

## S 041 P FM IF Amplifier with Demodulator

S 041 P is a symmetrical, six-stage amplifier with symmetrical coincidence demodulator for amplifying, limiting, and demodulating frequency-modulated signals. The IC is particularly suited for sets where low current consumption is of importance, or where major supply fluctuations occur.

The pin configuration corresponds to the well-known TBA 120. Pin 5 of S 041 P, however, is not connected internally. These types are especially suited for applications in narrow-band FM systems (455 kHz) and in conventional or standard FM IF systems (10.7 MHz).

### Features

- Good limiting properties
- Wide voltage range
- Low current consumption
- Few external components

### Maximum ratings

Supply voltage	$V_S$	15	V
Junction temperature	$T_j$	150	°C
Storage temperature range	$T_{stg}$	-40 to 125	°C
Thermal resistance (system-air)	$R_{th,sa}$	90	K/W

S 041 P

### Operating range

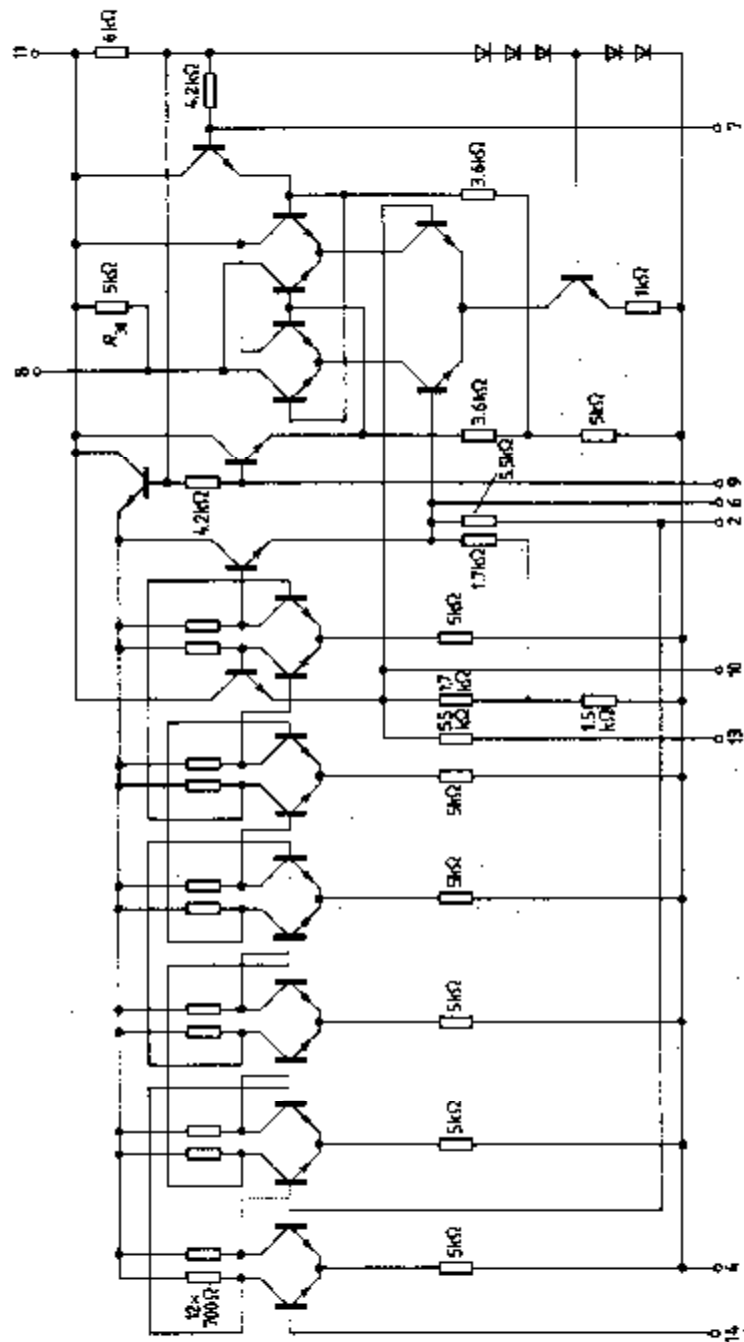
Supply voltage range	$V_S$	4 to 15	V
Frequency range	$f_i$	0 to 35	MHz
Ambient temperature range	$T_{amb}$	-25 to 85	°C

All connections mentioned in the Index refer to S 041 P (e.g. V<sub>1</sub>)

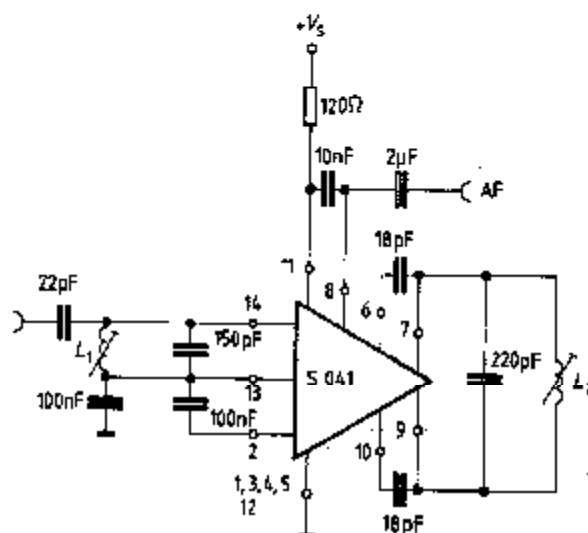
The circuit diagram shows an S041 operational amplifier configured as a variable-gain amplifier. The non-inverting input (pin 14) is connected to a 60Ω resistor and a 100nF capacitor to ground. The inverting input (pin 8) is connected to a feedback network consisting of a 2μF capacitor and an 18pF capacitor in parallel, and a 220pF capacitor in parallel with a 12-turn potentiometer (0.25 C/W). The output (pin 9) is connected to a 18pF capacitor to ground. The circuit is powered by a +Vz supply and has a 10.7 MHz input signal.



Circuit diagram



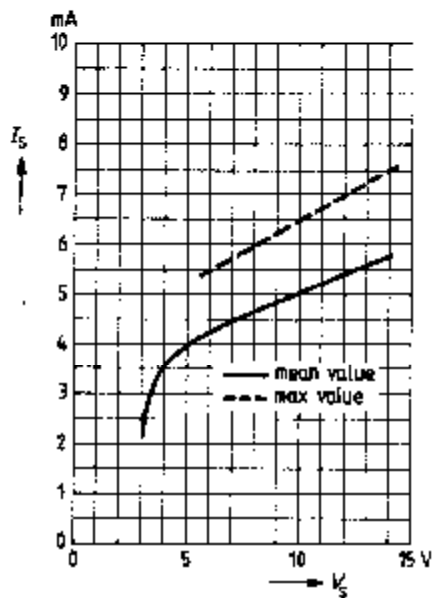
**Application circuit for 10.7 MHz (FM IF)  
and 455 kHz (narrow-band FM)**



Data in parentheses for 455kHz (narrow-band FM)

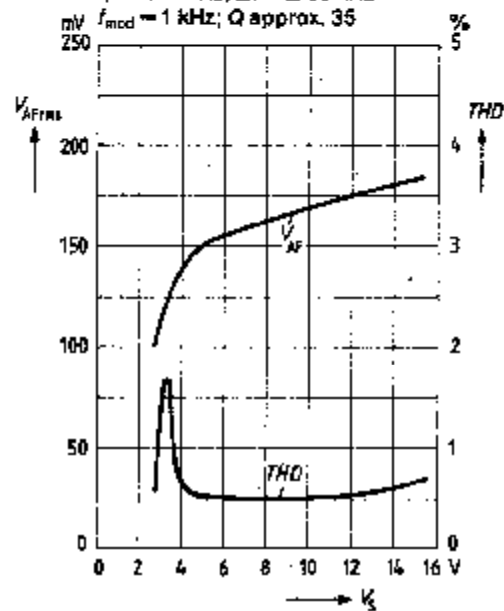
Coils	10.7 MHz	455 kHz
L <sub>1</sub>	15 turns/0.15 CuLS	71.5 turns/12 x 0.04 CuLS
L <sub>2</sub>	12 turns/0.25 CuLS	71.5 turns/12 x 0.04 CuLS
Coil set	D 41-2165	D 41-2393 of Messrs. Vogt

Current consumption  
versus supply voltage

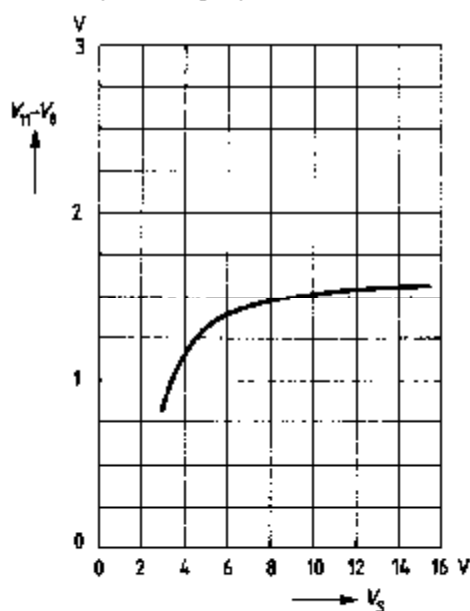


AF output voltage and total  
harmonic distortion versus  
supply voltage

$f_1 = 10.7$  MHz;  $\Delta f = \pm 50$  kHz  
 $f_{\text{mod}} = 1$  kHz; Q approx. 35

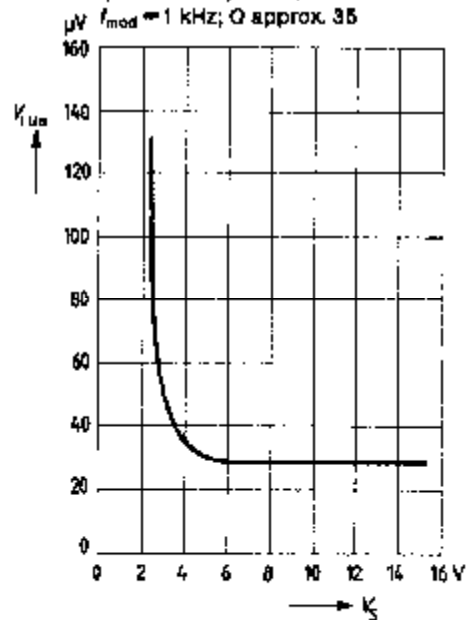


DC output voltage difference  
versus supply voltage  
(without signal)

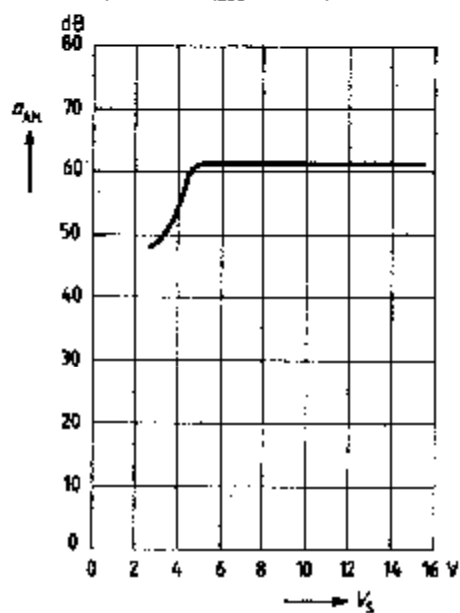


Input voltage for limiting  
versus supply voltage

$f_1 = 10.7$  MHz;  $\Delta f = \pm 50$  kHz  
 $f_{\text{mod}} = 1$  kHz; Q approx. 35



AM suppression versus  
supply voltage  
 $f_i = 10.7 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\Delta f = \pm 50 \text{ kHz}$ ;  
 $V_i = 10 \text{ mV}$ ,  $f_{mod} = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $m = 30\%$



AF output voltage and total  
harmonic distortion versus Q-factor  
 $V_S = 12 \text{ V}$ ;  $f_i = 10.7 \text{ MHz}$ ;  
 $\Delta f = \pm 50 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $f_{mod} = 1 \text{ kHz}$

