


SANYO Semiconductors

DATA SHEET

An ON Semiconductor Company

LA4814JA — Monolithic Linear IC 2-Channel Power Amplifier

Overview

The LA4814JA built-in the power amplifier circuit capable of low-voltage (2.7V and up) operation and has additionally a standby function to reduce the current drain. It is a power amplifier IC optimal for speaker drive used in battery-driven portable equipment and other such products.

Applications

Mini radio cassette players/recorders, portable radios, transceivers and other portable audio devices

Features

- On-chip 2-channel power amplifier
 - Output power 1 = 350mW typ. ($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $R_L = 4\Omega$, THD = 10%)
 - Output power 2 = 150mW typ. ($V_{CC} = 3.6V$, $R_L = 4\Omega$, THD = 10%)
- Enables monaural BTL output system by changing externally connected components
 - Output power 3 = 700mW typ. ($V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, THD = 10%)
 - Output power 4 = 320mW typ. ($V_{CC} = 3.6V$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, THD = 10%)
- Low-voltage operation possible
 - $V_{CC} = 2.7V$ and up
- Standby function
 - Current drain at standby = 0.1 μ A typ. ($V_{CC} = 5V$)
- Voltage gain setting possible
 - Voltage gain = 3 to 20dB
- Second amplifier stop control function
 - Reducing the pop noise at startup (in BTL mode)

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LA4814JA

Specifications

Maximum Ratings at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V_{CC} max		8	V
Allowable power dissipation	P_d max	*	1.3	W
Maximum junction temperature	T_j max		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating temperature	T_{opr}		-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

* Mounted on SANYO evaluation board : Double-sided board with dimensions of 60mm $\times$ 60mm $\times$ 1.6mm

Operating Conditions at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	V_{CC}		5	V
Recommended load resistance	R_L	Single ended mode	4 to 32	Ω
		BTL mode	8 to 32	Ω
Operating supply voltage range	V_{CC} op	Single ended mode, $R_L = 6$ to 32Ω	2.7 to 7	V
		Single ended mode, $R_L = 4$ to 6Ω	2.7 to 5.5	V
		BTL mode, $R_L = 16$ to 32Ω	2.7 to 7	V
		BTL mode, $R_L = 8$ to 16Ω	2.7 to 5.5	V

* Determine the supply voltage to be used with due consideration of allowable power dissipation.

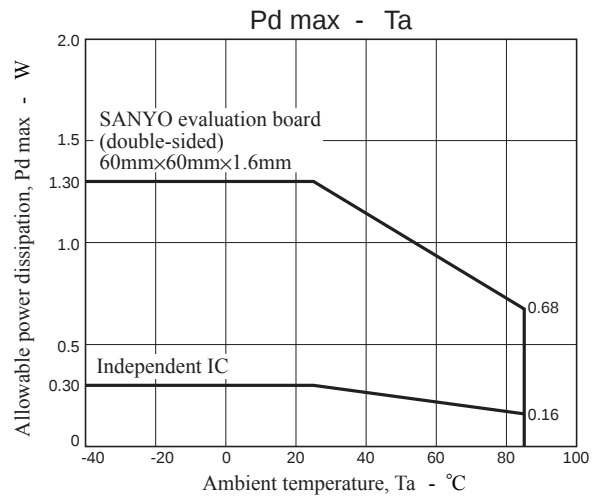
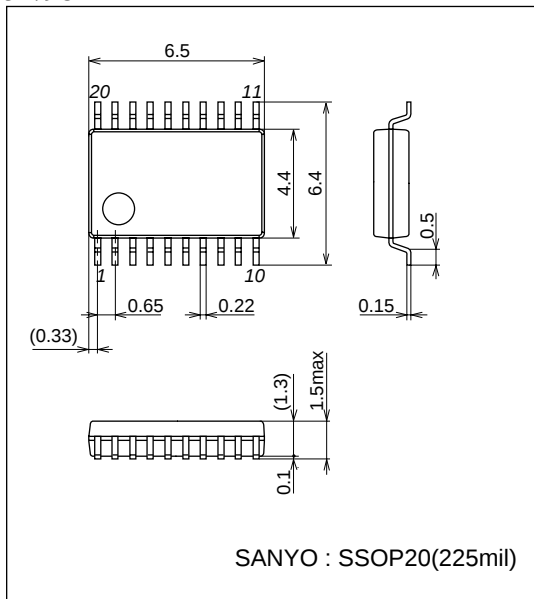
Electrical Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{V}$, $R_L = 4\Omega$, $f_{in} = 1\text{kHz}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Quiescent current drain	I_{CCOP}	No signal		8.6	15	mA
Standby current drain	I_{STBY}	No signal, $V_8 = \text{Low}$		0.1	10	μA
Maximum output power	P_{OMAX}	THD = 10%	220	350		mW
BTL maximum output power	P_{OMXB}	BTL mode, $R_L = 8\Omega$, THD = 10%		700		mW
Voltage gain	V_G	$V_{IN} = -30\text{dBV}$	8.2	9.7	11.2	dB
Voltage gain use range	V_{GU}		3		20	dB
Channel balance	CHB	$V_{IN} = -30\text{dBV}$	-2	0	2	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$V_{IN} = -30\text{dBV}$		0.35	1	%
Output noise voltage	V_{NOUT}	$R_g = 620\Omega$, 20 to 20kHz		15	50	μV_{rms}
Channel separation	$CHSEP$	$V_{OUT} = -10\text{dBV}$, 20 to 20kHz	-70	-81		dBV
Ripple rejection ratio	$SVRR$	$R_g = 620\Omega$, $f_r = 100\text{Hz}$, $V_r = -20\text{dBV}$		53		dB
Output DC offset voltage	VOF	$R_g = 620\Omega$, V_3 - V_{12} , in BTL mode	-30	0	30	mV
Reference voltage	V_{REF}			2.2		V
Pin 8 control HIGH voltage	V_{8H}	(Power amplifier operation mode)	1.6		V_{CC}	V
Pin 8 control LOW voltage	V_{8L}	(Power amplifier standby mode)	0		0.3	V
Pin 9 control HIGH voltage	V_{9H}	(Second amplifier standby mode)	1.6		V_{CC}	V
Pin 9 control LOW voltage	V_{9L}	(Second amplifier operation mode)	0		0.3	V

Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)

3179C



Pin Functions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Voltage V _{CC} = 5V	Description	Equivalent Circuit
1	NC	-	No connect	
2	NC	-	No connect	
3	NC	-	No connect	
4	GND	0	Ground pin	
5	NC	-	No connect	
6 15	OUT1 OUT2	2.2	Power amplifier output pin	The equivalent circuit diagram shows a power amplifier output stage. It consists of a push-pull arrangement of two transistors (NPN and PNP) connected to V_{CC} and GND. The output of the NPN transistor is connected to pin 6, and the output of the PNP transistor is connected to pin 15. A 10kΩ resistor is connected between the two output pins. The input to the NPN transistor is connected to V_{CC} through a diode, and the input to the PNP transistor is connected to GND through a diode.
7	NC	-	No connect	

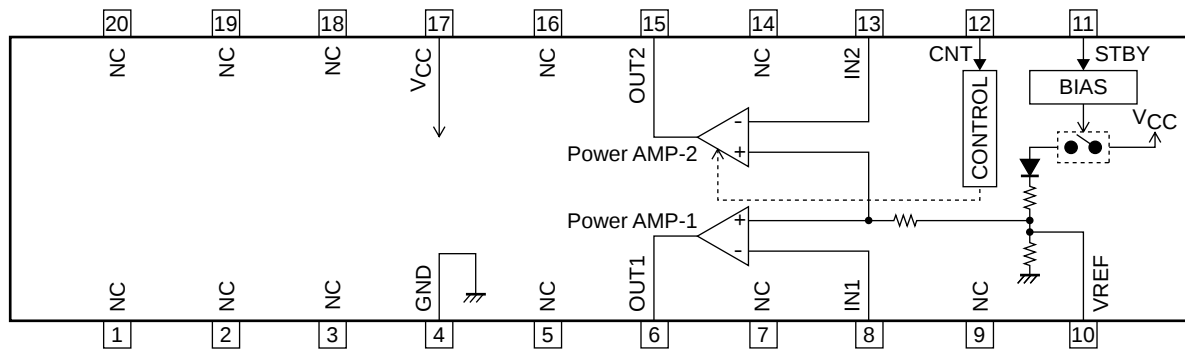
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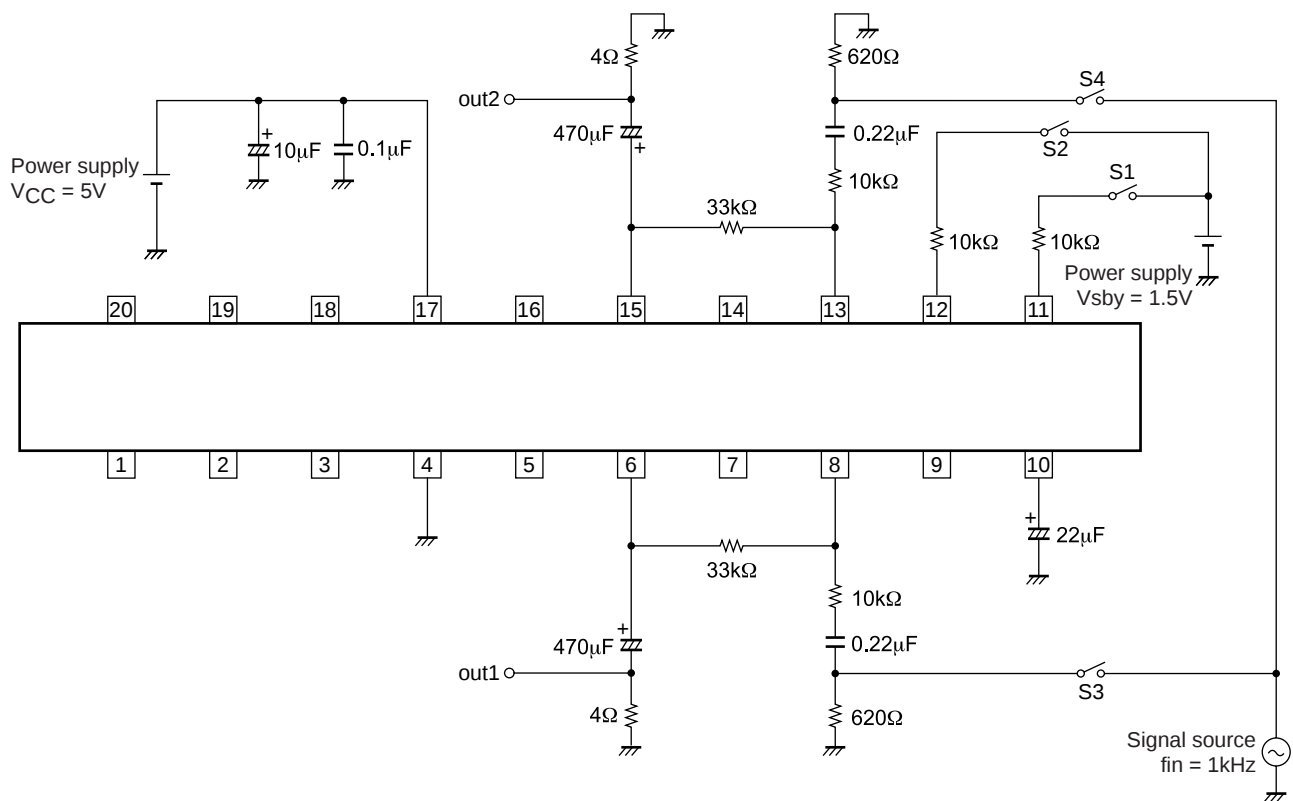
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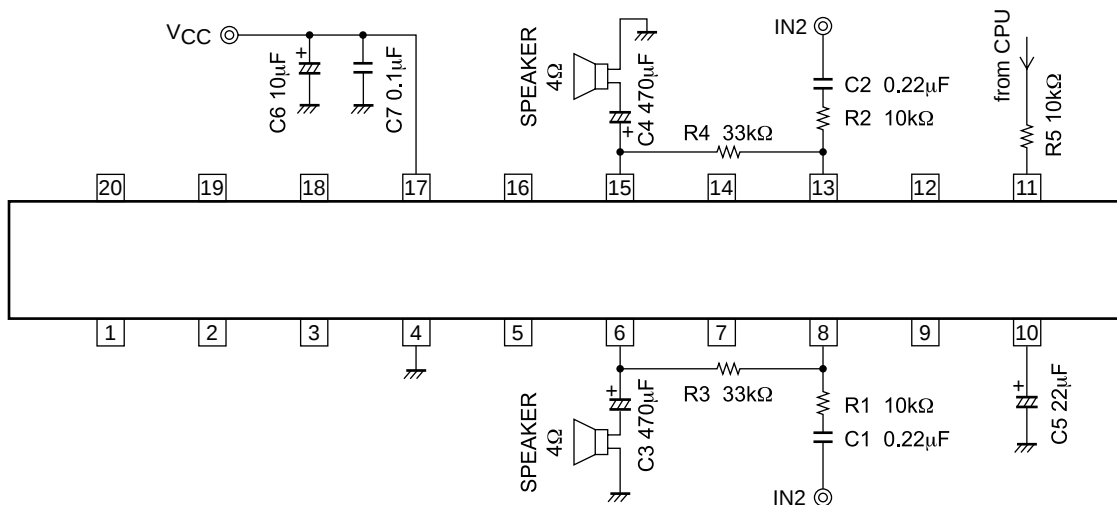
Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Voltage	Description	Equivalent Circuit
		$V_{CC} = 5V$		
8 13	IN1 IN2	2.2	Input pin	
9	NC	-	No connect	
10	VREF	2.2	Ripple filter pin (For connection of capacitor for filter)	
11	STBY	-	Standby pin Standby mode at 0V to 0.3V Operation mode at 1.6V to V_{CC}	
12	CNT	-	Second amplifier stop control pin Second amplifier operation at 0V to 0.3V Second amplifier stop at 1.6V to V_{CC}	
14	NC	-	No connect	
16	NC	-	No connect	
17	V_{CC}	5	Power supply pin	
18	NC	-	No connect	
19	NC	-	No connect	
20	NC	-	No connect	

Block Diagram

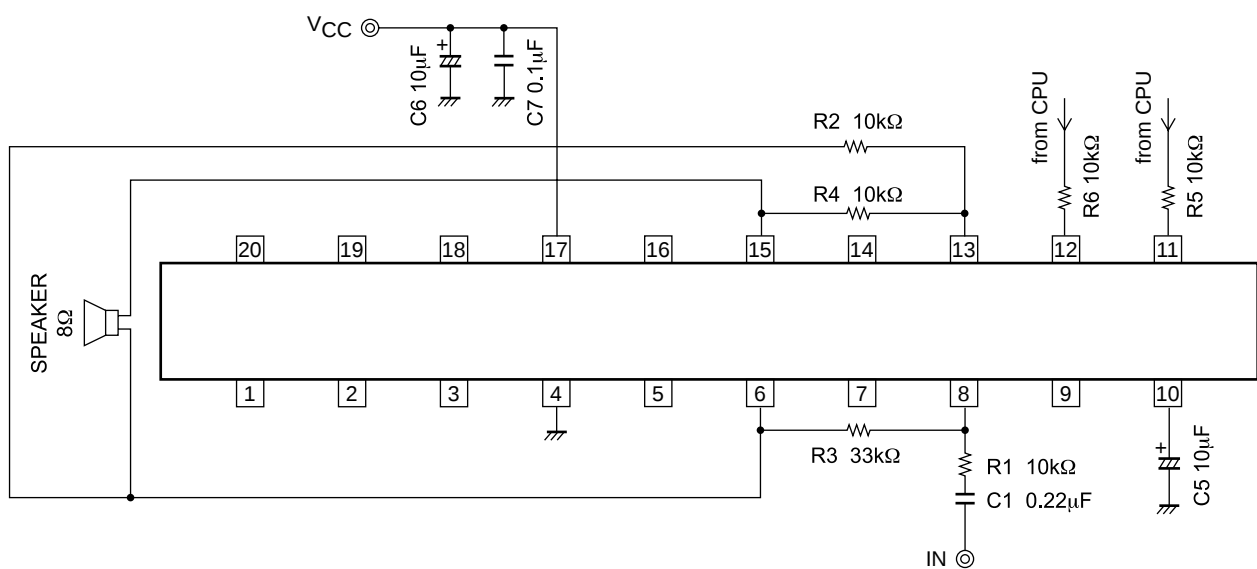


Test Circuit





Application Circuit Example 2. (monaural BTL mode)



Cautions for Use

1. Input coupling capacitors (C1, C2)

C1 and C2 are input coupling capacitors that are used to cut DC voltage. However, the input coupling capacitor C1 (C2) and input resistor R1 (R2) make up the high-pass filter, attenuating the bass frequency. Therefore, the capacitance value must be selected with due consideration of the cut-off frequency.

The cut-off frequency is expressed by the following formula :

$$f_c = 1/2 \pi \times R1 \times C1 (= 1/2 \pi \times R2 \times C2)$$

Note with care that this capacitance value affects the pop noise at startup. To increase this capacitance value, it is necessary to increase the capacitance value of pin 10 capacitor (C5) to soften the startup characteristics.

2. Pin 10 capacitor (C5)

This capacitor C5 is designed for the ripple filter. Its purpose is to make up a low-pass filter with a 100kΩ internal resistor for reducing the ripple component of the power supply and improve the ripple rejection ratio.

Inside the IC, the startup characteristics of the pin 10 voltage are used to drive the automatic pop noise reduction circuit, and care must be taken with the pop noise when the C5 capacitance value is to be set lower.

However, when the IC is used in BTL mode, the automatic pop noise reduction function mentioned above has no effect. Instead, a pop noise reduction method that utilizes the second amplifier control function is used so that the capacitance value must be determined while factoring in the ripple rejection ratio or startup time.

Recommended capacitance value : Min. 22μF (in 2-channel mode)

10μF (in mono BTL mode)

3. Bypass capacitor (C7)

The purpose of the bypass capacitor C7 is to reject the high-frequency components that cannot be rejected by the power supply capacitor (chemical capacitor C6). Place the capacitor as near to the IC as possible, and use a ceramic capacitor with excellent high-frequency characteristics.

4. Standby function

The standby function serves to place the IC in standby mode to minimize the current drain.

a) When using the standby function (when using microcomputer control)

By applying the following voltages to the standby pin (pin 11), the mode changeover can be performed between standby and operation.

Operation mode ... $V_{11} \geq 1.6V$

Standby mode ... $V_{11} \leq 0.3V$

However, set the resistance of resistor R5 inserted in series in such a way that the condition in the following formula is met.

$$R5 \leq 24.6 \times (V_{stby} - 1.6) \text{ k}\Omega$$

The pin 11 inrush current is expressed by the following formula:

$$I_{11} = (40 \times V_{stby} - 26.3) / (1 + 0.04 \times R5) \text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

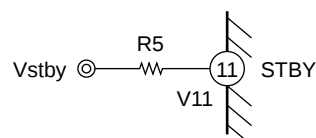


Fig. 1

b) When not using the standby function (microcomputer control is not possible)

By applying a voltage from the power supply (pin 17) to the standby pin (pin 11), the IC can be turned on without the control of the microcomputer when the power is turned on.

In order to reduce the pop noise when the IC is turned off, it is recommended that resistor R5 be inserted as shown in Fig.2. The resistance value indicated below is recommended for the inserted resistor R5.

$V_{CC} = 5.0V$: $R5 = 82k\Omega$

$V_{CC} = 3.6V$: $R5 = 47k\Omega$

$V_{CC} = 3.0V$: $R5 = 33k\Omega$

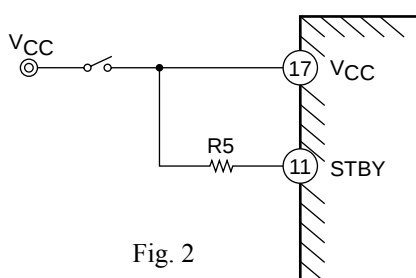


Fig. 2

5. Second amplifier control function (only when BTL mode is used)

The second amplifier control function is a function to reduce the startup pop-noise in BTL mode. The pop noise can be reduced by first turning on the IC while the second amplifier is stopped, then after the potential inside the IC gets stabilized, turning on the second amplifier.

The values shown below are recommended for the control time.

C5 [μ F]	2.2	3.3	4.7	10
Twu [ms]	200	250	300	500

* Twu : Time after releasing standby to second amplifier turn-on

a) When using microcomputer control

The second amplifier can be controlled by applying the following voltages to pin 12.

Second amplifier operation mode ... $V_{12} \leq 0.3V$

Second amplifier stop mode ... $V_{12} \geq 1.6V$

However, set the resistance value of the resistor R6 inserted in series in such a way that the condition in the following formula is met.

$$R6 \leq 16.2 \times (V_{cnt} - 1.6) \text{ k}\Omega$$

The pin 12 injected current is expressed by the following formula :

$$I_{12} = (57.6 \times V_{cnt} - 31.7) / (1 + 0.058 \times R6) \mu A$$

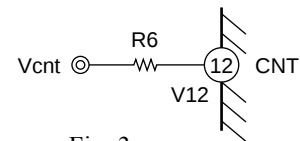


Fig. 3

b) When microcomputer control is not possible

When the microcomputer cannot be used, the second amplifier can be controlled by adding the external components as shown in Fig. 4.

	V_{CC} (V)		
	5	3.6	3
R7 (k Ω)	10	6.8	6.8
R9 (k Ω)	120	68	56
C8 (μ F)	100	100	100

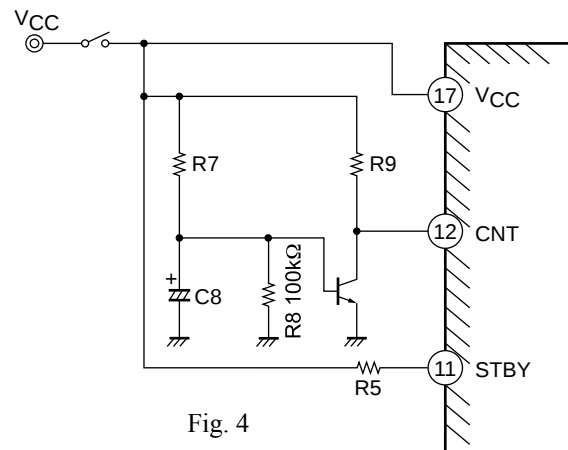


Fig. 4

6. Shorting between pins

When power is applied with pins left short-circuited, electrical deterioration or damage may result.

Therefore, check before power application if pins are short-circuited with solder, etc. during mounting of IC.

7. Load shorting

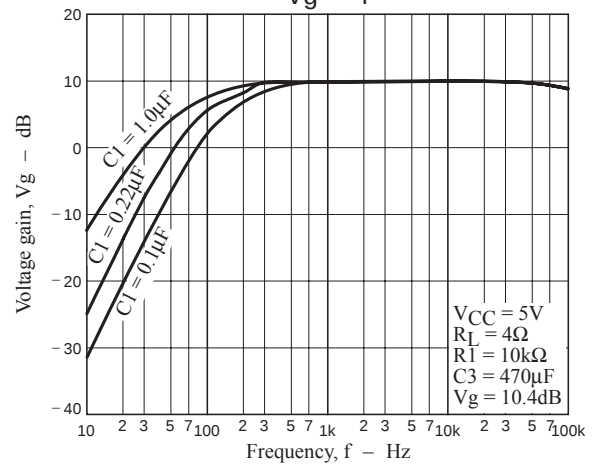
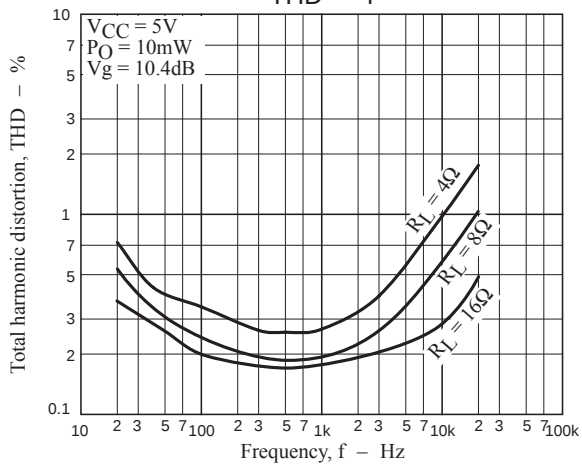
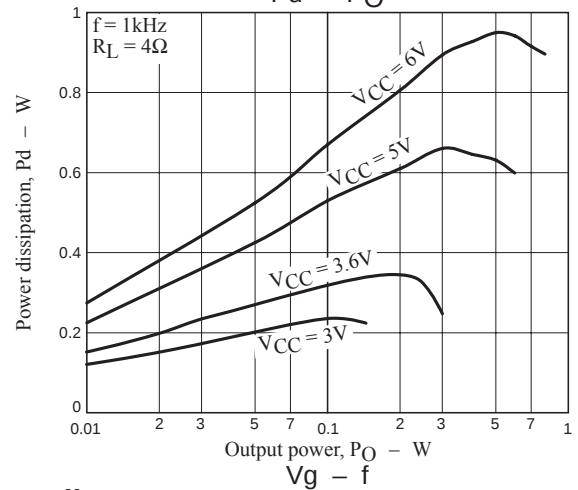
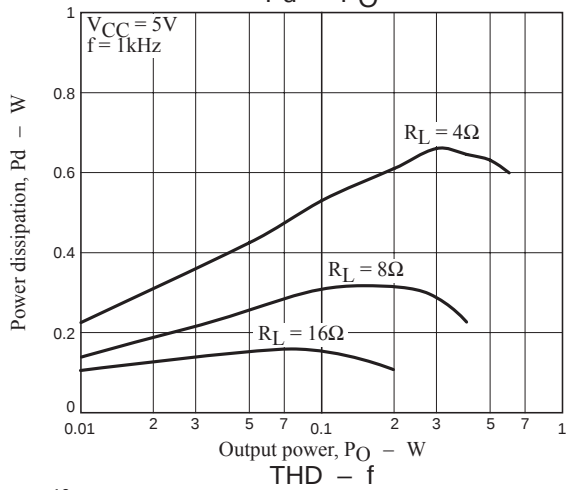
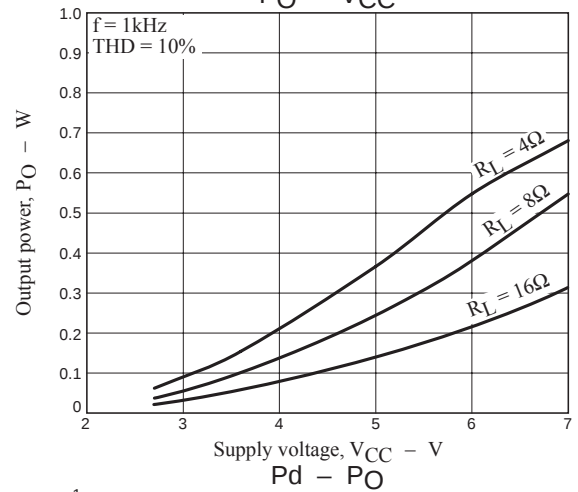
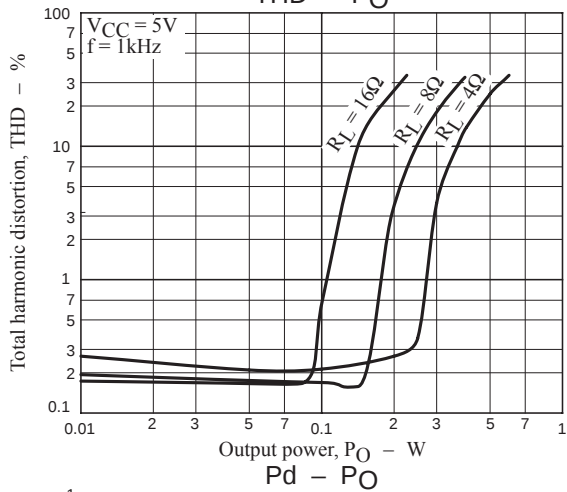
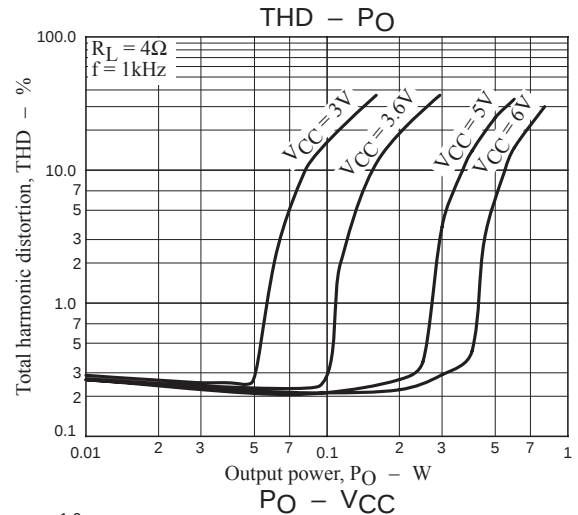
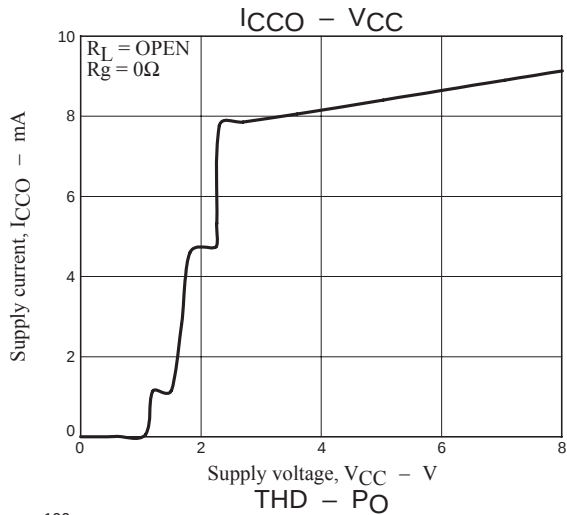
If the load is left short-circuited for a long period of time, electrical deterioration or damage may occur.

Never allow the load to short-circuit.

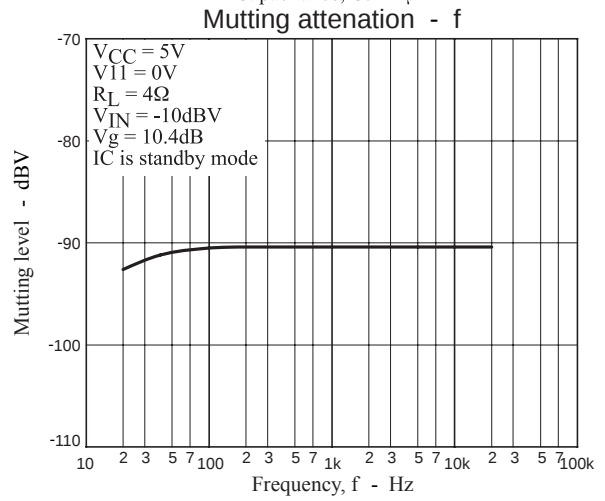
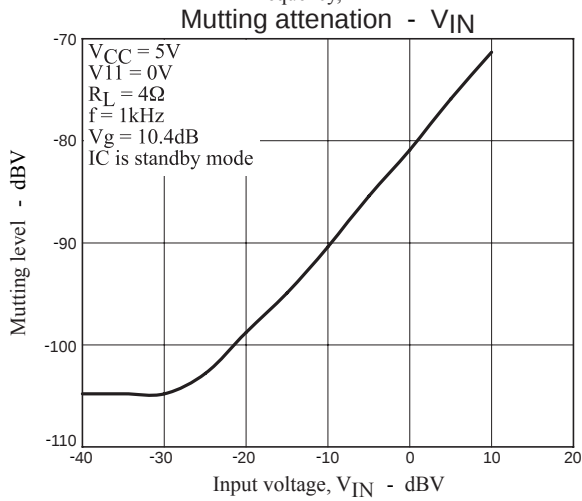
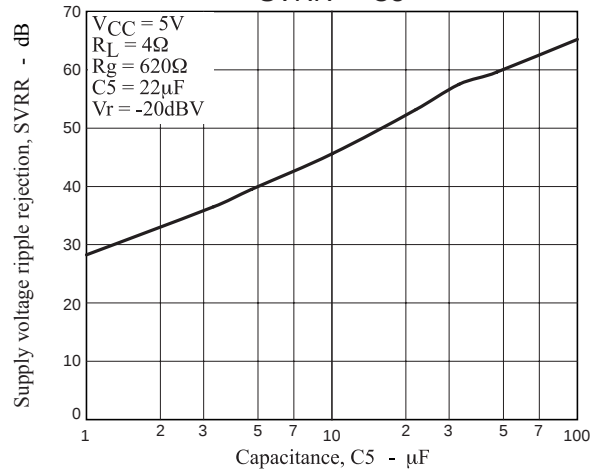
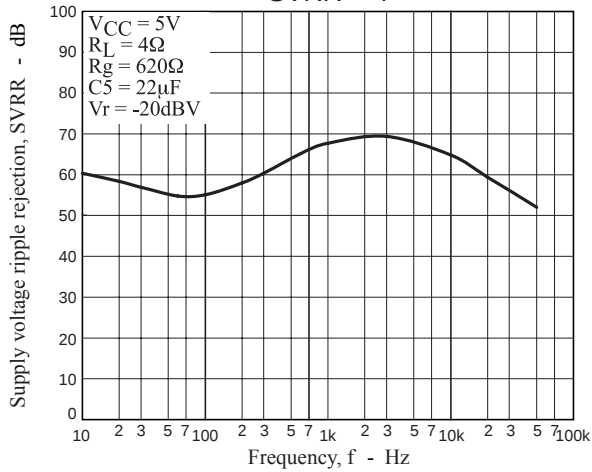
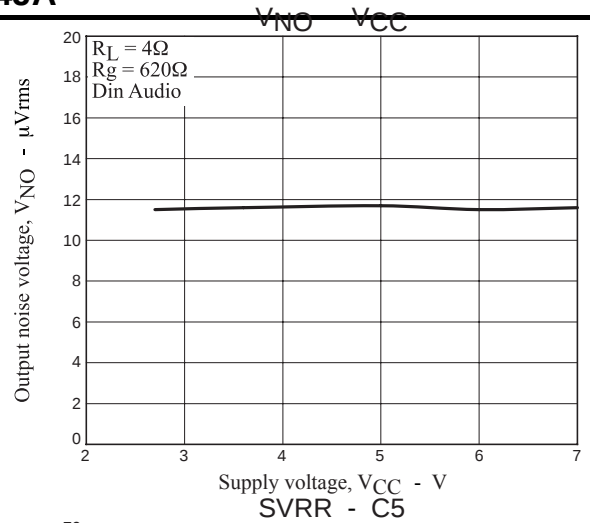
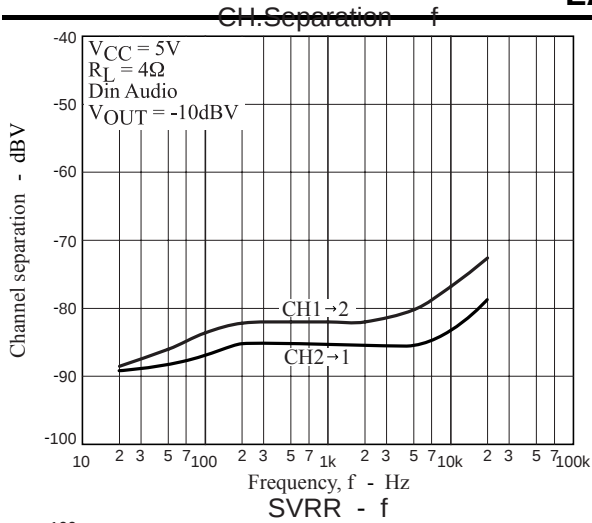
8. Maximum rating

When IC is used near the maximum rating, there is a possibility that the maximum rating may be exceeded even under the smallest change of conditions, resulting in failure. Take sufficient margin for variation of supply voltage and use IC within a range where the maximum rating will never be exceeded.

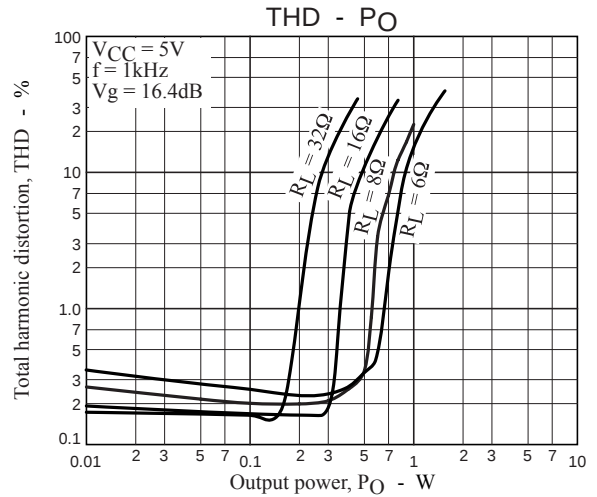
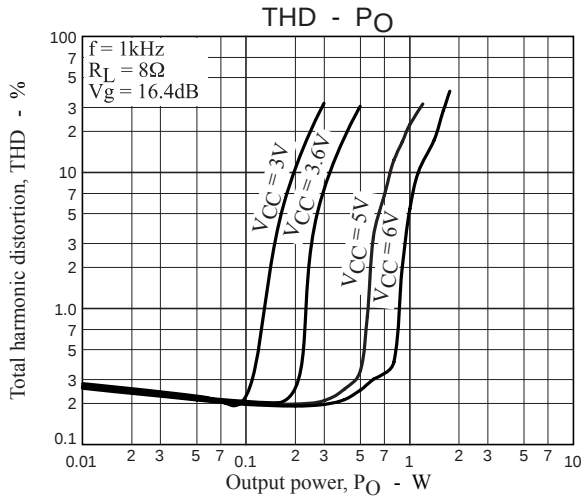
General characteristics Single ended mode

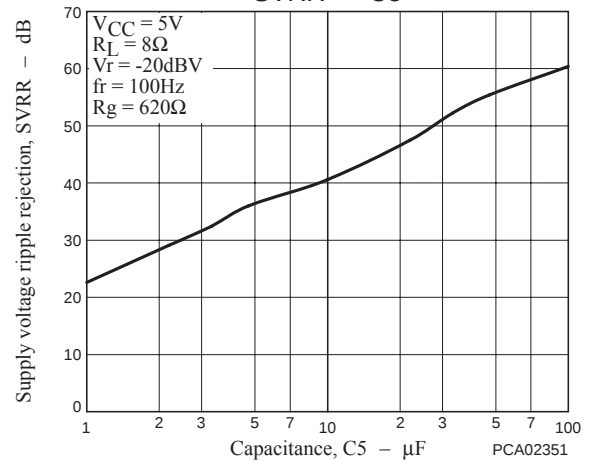
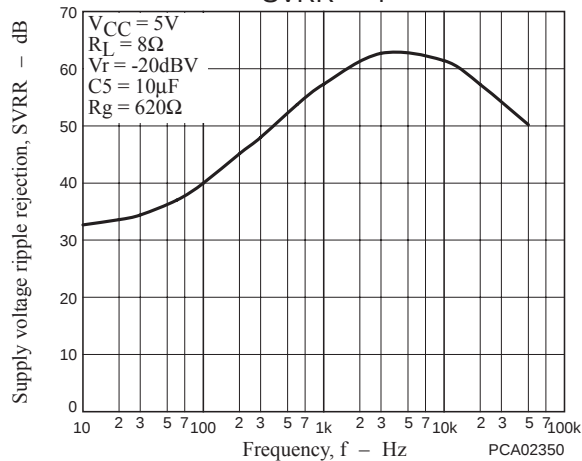
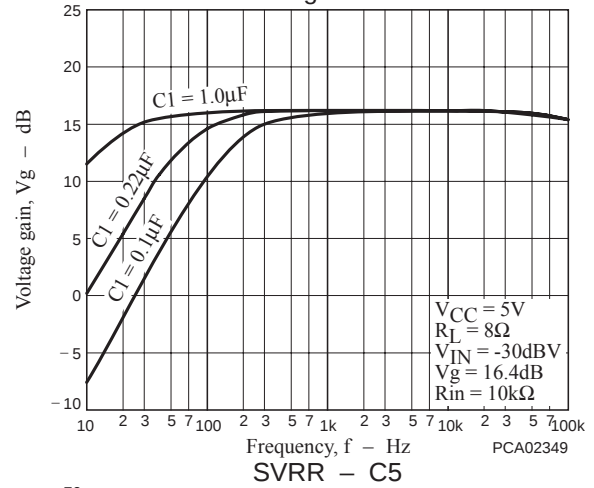
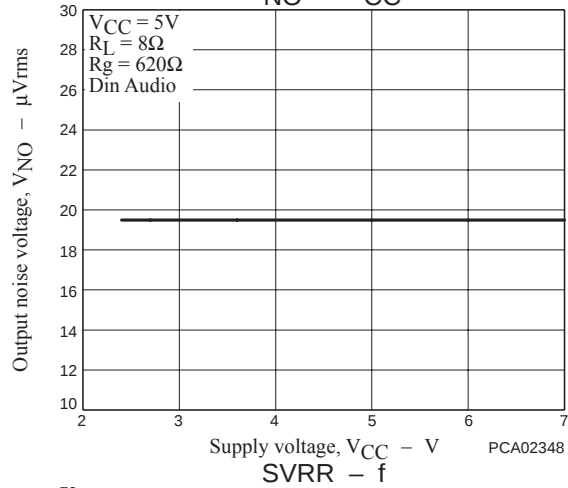
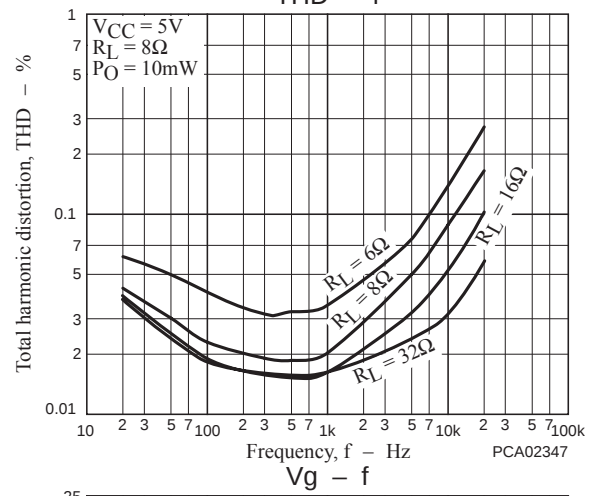
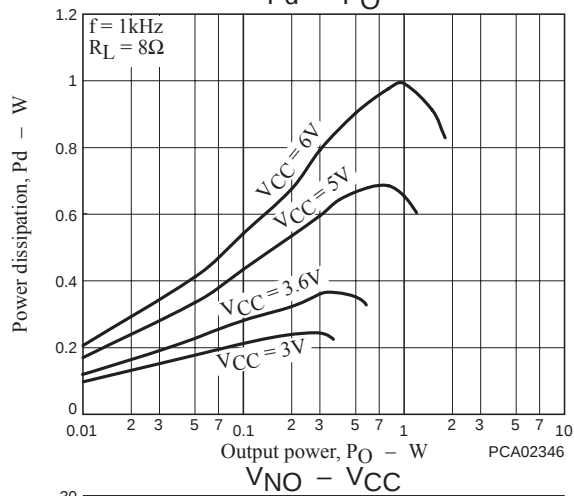
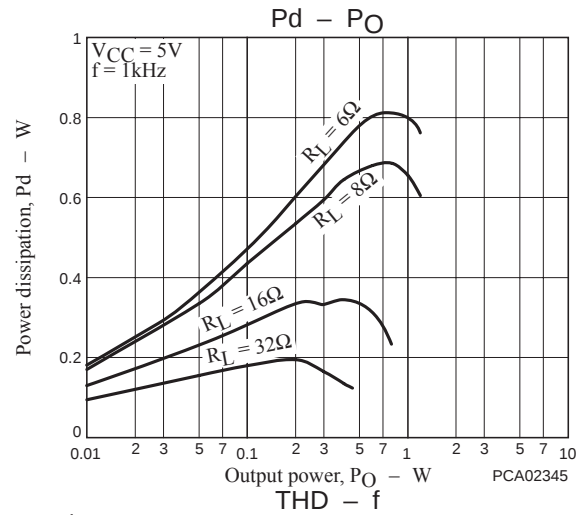
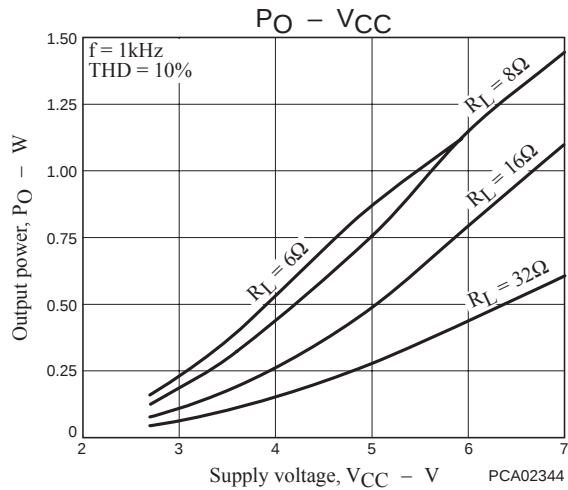


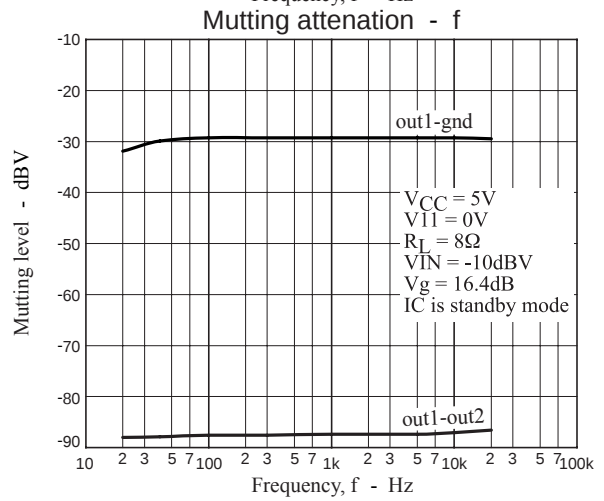
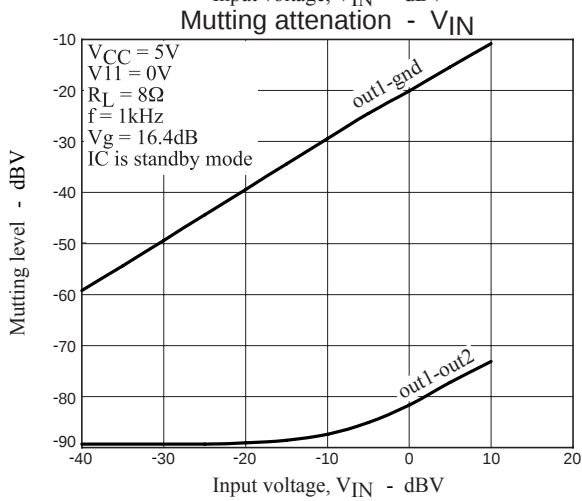
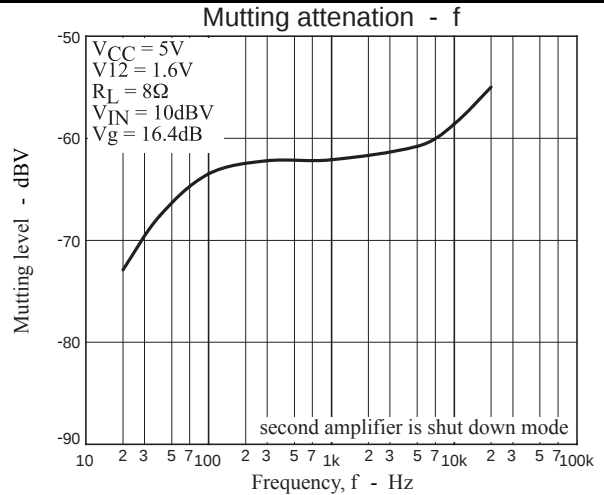
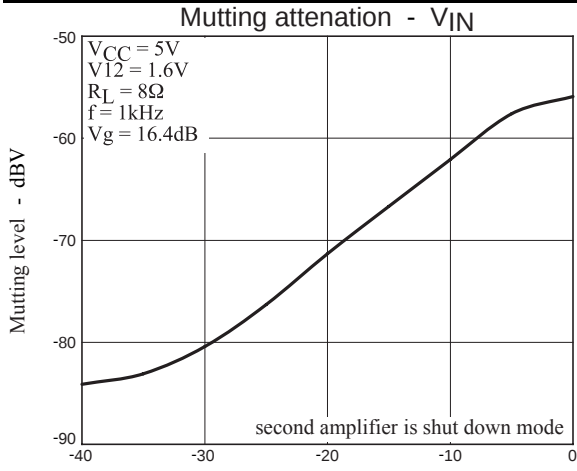
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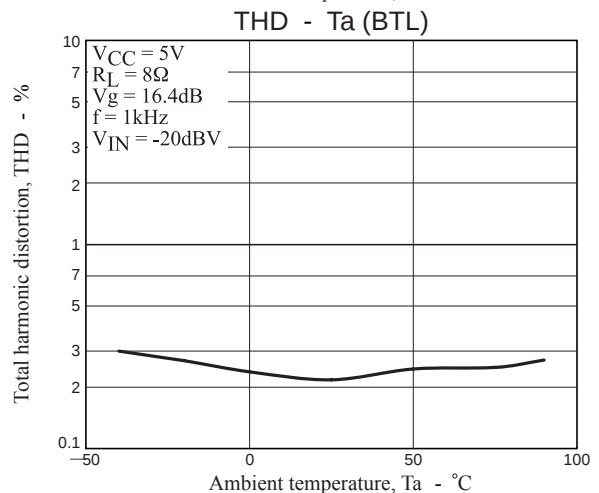
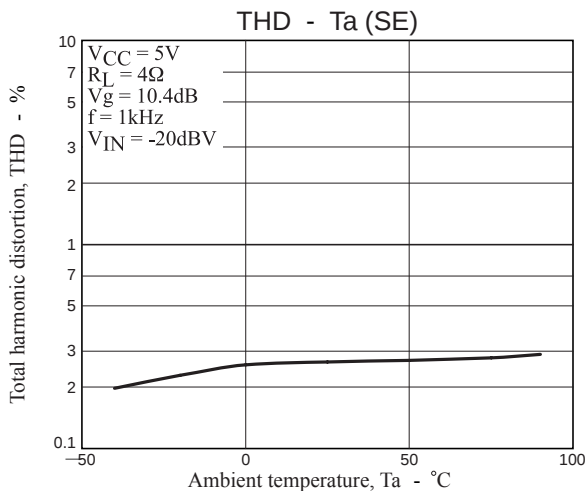
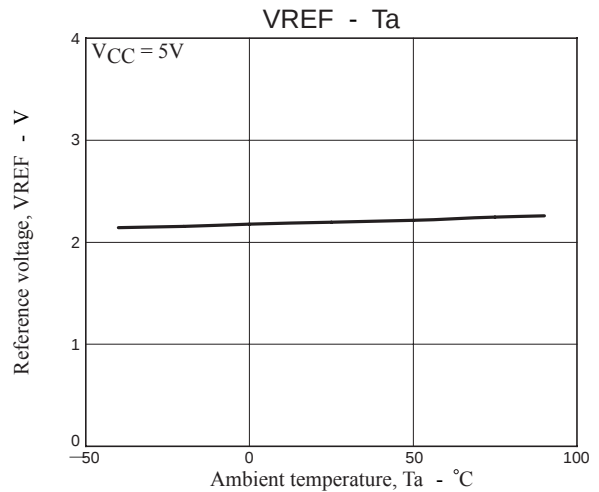
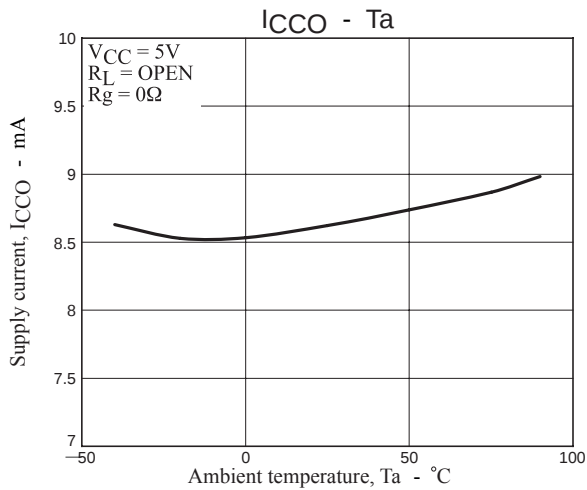
General characteristics BTL mode

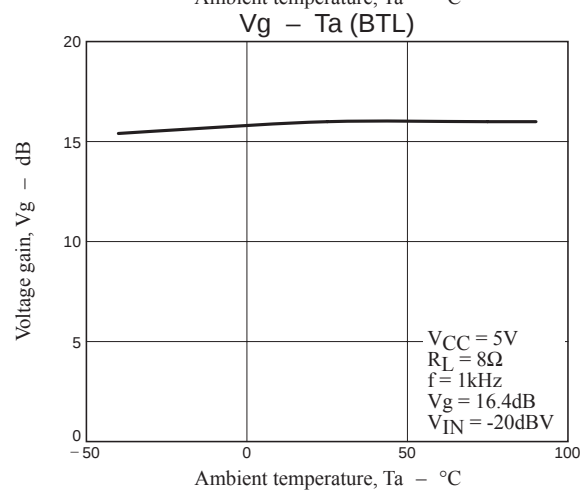
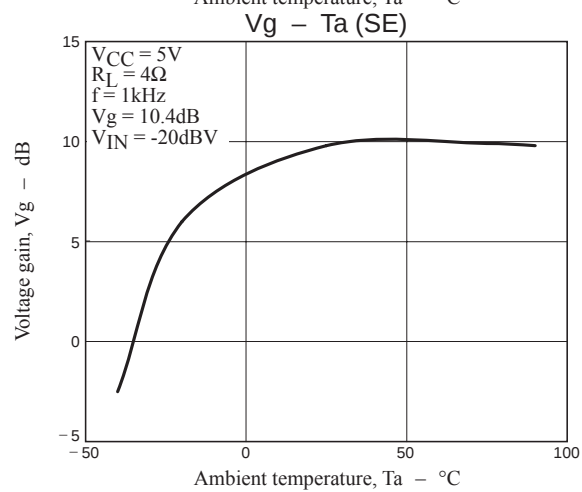
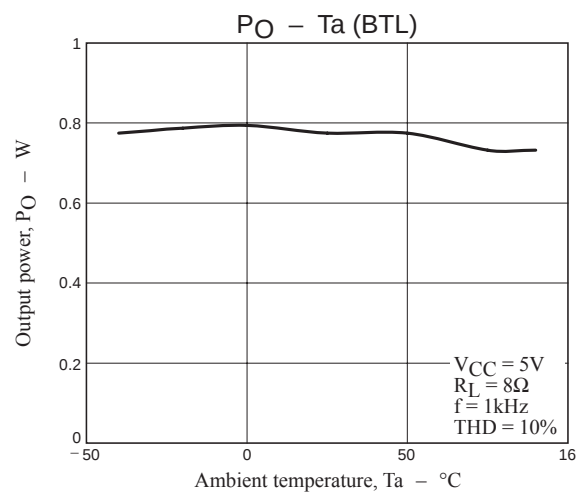
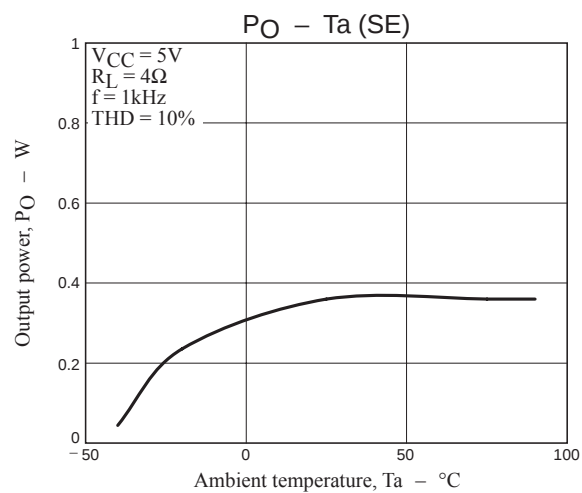






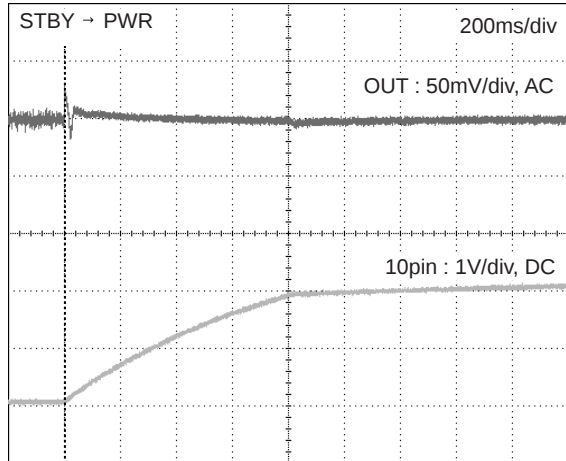
Temperature characteristics



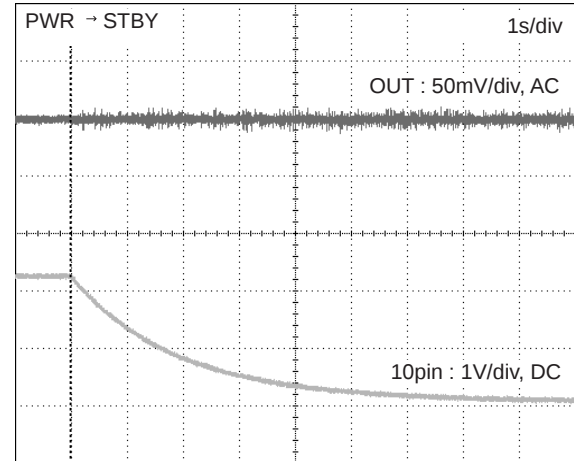


Pop noise

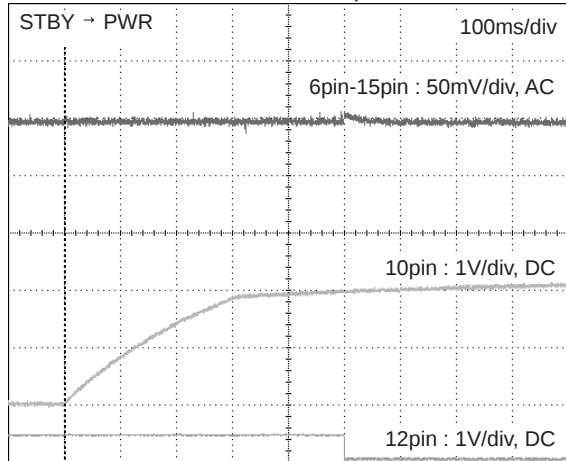
Single ended mode : Turn-on transient response characteristic



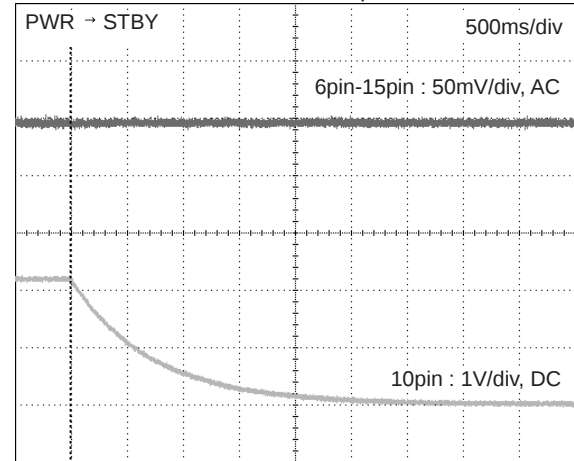
Single ended mode : Turn-off transient response characteristic



BTL mode: Turn-on transient response characteristic



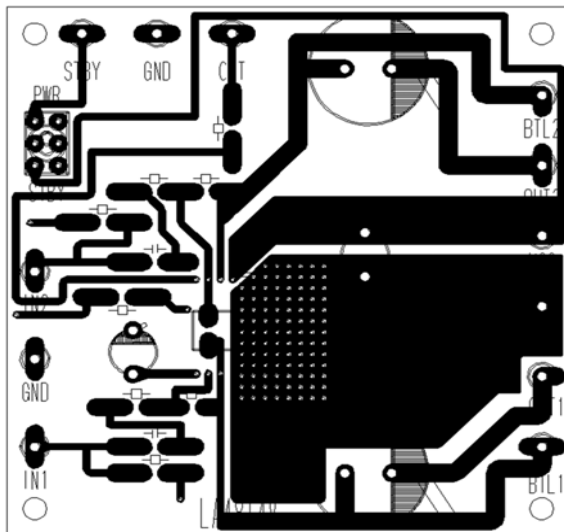
BTL mode: Turn-off transient response characteristic



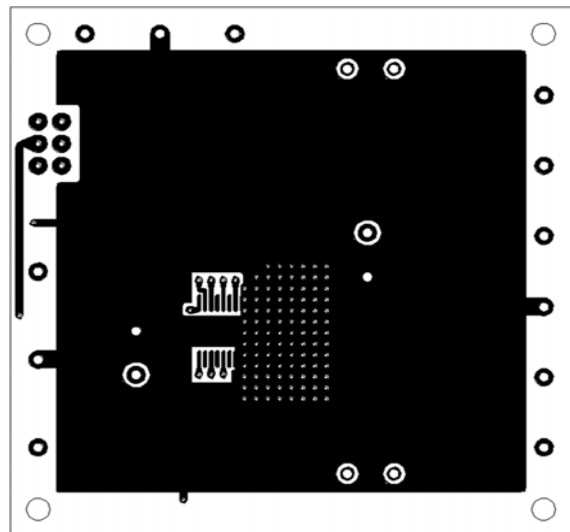
Evaluation board

1. Double-sided board

Size : 60mm×60mm×1.6mm



Top Layer



Bottom Layer

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