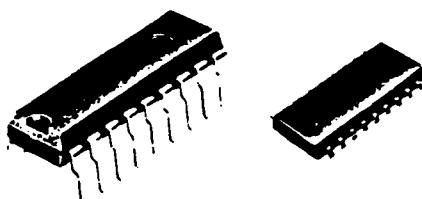


Stereo Transmitters

BA1404 BA1404F



The BA1404 and BA1404F are monolithic FM stereo transmitters. The devices contain a stereo modulator, an FM modulator, and an RF amplifier.

The stereo modulator creates a stereo composite signal (which consists of a main (L+R), sub (L-R), and pilot signals) from a 38 kHz quartz controlled frequency.

The FM modulator oscillates a carrier in the FM broadcast band (76 to 108 MHz) and modulates it with the composite signal.

The RF amplifier creates energy to emit the modulated FM signal. It also functions as a buffer for the FM modulator.

Features

1. Low-voltage, low-power design.
 2. Stereo modulator, FM modulator, and transmitter implemented on a single chip.
 3. Few external components required.
 4. High separation (45 dB typ.).

Applications

FM stereo transmitters Wireless microphones

**NOTE: VCC 1.5 TO 3
VOLTS
MORE THAN 3.5 V MAY
BURN UP THE IC**

Dimensions (Unit: mm)

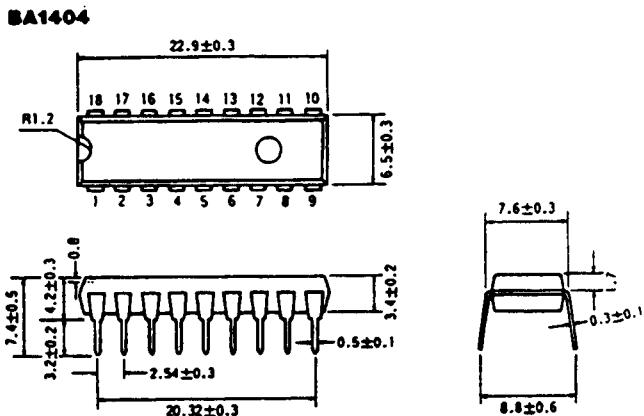


Fig. 1

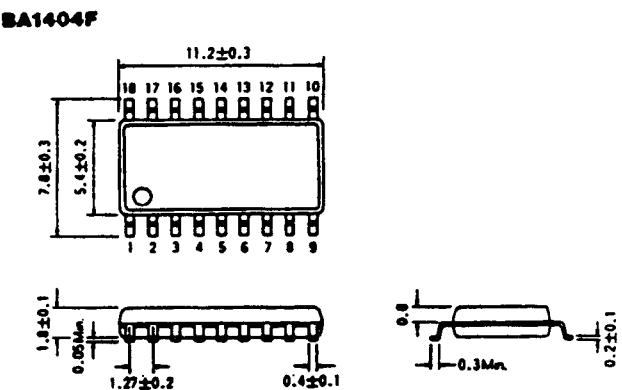


Fig. 3

Block Diagram

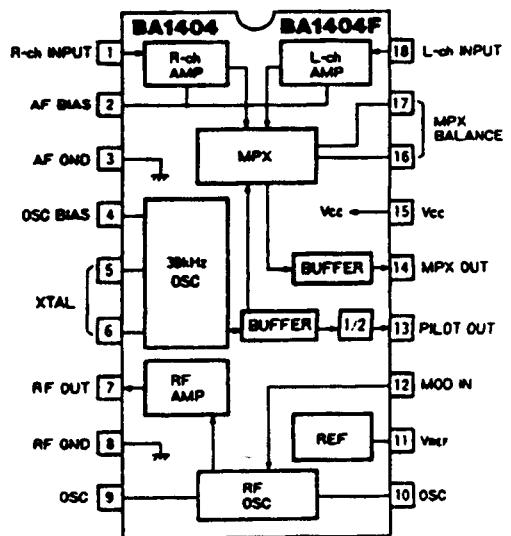


Fig. 3

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{cc}	3.6	V
Power dissipation	P_d	500*	mW
Operating temperature range	T_{opr}	-25 ~ 75	°C
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-50 ~ 125	°C

*Derating is done at 5mW/°C for operation above $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Supply voltage	V_{cc}	1	1.25	3	V	-

Electrical Characteristics ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{cc}=1.25\text{V}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Quiescent current	I_0	0.5	3	5	mA	-
Input impedance	Z_{in}	360	540	720	Ω	$f_{in}=1\text{kHz}$
Input gain	G_v	30	37	-	dB	$V_{in}=0.5\text{mV}$
Channel balance	CB	-	-	2	dB	$V_{in}=0.5\text{mV}$
MPX maximum output voltage	V_{om}	200	-	-	mV p-p	$\text{THD} \leq 3\%$
MPX 38kHz leakage	V_{oo}	-	1	-	mV	Quiescent condition
Pilot output voltage	V_{op}	460	580	-	mV p-p	No-load
Channel separation	Sep	25	45	-	dB	with standard demodulator
Equivalent input noise voltage	V_{nn}	-	1	-	μV rms	IHF-A at 38kHz stop
RF maximum output voltage	V_{osc}	350	600	-	mV	-

Test Circuit and Application Example

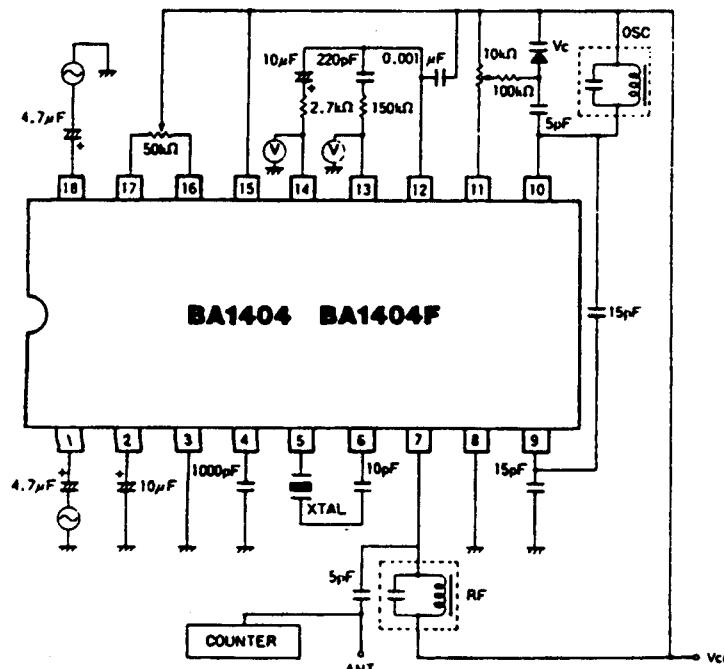


Fig. 4

Coil data (OSC,RF common)

Bobbin	Φ5mm with ferrite core
Coil	Φ0.5mm enameled wire
Numbers of turns	2.25 turns
Capacity	47pF

Precautions

- To match the frequency response of the transmitter with the FM broadcast receiver, use a pre-emphasis network with a time constant of 50 μs at the input of the AF amplifier. Use the following circuit and components:



Fig. 5

- When synthesizing a composite signal from the stereo modulator output with pilot signal, channel separation may deteriorate unless the two signals are in-phase. Note this point if you change the constants of the external components connected to pins 12, 13, and/or 14.

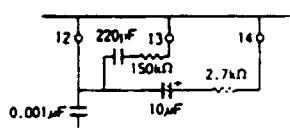


Fig. 6

Precautions

- The carrier for an FM stereo signal can be modulated with an AF signal of up to 19 kHz. If impulse audio input, such as from an electronic musical instrument, is expected, use a low-pass filter at the input of the device to prevent beat interference or deterioration of separation.
- While the device ensures good separation even if the balance control pins (16 and 17) are left open, it provides an even better separation if you connect around $50\text{ k}\Omega$ across these pins to optimize the dc balance in the multiplex circuit.

Electrical Characteristic Curves

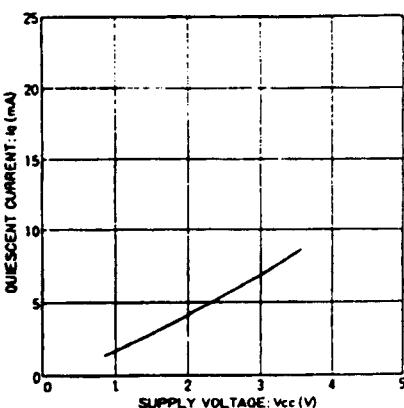


Fig. 7

Fig. 8 Quiescent current vs. supply voltage

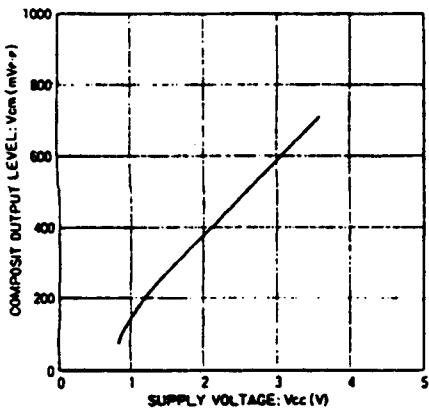


Fig. 9 Composite output level vs. supply voltage

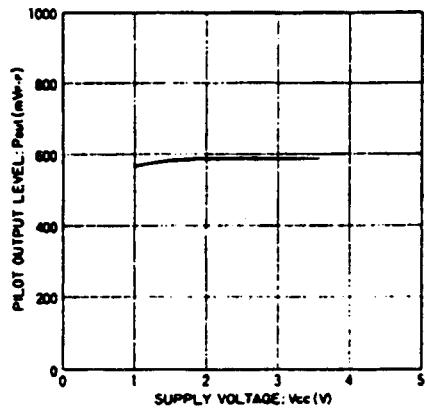


Fig. 10 Pilot output level vs. supply voltage

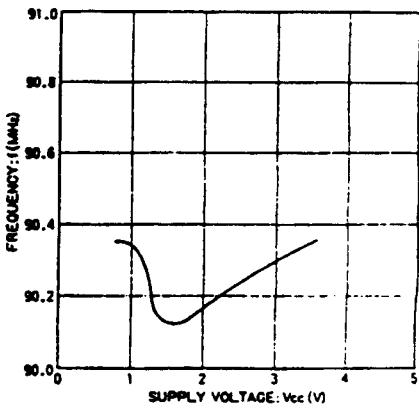


Fig. 11 Frequency vs. supply voltage

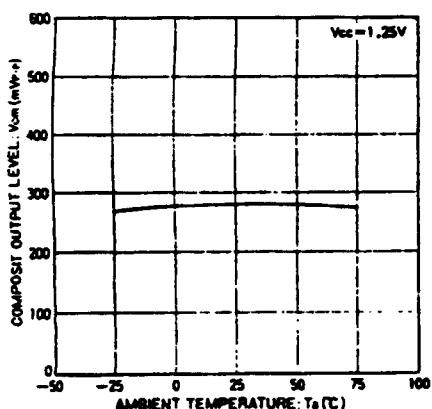


Fig. 12 Composite output level vs. ambient temperature

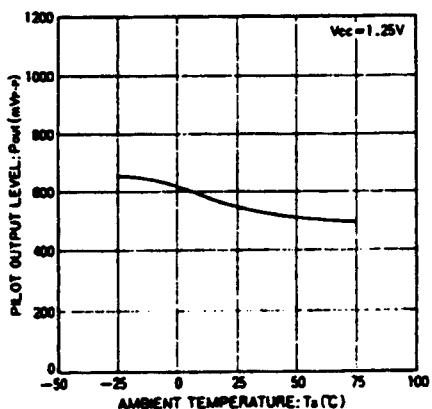


Fig. 13 Pilot output level vs. ambient temperature

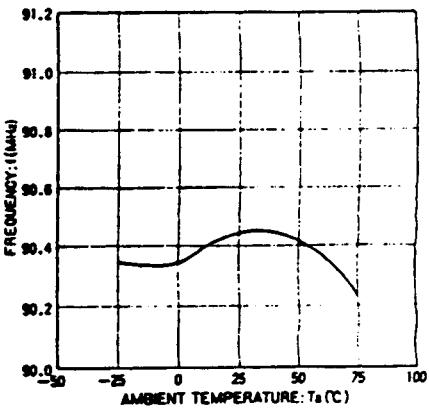
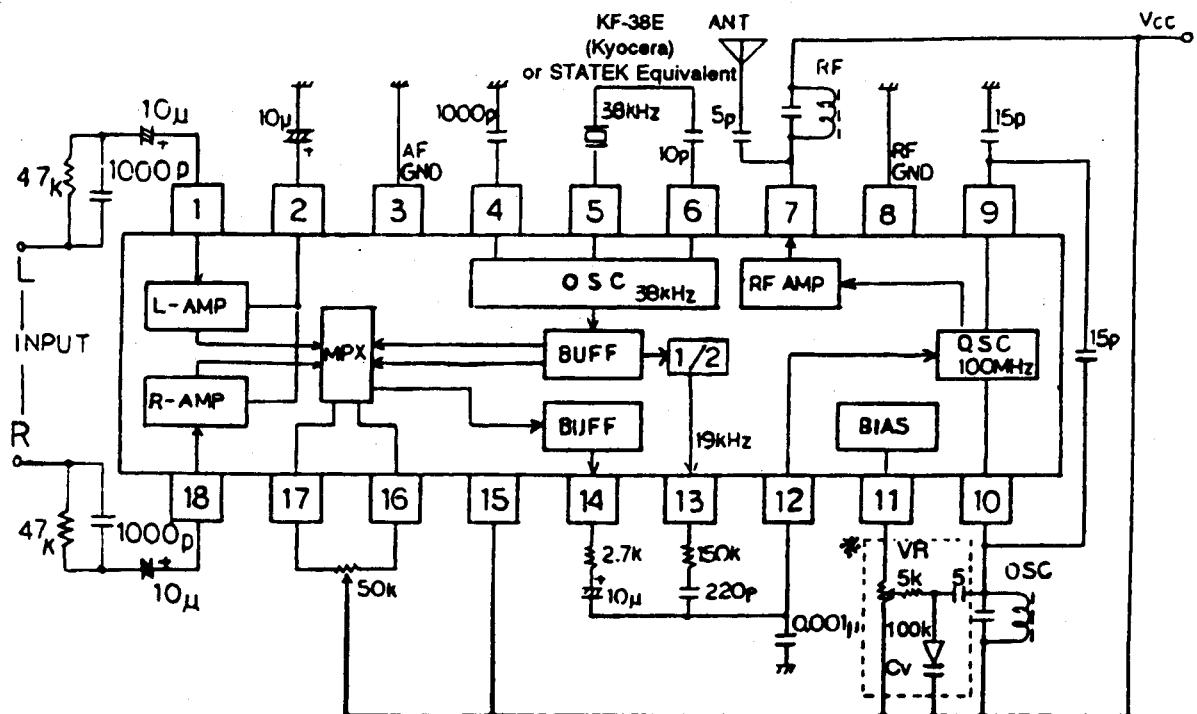


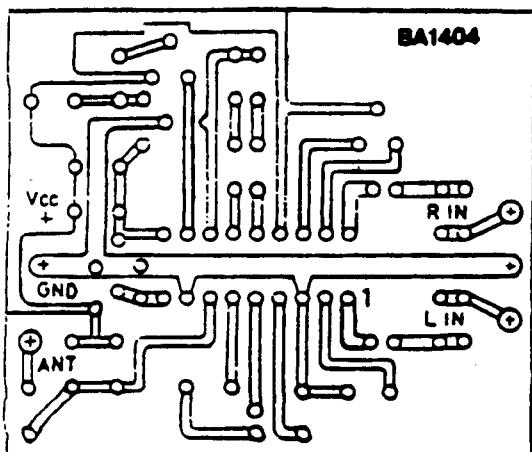
Fig. 14 Frequency vs. ambient temperature



* f_0 : Fine adjustment

Application Diagram

Cv: Sanyo
SVC 321



**PCB Pattern
(not to scale)**

