_i=1\text{ MHz}; f_{IF1}=10.7\text{ MHz}; f_{IF2}=450\text{ kHz}$					
			Divided by n= Appendix A					
1	Current consumption	I_{37+} $I_{32+I_{33+}}$ $I_{39+I_{40}}$	$n=12, V_{42}=0$	1	50	62	77	mA
Mixer 1 RF								
2	Interceptpoint 3. Order	IP3	$ V_2-V_3 $	Lab		130		dB μ V
3	Mixer gain	v	$20 \lg V_{36} / V_2-V_3 $	1	0	2	4	dB
4	Max. input voltage	$ V_2-V_3 $	for -1 dB compression	1			600	mV $_{pp}$
5	Noise figure (10 MHz)	F		Lab			10	dB
Mixer 2 RF								
6	Interceptpoint 3. Order	IP3	$ V_5-V_6 $	Lab		130		dB μ V
7	Mixer gain	v	$20 \lg V_{36} / V_5-V_6 $	1	0	2	4	dB
8	Max. input voltage	$ V_5-V_6 $	for -1 dB compression	1			600	mV $_{pp}$
9	Noise figure (10 MHz)	F		Lab			10	dB
10	Tracking mixer 1/2	$dv_{M1/2}$		1		0		dB
1st LO								
11	Frequency range	$f_{1.LO}$		1	60		160	MHz
12	Counter output	V_{10}	$R_L=330\Omega$	1	70	100		mV $_{rms}$
13	Divided counter output	V_{11}	$R_L=330\Omega$	1	35	50		mV $_{rms}$
14	Output impedance	R_{ex10}		Lab		330		Ω
15	Output impedance	R_{ex11}		Lab		330		Ω
Converter IF								
16	Mixer gain	V		1	2	5	8	dB
17	Noise figure (10 MHz)	F		Lab			10	dB
18	Max. input voltage	$ V_5-V_6 $	for -1 dB compression	1			600	mV $_{pp}$
2. LO								
19	Frequency range	$f_{2.LO}$		1	25			MHz
20	External force voltage	V_{29}		1	60			mV $_{rms}$
Prestage AGC output								
21	AGC-Voltage	U_{43}	$V_1=2.4; V_2-V_3 =100\text{mV}_{rms}$	1	6.3	7.2	V_s	V
22	AGC-Voltage	U_{43}	$V_1=4.4; V_2-V_3 =100\text{mV}_{rms}$	1		0.7	1	V
23	AGC-Current	I_{38}	$V_1=2.4; V_2-V_3 =100\text{mV}_{rms}$	1		12		mA
24	AGC-Current	I_{38}	$V_1=4.4; V_2-V_3 =100\text{mV}_{rms}$	1		0.1		mA

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AC / DC Characteristics

AC / DC characteristics involve the spread of values guaranteed within the specified supply voltage and ambient temperature range. Typical characteristics are the median of the production.

#	Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Test Circuit	Min	Typ	Max	Units
25	Integrator current	I_{44}	$ V_2-V_3 =0\text{mV}_{\text{rms}}$	1		-30		μA
26	Integrator current	I_{44}	$ V_2-V_3 =200\text{mV}_{\text{rms}}$	1		30		μA
*) integrator currents are measured between the output pin (- Pole of the measurement equipment and a voltage source with a value of $3V_{\text{DC}}$ (+ Pole)								
AGC-Amplifier			$V_i = V_{25}-V_{26} $					
23	AGC-Range			1	60	66		dB
24	AGC-Voltage	V_{21}	$V=0\text{ mV}_{\text{rms}}$	1			1	V
25	AGC-Voltage	V_{21}	$V=500\text{ }\mu\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$	1	1.1	1.45	1.8	V
26	AGC-Voltage	V_{21}	$V=30\text{ mV}_{\text{rms}}$	1	2.7	3.1	3.7	V
27	reg. output voltage	V_{28}	$R_L=100\text{k}\Omega$	1	48	60		mV_{rms}
28	Input sensitivity	V_{22}	$V_{22} 100\text{mV} - 3\text{dB}$	1		100		μV_{rms}
29	AGC-current	I_{21}	$V_i=100\text{mV}_{\text{rms}}$ AGC=fast	1	400	500	650	μA
30	AGC-current	I_{21}	$V_i=0\text{mV}_{\text{rms}}$ AGC=fast	1	-400	-500	-660	μA
31	AGC-current	I_{21}	$V_i=100\text{mV}_{\text{rms}}$ AGC=slow	1	15	25	35	μA
32	AGC-current	I_{21}	$V_i=0\text{mV}_{\text{rms}}$ AGC=slow	1	-13	-25	-33	μA
AM-Demodulator			$V_{i1} = V_{23}-V_{26} , V_{i2} = V_{24}-V_{25V} $					
33	AF output voltage	V_{22}	$V_{i1}, V_{i2}, m=0.3$	Lab		180		mV_{rms}
34	AF output voltage	V_{22}	$V_{i1}, V_{i2}, m=0.8$	1	400	480	560	mV_{rms}
35	Total harm. distortion	k	$V_{i1}, V_{i2}, m=0.8$	1		1	1.7	%
36	Input voltage for S+N/N=6 dB	V_{22}	$V_{i1}, V_{i2}, m=0.3$	Lab	10			μV_{rms}
37	Input voltage for S+N/N=26 dB	V_{22}	$V_{i1}, V_{i2}, m=0.3$	Lab	100			μV_{rms}
38	S+N/N		$V_{i1}, V_{i2}=10\text{ mV}, m=0.8$	1	58	64		dB
39	AF-Linearity	ΔV_{22}	$100\mu\text{V}/100\text{ mV}$	1			3	dB
FM-Demodulator			$f_{\text{RF}}=450\text{ kHz}, \text{ AGC=slow}, V_{i1} = V_{23}-V_{26} , V_{i2} = V_{24}-V_{25V} , \text{ CCIR}$					
40	FM-Output voltage	V_{22}	$\Delta f=2.5\text{ kHz}$	1		180(tbd)		mV_{rms}
41	Limiter threshold	V_{22}	$V_{22} 100\text{mV} -3\text{ dB}$	1		60		μV_{rms}
42	S+N / N		$V_{i1}, V_{i2}=10\text{ mV}_{\text{rms}}$	1		65(tbd)		dB
STS			$\Delta f_{\text{STS}}=3\text{ kHz}, U_i=10\text{ mV}_{\text{rms}}, R_{\text{STS}}=330\text{ k to }U_s$					
43	STS-out	V_{41}	$f_{\text{IF}} + \Delta f_{\text{STS}}$	1		8.5		V
44	STS-out	V_{41}	f_{IF}	1			0.2	V
45	STS-out	V_{41}	$f_{\text{IF}} - \Delta f_{\text{STS}}$	1		8.5		V

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AC / DC Characteristics

AC / DC characteristics involve the spread of values guaranteed within the specified supply voltage and ambient temperature range. Typical characteristics are the median of the production.

#	Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Test Circuit	Min	Typ	Max	Units
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MODES**Divider Ratios PORTS ABC**

46	Input voltage "L"	V_9, V_{14}, V_{15}	s. Appendix A	1	0		1.5	V
47	Input voltage "H"	V_9, V_{14}, V_{15}		1	3.0		V_S	V

MIXER 1 / MIXER 2 SW 1

48	Mixer 2 active, Mixer 1 passiv	V_8	s. Appendix A	1	2.0		V_S	V
49	Mixer 1 active, Mixer 2 passiv	V_8		1	0		1.4	V

LIF 1 / LIF 2 SW 2

50	LIF 1 active, LIF 2 passiv	V_{16}	s. Appendix A	1	0		1.2	V
51	LIF 2 active, LIF 1 passiv	V_{16}		1	2.0		V_S	V

Standby

52	Standby active	V_{27}	Standby	1	0	0.7	1.0	V
53	Standby current	I_{37}		1		1		mA

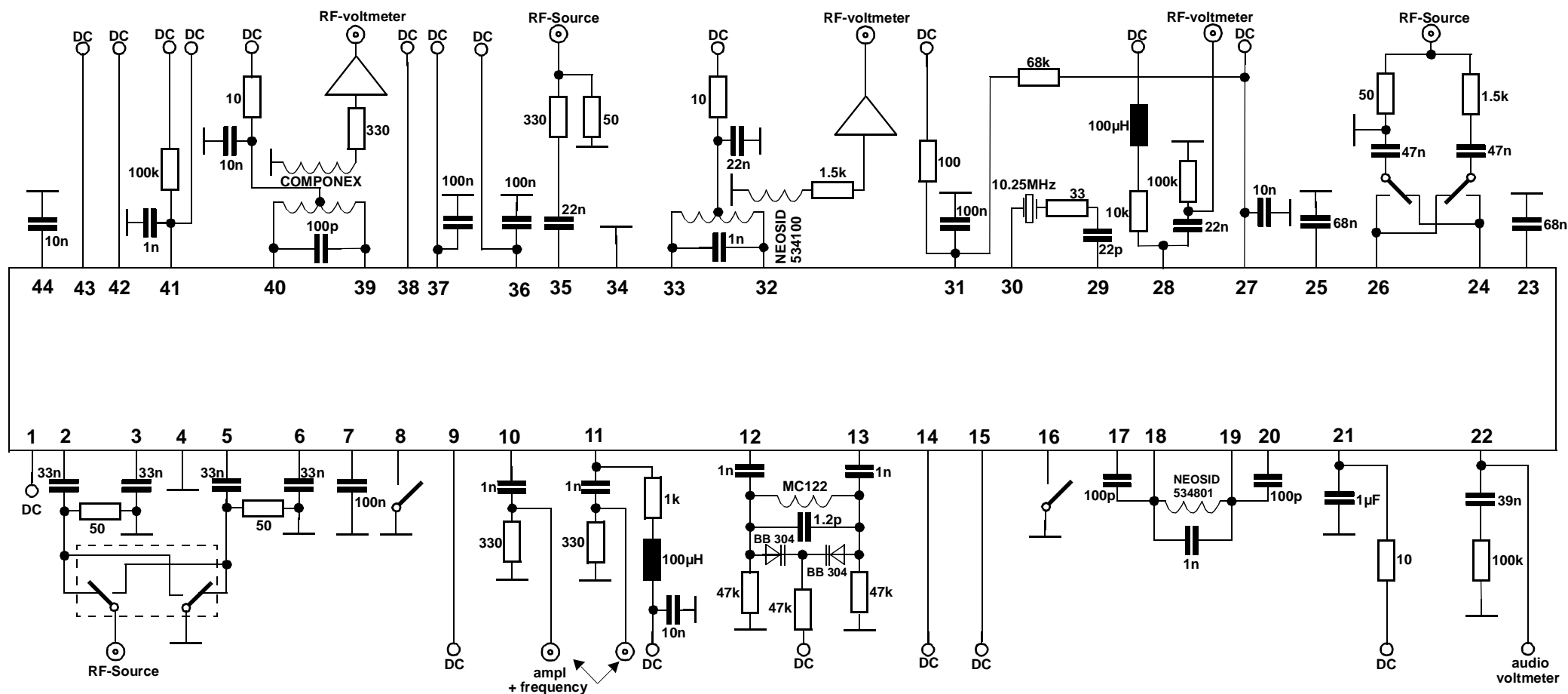
AGC-Times

54	Fast	V_{42}		1	2.0		V_S	V
55	Slow	V_{42}		1	0		0.7	V

Reference voltage

56	Reference voltage AM	V_{31}		1	4.5	4.8	5.1	V
57	Reference voltage FM	V_7		1	4.5	4.8	5.1	V

Test Circuit



TDA 4362**Appendix A****Tabelle 1: Divider Ratios n**

n	1	2	4	6	8	8	10	12
A	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
B	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
C	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1

SW 1 = H : Mixer 2 active Inputs: pin 5 ; 6
SW 1 = L : Mixer 1 active Inputs: pin 2 ; 3

SW 2 = L : LIF-pin 26 (signal); LIF-pin 23 (blocked to LF - GND)
SW 2 = H : LIF-pin 24 (signal); LIF-pin 25 (blocked to LF - GND)

AGCT= L : Normal Mode: slow AGC mode
AGCT= H : STS Mode : fast AGC mode

STDBY= L : Standby
STDBY= open : Normal Mode

**With n=1 the FM demodulator is active
and the gain of the AGC amplifier is maximum,
except AGCT=H**