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## **NTE789 Integrated Circuit Stereo Multiplex Decoder**

### **Description:**

The NTE789, a monolithic silicon integrated circuit, is a stereo multiplex decoder intended for FM multiplex systems.

This stereo multiplex decoder requires only one low-inductance tuning coil (requires only one adjustment for complete alignment), provides automatic stereo switching, energizes a stereo indicator lamp, and operates from a wide range of voltage supplies.

Figure 1 shows the block diagram for the NTE789. The input signal from the detector is amplified by a low-distortion preamplifier and simultaneously applied to both signal, generated by a local voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO), is counted down by two frequency dividers to a 38kHz signal and to two 19-kHz pilot-tone supplied by the FM detector is compared to the locally generated 19-kHz signal in a synchronous detector.

The resultant signal controls the voltage controlled oscillator (VC) so that it produces an output signal to phase-lock the stereo decoder with the pilot tone. A second synchronous detector compares the locally generated 19-kHz signal with the 19-kHz pilot tone. If the pilot tone exceeds an externally adjustable threshold voltage, a Schmitt trigger circuit is energized. The signal from the Schmitt trigger lights the stereo indicator, enables the 38-kHz synchronous detector, and automatically switches the NTE789 from monaural to stereo operation. The output signal from the 38-kHz detector and the composite signal from the preamplifier are applied to a matrixing circuit from which emerge the resultant left and right channel audio signals. These signals are applied to their respective left and right post amplifiers for amplification to a level sufficient to drive most audio amplifiers.

The NTE789 utilizes the 16-lead quad-in-line plastic package and operates over the ambient temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### **Features:**

- Requires the use of only one low-inductance tuning coil
- Automatic stereo switching
- Directly drives a stereo indicator lamp up to 100mA
- Includes driver for stereo-lamp indicator
- Operates from a wide range of power supplies: 10 to 16 volts
- Requires only one adjustment for alignment
- Switching from monaural to stereo and stereo to monaural produces no audible thumps
- Low distortion: under 0.5%
- Separate dc input permits stereo defeat or enable
- High signal output: directly drives audio amplifiers
- Excellent SCA (storecast) rejection: 55dB typ.
- High audio channel separation: 40dB typ.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

DC Supply Voltage	16V
Current at Pin12	100mA
Input Signal Voltage (Composite)(Note 1)	400mV
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	-40 to +85°C
Storage Ambient Temperature Range	-65 to +150°C
Lead Temperature (During Soldering, 1/32" (0.79mm) from case,10s max.)	+265°C

Note 1. For stereo operation, a minimum input signal voltage (composite) of 40mV is required.

**Electrical Characteristics:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_+ = 12$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Static Characteristics</b>						
Total Current (Pin9, Pin10,Pin11)	$I_{total}$	Lamp OFF	-	22	27	mA
DC Voltage						
Pin1	$V_1$		1.6	2.3	3.1	V
Pin6 (Indicator Lamp OFF)	$V_6$		-	2.1	3.6	V
Pin9 and Pin10	$V_9, V_{10}$		3.7	5.4	7.4	V
Pin12 (Indicator Lamp OFF)	$V_{12}$	$V_+ = 16V$	12.7	-	-	V
Voltage Differential (Pin2 – Pin1)	$V_2 - V_1$		-	0	0.1	V
Current at Pin12 (In actual use external circuit resistance (e.g. lamp should limit Pin12 to the maximum rated value of 100mA)		$V_{IN}$ (at $f = 19\text{kHz}$ ) = 18mV	75	100	-	mA
<b>Static Characteristics</b>						
Input Impedance	$Z_{in}$		-	50k	-	$\Omega$
Channel Separation (L + R Reference)		$V_{IN} = 180\text{mV}$ , Note 3	25	40	-	dB
Channel Balance (Monaural)		$V_{IN} = 180\text{mV}$	-	0.3	3.0	dB
Monaural Gain		$V_{IN} = 180\text{mV}$	3	6	9	dB
Stereo/Monaural Gain Ratio		$V_{IN} = 180\text{mV}$ , Note 3	-	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 3.0$	dB
Indicator Lamp – Turn–ON Voltage		19kHz pilot–tone at Pin1	-	4	-	mV
Capture Range (Deviation from 76kHz center frequency)		19kHz pilot–tone voltage = 18mV	$\pm 6.6$	$\pm 10$	-	%
Distortion (75 $\mu\text{s}$ De–emphasis) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Harmonic		$V_{IN} = 240\text{mV}$	-	0.2	-	%
3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> , and 5 <sup>th</sup> Harmonic			-	< 0.1	-	%
19kHz Rejection			-	35	-	dB
38kHz Rejection			-	25	-	dB
SCA (Storecast) Rejection			-	55	-	dB
Stereo Defeat Voltage ( $V_4$ )			-	-	< 0.9	V
Stereo Enable Voltage ( $V_4$ )			> 1.6	-	-	V

Note 2. For improved pilot sensitivity and overload characteristics, replace the .039 $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor between Pin7 and Pin8 with a Series L–C Network ( $L = 4.7\text{mH}$ ,  $C = 0.015\mu\text{F}$ ). Under these conditions, Indicator Lamp Sensitivity: "ON" = 3.3mV, "OFF" = 2.0mV.

Note 3. For stereo operation, test conditions require a composite stereo input signal (modulated at 1kHz) including a 19kHz (18mV) pilot–tone signal.

### Pin Connection Diagram

