

Technical Description

Audio signal is input the limiter of IC through Pre-emphasis net, after being dealt with by the built-in limiter, it is sent to the mpX Compound Unit, simultaneity, the signal produced by CRYSTAL (7.6M) gets stereo transmitting signal after being divided channel, then is sent to the mpX Compound Unit and gets compound signal which is dealt with mpX, the compound signal is sent into “osc modulator” to modulate the carrier wave signal produced by osc, after magnified by RF, then is sent to the in-built antenna to transmit signal.

The PLL circuit is made up of “mcu”、”shift register”、 “program counter”、 phase detector”, through locking the user’s selected channel, the “key button” produce touched-pulse data to turn on or off power and adapt channel, “LCD ” is used to indicate the channel, FM, MHz, power ect., the button “power” refers to supplying stable power to MCU and transmitter.

Wireless Audio Link IC

BH1415F

The BH1415F is a FM stereo transmitter IC that transmits simple configuration. The IC consists of a stereo modulator for generating stereo composite signals and a FM transmitter for broadcasting a FM signal on the air. The stereo modulator generates a composite signal which consists of the MAIN, SUB, and pilot signal from a 38kHz oscillator. The FM transmitter radiates FM wave on the air by modulating the carrier signal with a composite signal.

●Applications

CD changer, Car TV, Car navigation, Wireless speakers, Personal computer (sound board), Game machine

●Features

- 1) It is possible to improve the timbre because it has the pre-emphasis circuit, limiter circuit, and the low-pass filter circuit.
- 2) Built-in pilot-tone system FM stereo modulator circuit.
- 3) The transmission frequency is stable because it has a PLL system FM transmitter circuit.
- 4) PLL data input (CE, CK, DA) by serial input.

●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C, In measurement circuit.)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit	Conditions
Supply voltage	V _{CC}	+7.0	V	Pin8,12
Data input voltage	V _{IN-D}	-0.3~V _{CC} +0.3	V	Pin15,16,17,18
Phase comparator output voltage	V _{OUT-P}	-0.3~V _{CC} +0.3	V	Pin7
Power dissipation	P _d	450*	mW	
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-55~+125	°C	

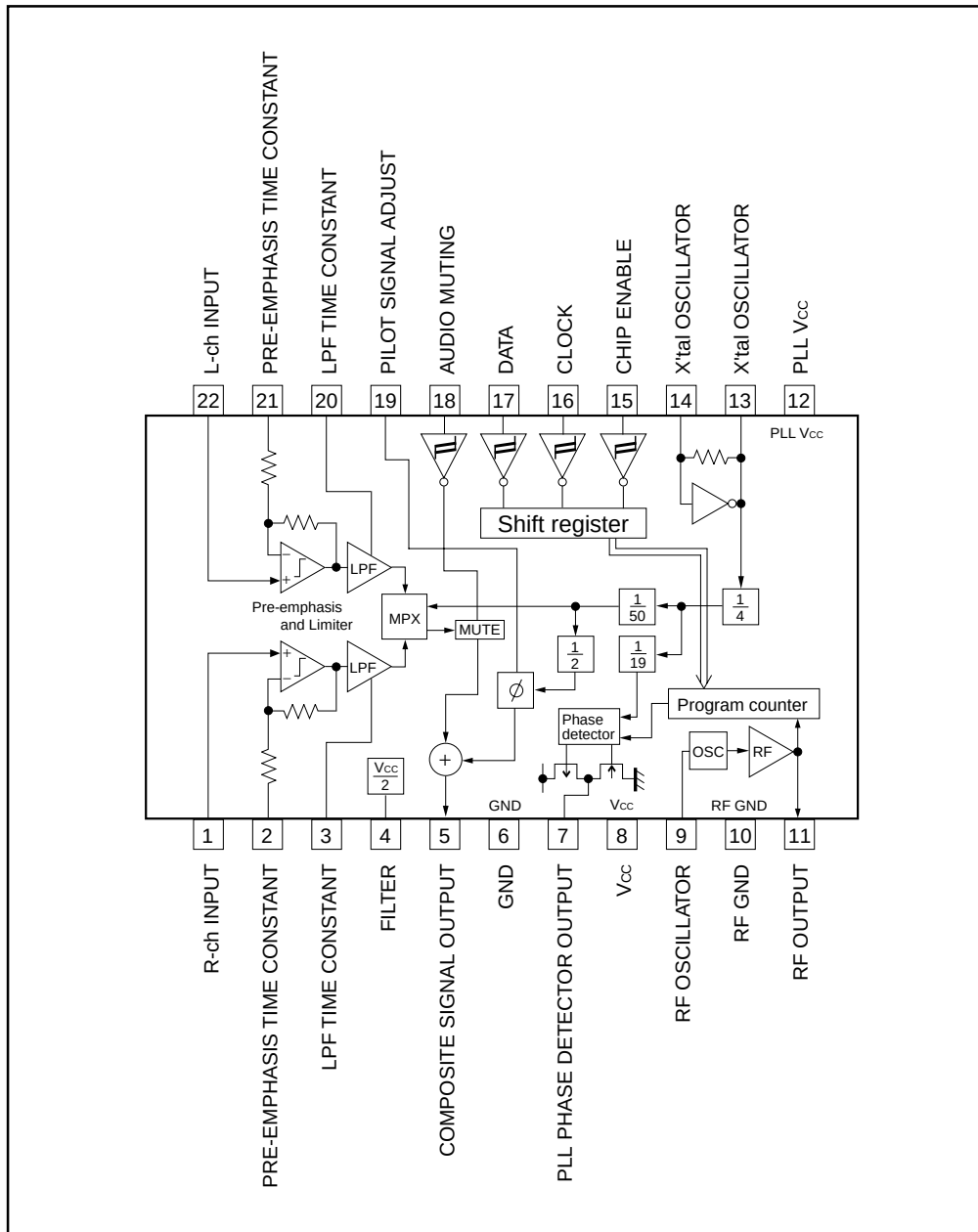
* Derating : 4.5mW/°C for operation above Ta=25°C.

●Recommended operating conditions (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Operating supply voltage	V _{CC}	4.0	—	6.0	V	Pin8,12
Operating temperature	T _{opr}	-40	—	+85	°C	
Audio input level	V _{IN-A}	—	—	-10	dBV	Pin1,22
Audio input frequency band	f _{IN-A}	20	—	15k	Hz	Pin1,22
Pre-emphasis time constant set up range	t _{PRE}	—	—	155	μsec	Pin2,21
Transmission frequency	f _{TX}	70	—	120	MHz	Pin9,11
Control terminal "H" level input voltage	V _{IH}	0.8V _{CC}	—	V _{CC}	V	Pin15,16,17,18
Control terminal "L" level input voltage	V _{IL}	GND	—	0.2V _{CC}	V	Pin15,16,17,18

Audio ICs

●Block diagram



Audio ICs

●Pin descriptions

Pin No.	Pin descriptions	Equivalent circuit	DC (V)
1	R-ch audio source input terminal It cuts DC with the capacitor and it inputs R-ch audio signal.		$\frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$
22	L-ch audio source input terminal It cuts DC with the capacitor and it inputs L-ch audio signal.		
2,21	Pre-emphasis time constant terminal It connects a capacitor for the time constant of pre-emphasis. $\tau = 22.7k\Omega \times C$		$\frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$
3,20	LPF time constant terminal This is 15kHz LPF. It connects a 150pF capacitor.		$\frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$
4	Filter terminal It is a ripple filter for the reference voltage of the audio part.		$\frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$
5	Composite signal output terminal It connects to the FM modulator.		$\frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$
6	GND	_____	GND
7	PLL phase detector output terminal It connects to the PLL LPF circuit.		—
8	Power supply terminal	_____	V_{CC}

Audio ICs

Pin No.	Pin descriptions	Equivalent circuit	DC (V)
9	RF oscillator terminal This is the base terminal of the colpitts oscillator. It connects time constant of the oscillation.		$\frac{4}{7}V_{CC}$
10	RF GND	—	GND
11	RF transmission output terminal It connects to the antenna through BPF.		$V_{CC} - 1.9$
12	PLL power supply terminal	—	V_{CC}
13,14	X'tal oscillator terminal It connects a 7.6MHz crystal oscillator.		—
15	Chip enable terminal The terminal to make high level in serial data input.		—
16	Clock input terminal The clock which takes data and synchronization in serial data input.		
17	Data input terminal The input terminal of the serial data which is forwarded from the controller		
18	Audio mute terminal $0.8V_{CC} \leq \text{Pin18}$: Mute ON $0.2V_{CC} \geq \text{Pin18}$: Mute OFF		
19	Pilot signal adjust terminal		$\frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$

Audio ICs

●Electrical characteristics (Unless otherwise noted Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5.0V, Signal source : f_{IN} = 400Hz)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement circuit
Quiescent current	I _Q	14	20	28	mA		Fig.1
Channel separation	Sep	25	40	–	dB	V _{IN} =–20dBV L→R,R→L	Fig.2
Total harmonic distortion	THD	–	0.1	0.3	%	V _{IN} =–20dBV L+R	Fig.3
Channel balance	C.B	–2	0	+2	dB	V _{IN} =–20dBV L+R	Fig.2
Input output gain	G _V	–2	0	+2	dB	V _{IN} =–20dBV L+R	Fig.3
Pilot modulation rate	M _P	12	15	18	%	V _{IN} =–20dBV,L+R Pin5	Fig.3
Sub carrier rejection ratio	SCR	–	–30	–20	dB	V _{IN} =–20dBV L+R	Fig.3
Pre-emphasis time constant	τ _{PRE}	40	50	60	μsec	V _{IN} =–20dBV L+R	Fig.3
Limiter input level	V _{IN(LIM)}	–16	–13	–10	dBV	Output level at 1dB gain compression	Fig.4
LPF cut off frequency	f _{C(LPF)}	12	15	18	kHz	V _O =–3dB Pin2,21Open	Fig.5
Mute attenuation volume	V _{O(MUTE)}	–	–48	–42	dB	V _{IN} =–20dBV L+R	Fig.3
Transmission output level	V _{TX}	97	100	103	dBμV	f _{TX} =100MHz	Fig.6
"H" level input current	I _{IH}	–	–	1.0	μA	Pin15,16,17,18 V _{IN} =5V	Fig.7
"L" level input current	I _{IL}	–1.0	–	–	μA	Pin15,16,17,18 V _{IN} =0V	Fig.7
"H" level output voltage	V _{OH}	V _{CC} – 1.0	V _{CC} – 0.15	–	V	Pin7 I _{OUT} =–1.0mA	Fig.7
"L" level output voltage	V _{OL}	–	0.15	1.0	V	Pin7 I _{OUT} =1.0mA	Fig.7
"off" level leak current1	I _{OFF1}	–	–	100	nA	Pin7 V _{OUT} =5V	Fig.8
"off" level leak current2	I _{OFF2}	–100	–	–	nA	Pin7 V _{OUT} =GND	Fig.8

● Measurement circuits

Quiescent current

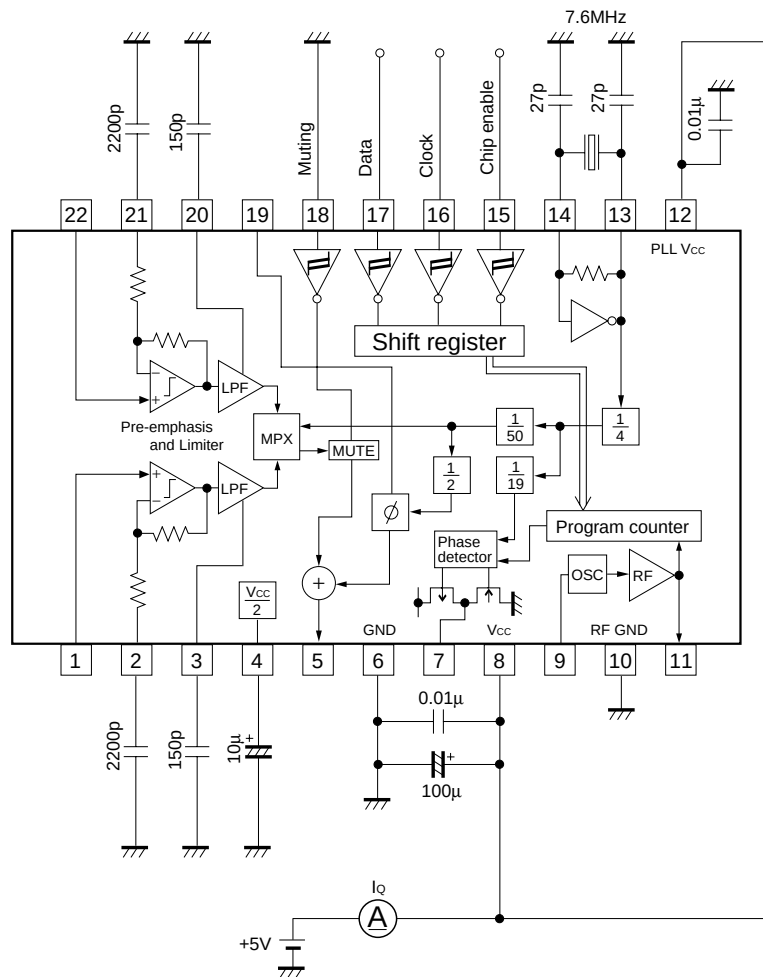


Fig.1

Audio ICs

Channel separation
Channel balance

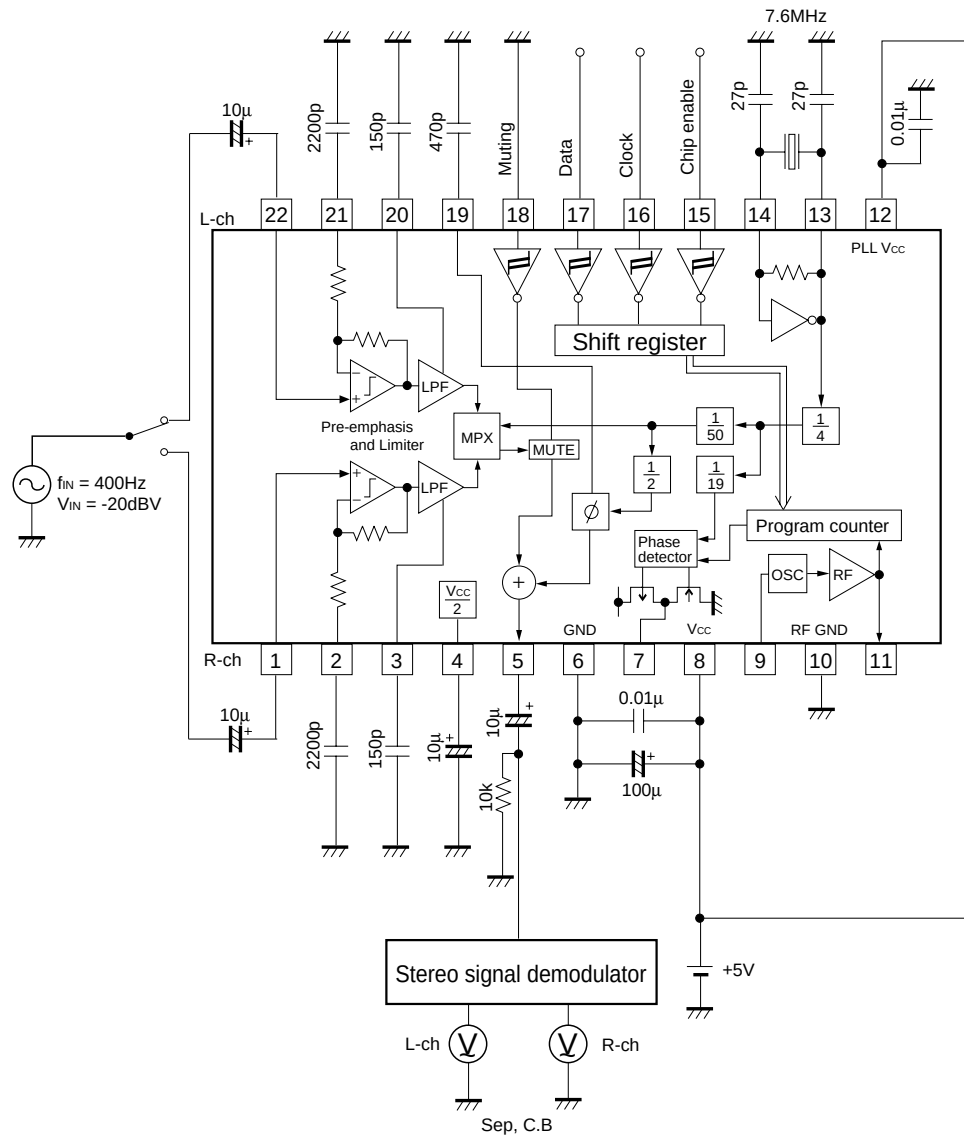


Fig.2

Audio ICs

Total harmonic distortion
 Input output gain
 Pilot index of modulation
 Sub carrier rejection ratio
 Pre-emphasis time constant
 Mute attenuation volume

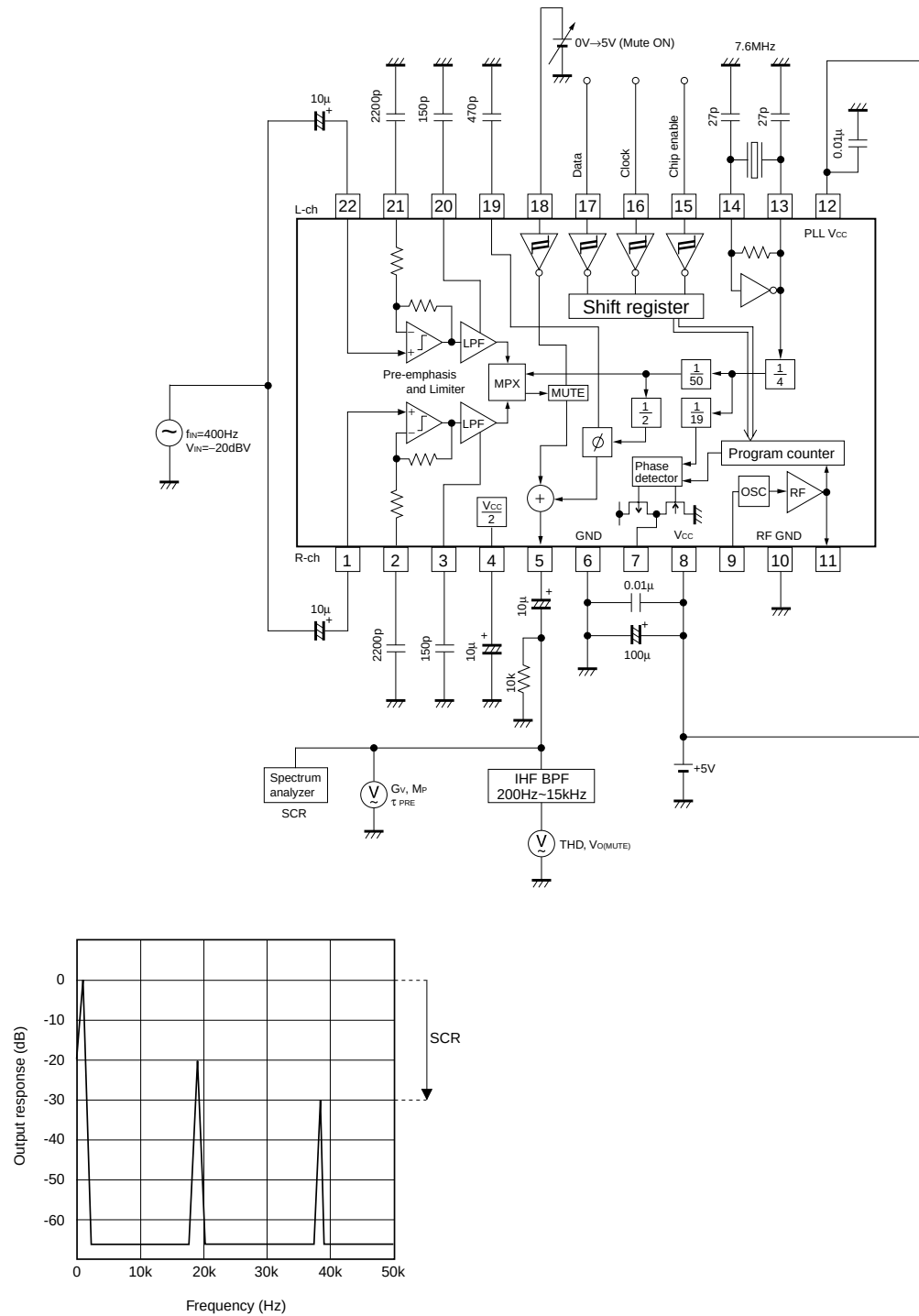


Fig.3

Audio ICs

Limiter input level

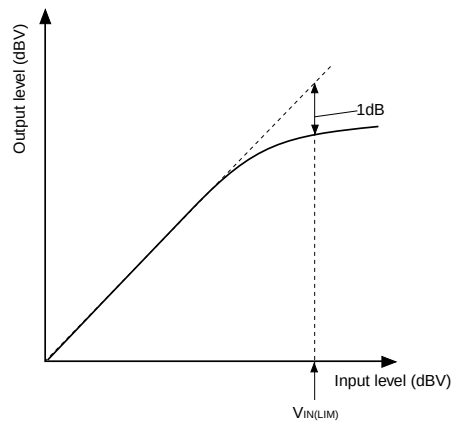
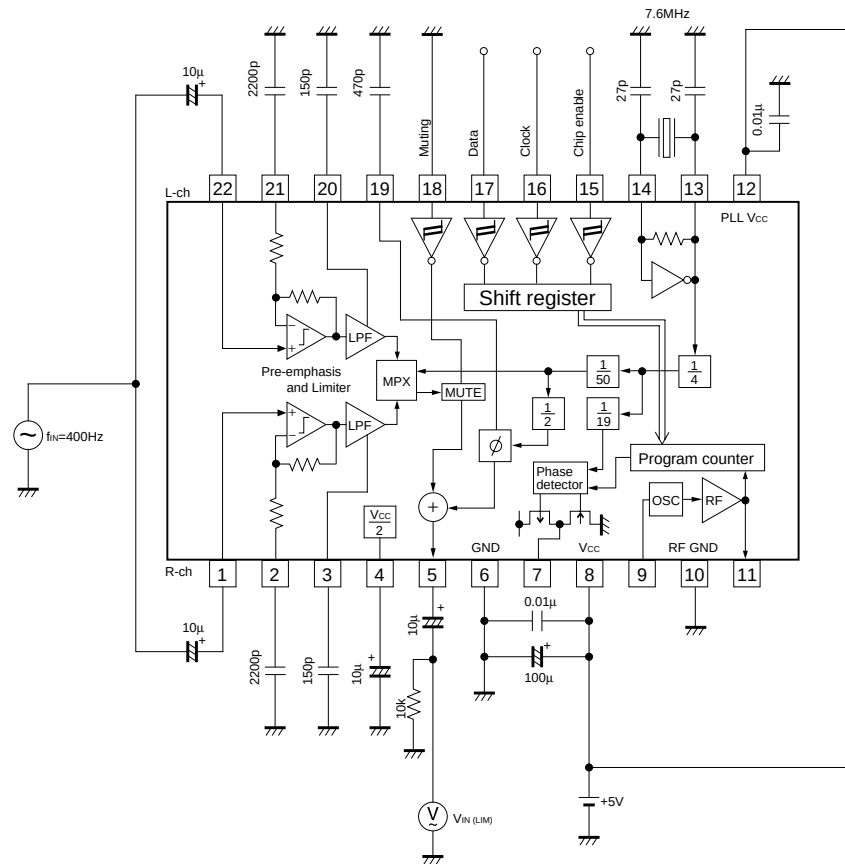


Fig.4

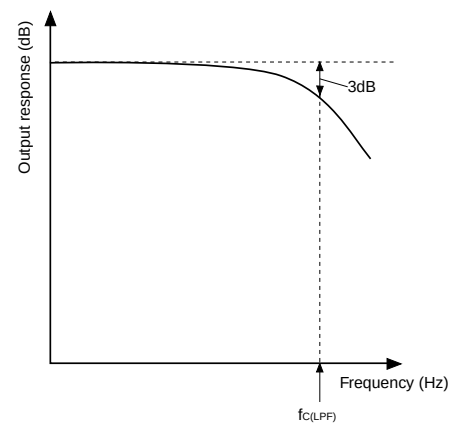
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Fig.5

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Fig.6

Audio ICs

"H" level input current
 "L" level input current
 "H" level output voltage
 "L" level output voltage

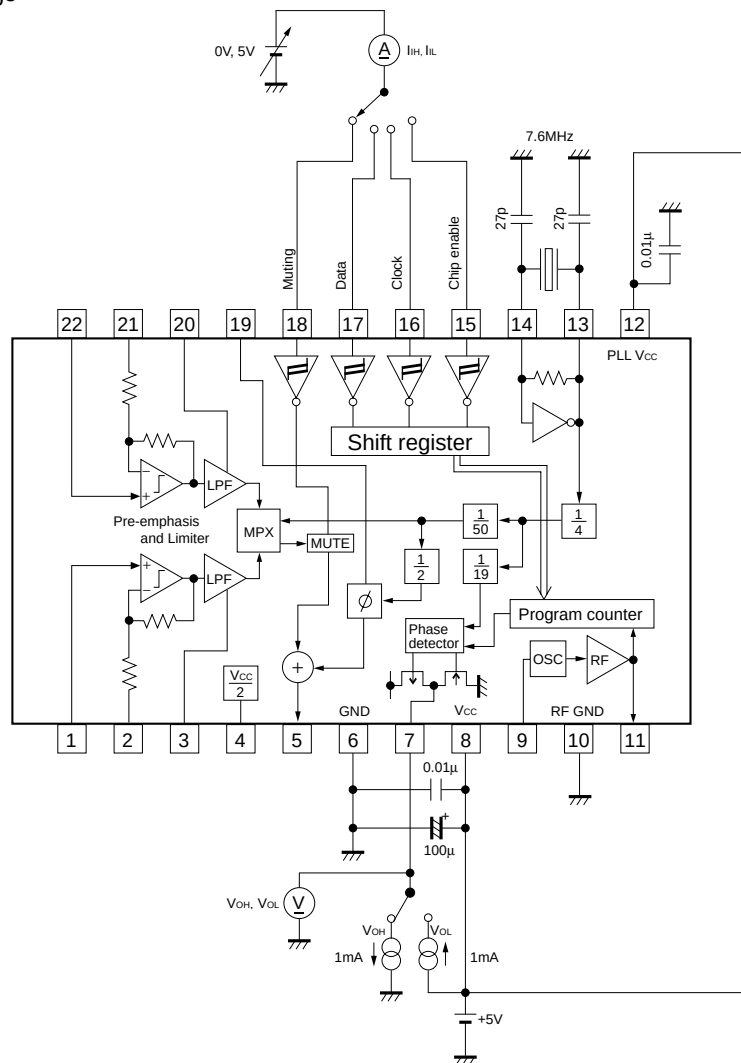


Fig.7

The schematic diagram illustrates the internal components of the PLL FM receiver IC. The IC is a square package with pins numbered 1 to 22. The internal circuitry includes a PLL Vcc supply, a 7.6MHz crystal, a 0.01μF capacitor, and a 0.01μF capacitor. The circuit features a Shift register, a Program counter, a Phase detector, a MUTE control, and a Pre-emphasis and Limiter. The output is connected to a 5V supply and a 0.01μF capacitor. The circuit is powered by a 5V supply and a 0.01μF capacitor.

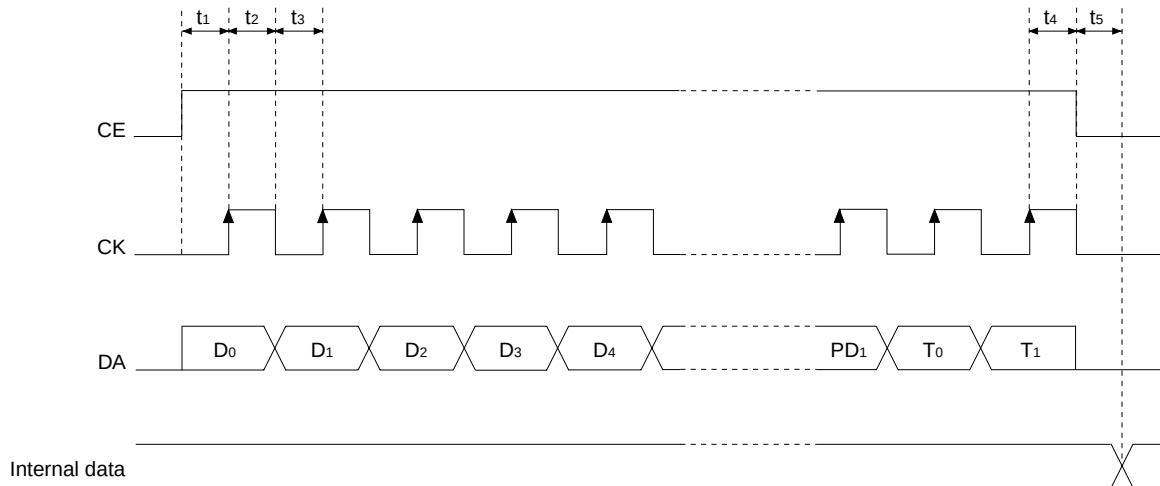
Fig.8

Audio ICs

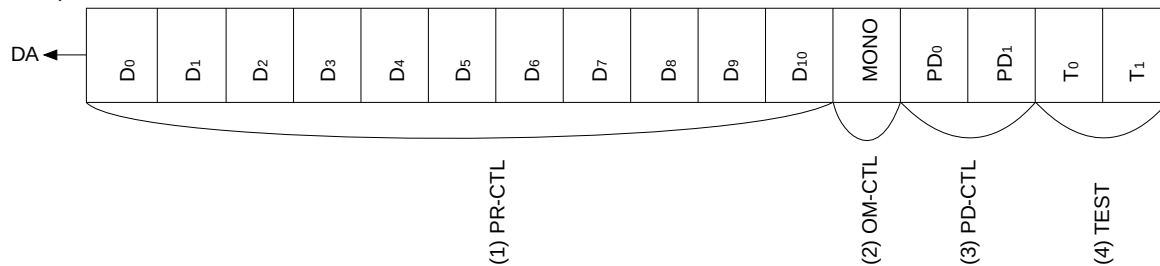
●Circuit operations

Input of the serial data

$t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4 \geq 1.5\mu\text{sec}$
 $t_5 < 1.5\mu\text{sec}$ (X'tal : 7.6MHz)



Composition of the serial data



Explanation of the serial data

No.	Control unit / Data	Contents																						
(1)	PROGRAM COUNTER D ₀ ~ D ₁₀	· It is the data which sets the program counter number of the dividing. This data can set a transmission frequency. · It is a binary value. It sets D₁₀ with MSB and it sets D₀ with LSB. Example In case of 99.7MHz oscillation 99.7MHz ÷ 100kHz(fref) = 997 → 3E5(HEX) 5 E 3 <table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>D₀</td><td>D₁</td><td>D₂</td><td>D₃</td><td>D₄</td><td>D₅</td><td>D₆</td><td>D₇</td><td>D₈</td><td>D₉</td><td>D₁₀</td></tr></table> LSB MSB	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅	D ₆	D ₇	D ₈	D ₉	D ₁₀
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0														
D ₀	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅	D ₆	D ₇	D ₈	D ₉	D ₁₀														

Audio ICs

No.	Control unit / Data	Contents															
(2)	MULTIPLEXER MONO	It changes a stereo and monaural operation. <table><tr><th>MONO</th><th>Condition of the composite signal</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Monaural operation L+R , Pilot OFF</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Stereo operation L+R+(L-R),sinω_st+Psin$\frac{\omega_s}{2}$ t</td></tr></table>	MONO	Condition of the composite signal	0	Monaural operation L+R , Pilot OFF	1	Stereo operation L+R+(L-R),sinω _s t+Psin $\frac{\omega_s}{2}$ t									
MONO	Condition of the composite signal																
0	Monaural operation L+R , Pilot OFF																
1	Stereo operation L+R+(L-R),sinω _s t+Psin $\frac{\omega_s}{2}$ t																
(2)	PHASE DETECTOR PD ₀ , PD ₁	It controls charge pump output by the phase comparator compulsorily. <table><tr><th>PD₀</th><th>PD₁</th><th>Charge pump output</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>Usual operation</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Compulsion by Low</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>Compulsion by High</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>High impedance</td></tr></table>	PD ₀	PD ₁	Charge pump output	0	0	Usual operation	0	1	Compulsion by Low	1	0	Compulsion by High	1	1	High impedance
PD ₀	PD ₁	Charge pump output															
0	0	Usual operation															
0	1	Compulsion by Low															
1	0	Compulsion by High															
1	1	High impedance															
(3)	TEST MODE T ₀ , T ₁	- It is data for the LSI test. - Always in T₀ Input "1". - Always in T₁ Input "0".															

●External dimensions (Units : mm)

