



LA4261

3.5 W 2-Channel AF Power Amplifier for Home Stereos and Music Centers

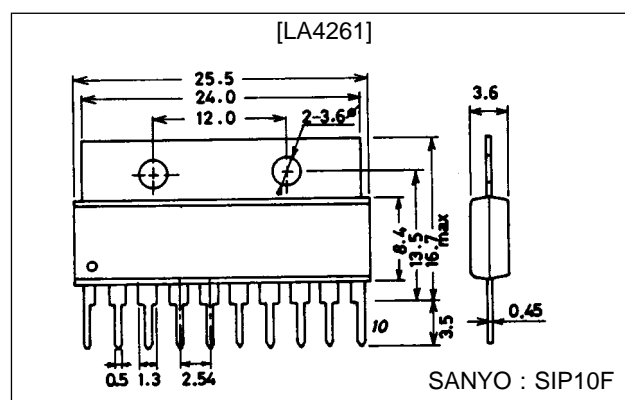
Features

- Minimum number of external parts required (No input capacitor, bootstrap capacitor required).
- High output: 3.5 W typ. $\times 2$.
- Soft clip, causing little harmonic disturbance to radios (See page 8).
- Small pop noise at the time of power switch ON/OFF (See page 8).
- Built-in protector against abnormal modes (Thermal shutdown, overvoltage).

Package Dimensions

3018A-SIP10F

unit : mm



Specifications

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

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|------------------|
| Maximum supply voltage | V_{CCmax} | | 25 | V |
| Maximum output current | I_{OP} | 1 channel | 2.0 | A |
| Allowable power dissipation | $P_d \text{ max}$ | With heat sink (see $P_d - T_a$ characteristics) | 7.5 | W |
| Operating temperature | T_{opr} | | -20 to +75 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | T_{stg} | | -40 to +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

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

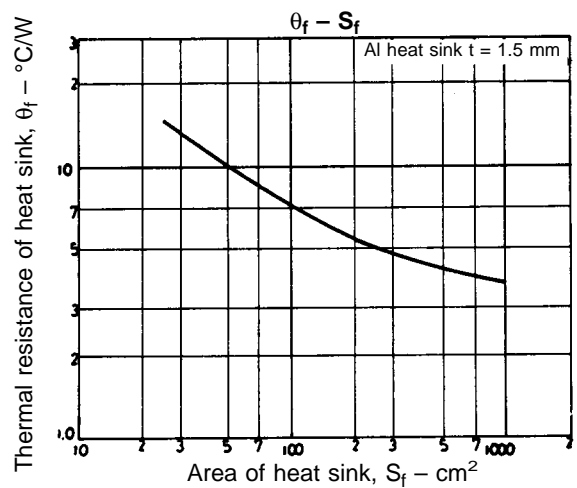
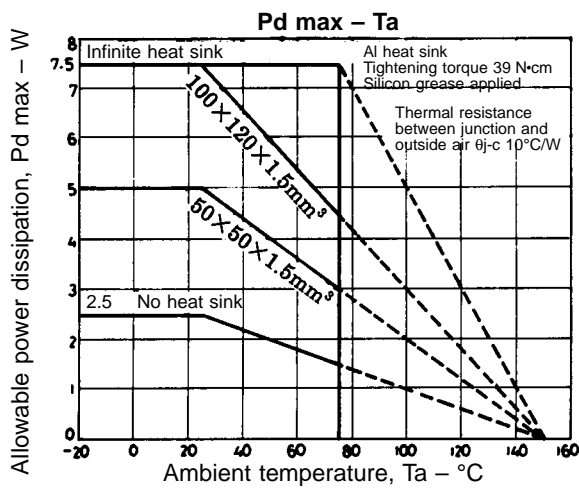
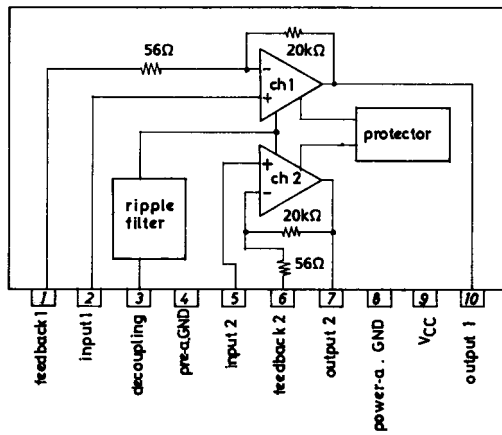
| parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| Recommended supply voltage | V_{CC} | | 16 | V |
| Recommended load resistance | R_L | | 8 | Ω |
| Operating supply voltage range | $V_{CC \text{ op}}$ | | 9 to 24 | V |

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Operating Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 16\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $R_g = 600\ \Omega$, (circuit 1)

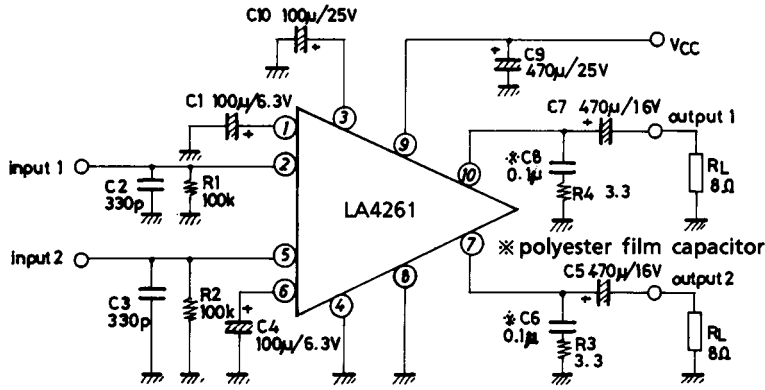
| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | min | typ | max | Unit |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|-----|------|-----|------|
| Quiescent current | I_{CCO} | | | 46 | 62 | mA |
| Voltage gain | VG | | 48 | 50 | 52 | dB |
| Output power | P_O | THD = 10% | 3.0 | 3.5 | | W |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $P_O = 0.5\text{ W}$ | | 0.3 | 1.0 | % |
| Output noise voltage | V_{NO} | $R_g = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, BW = 20 Hz to 20 kHz | | 0.65 | 1.5 | mV |
| Ripple rejection ratio | Rr | $R_g = 0$, $V_r = 500\text{ mV}$ | 40 | 50 | | dB |
| Crosstalk | CT | $R_g = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ | 40 | 55 | | dB |
| Voltage gain difference | ΔVG | | | | 1.5 | dB |

Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram

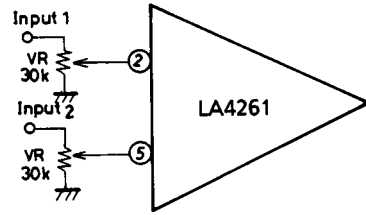


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Sample Application Circuit 1: Recommended Circuit

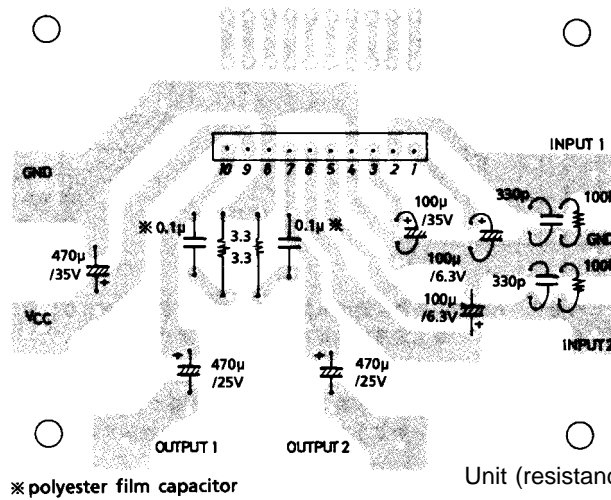


Sample Application Circuit 2: Circuit with minimum number of external parts



Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

Sample Printed Circuit Pattern



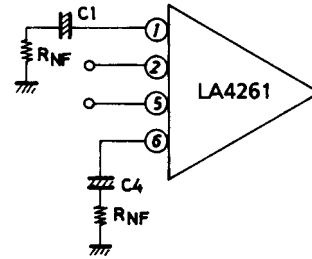
Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

Description of External Parts

| | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|--|
| C1, C4 | 100 μF | Feedback capacitor Decreasing the capacitance value lowers the low frequency response. Increasing the capacitance value makes the starting time later. |
| C2, C3 | 330 pF | Input short capacitor Reduces the high frequency noise when the input impedance is increased. Not required when the input impedance is decreased. |
| C5, C7 | 470 μF | Output capacitor Decreasing the capacitance value causes insufficient power at low frequencies. |
| C6, C8 | 0.1 μF polyester film capacitor | Oscillation blocking capacitor Decreasing the capacitance value causes oscillation to occur easily. Use a polyester film capacitor that is good in high frequency response and temperature characteristic. The use of an electrolytic capacitor may cause oscillation to occur at low temperatures. |
| C9 | 470 μF | Power capacitor Decreasing the capacitance value causes ripple to occur. Locating at a distance from the IC or removing this capacitor may cause oscillation to occur. |
| C10 | 100 μF | Ripple filter capacitor Decreasing the capacitance value excessively or removing this capacitor causes ripple to occur. However, increasing the capacitance value does not always cause ripple to be reduced. Decreasing the capacitance value makes the starting time earlier. |
| R1, R2 | 100 kΩ | Input bias resistor Determines the bias (bias of GND potential) to be applied to the input pin and the input impedance. Not required if variable resistors are used. |
| R3, R4 | 3.3 Ω | Resistor connected in series with oscillation blocking capacitor. Prevents phase shift attributable to the oscillation blocking capacitor so that oscillation is hard to occur. |

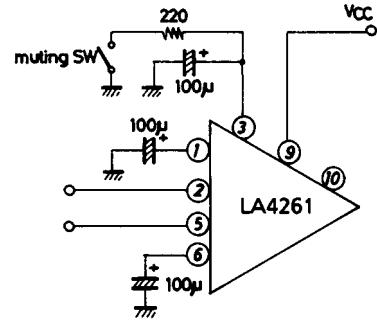
Note for Changing Voltage Gain

Basically, the voltage gain can be reduced by adding external resistors (R_{NF}) in series with feedback capacitors $C1$, $C4$. However, it should be noted that since there is no phase compensation pin the frequency response is extended and oscillation is liable to occur when the voltage gain is reduced. The voltage gain must not be reduced to be less than 30 dB.



External Muting

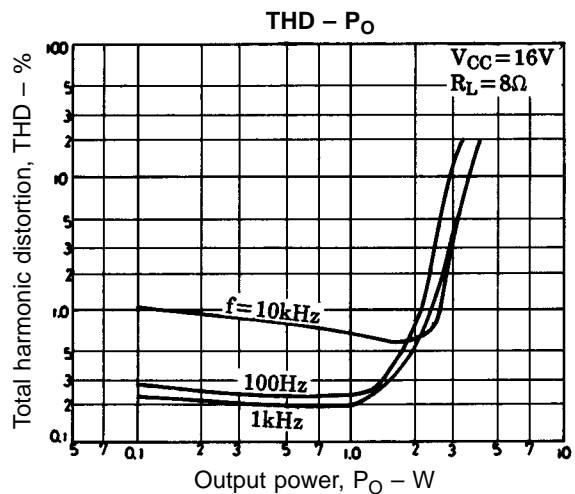
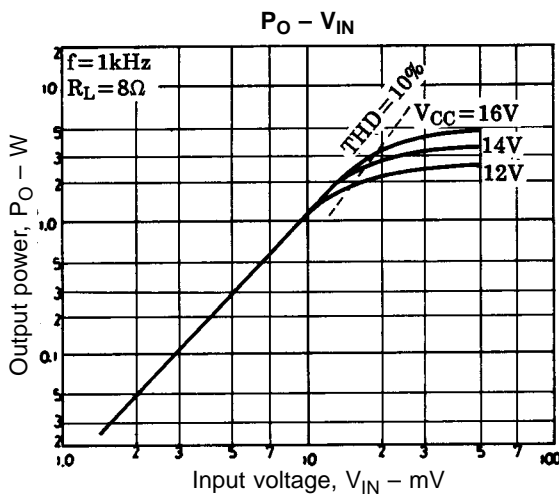
If external muting is required, make the circuit as shown right. In this case, the attack time, recovery time, and pop noise are similar to those which occur at the time of power switch ON/OFF.

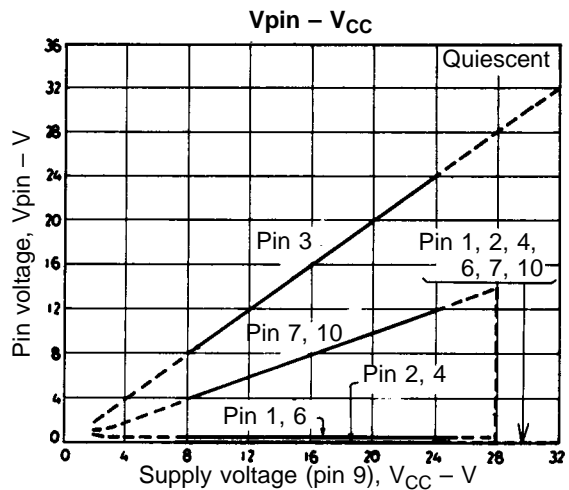
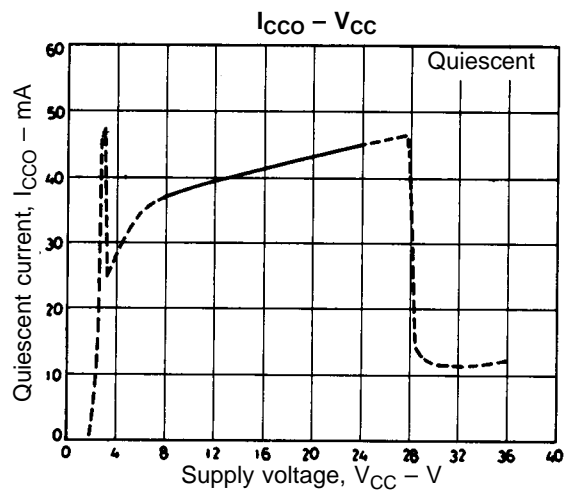
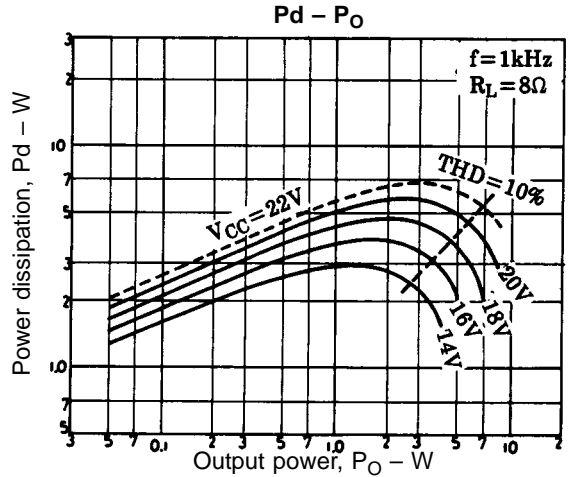
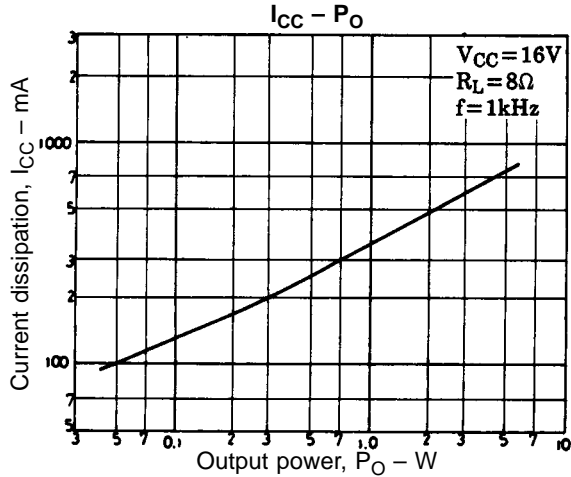
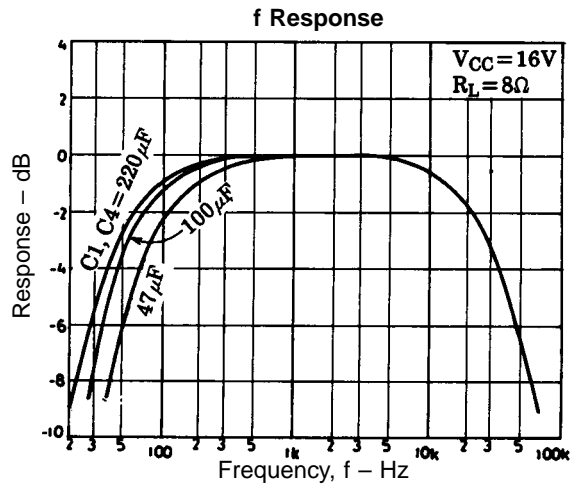
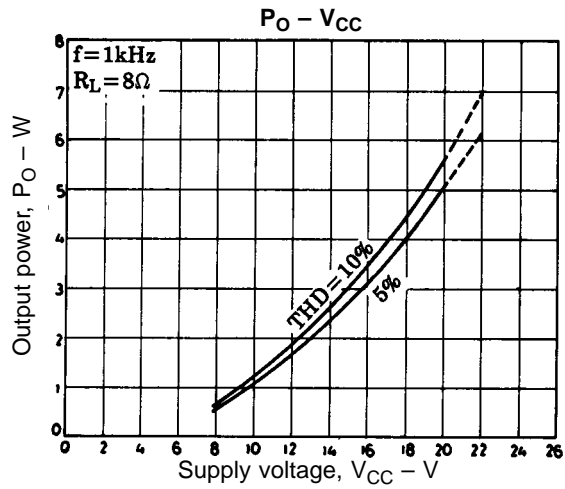
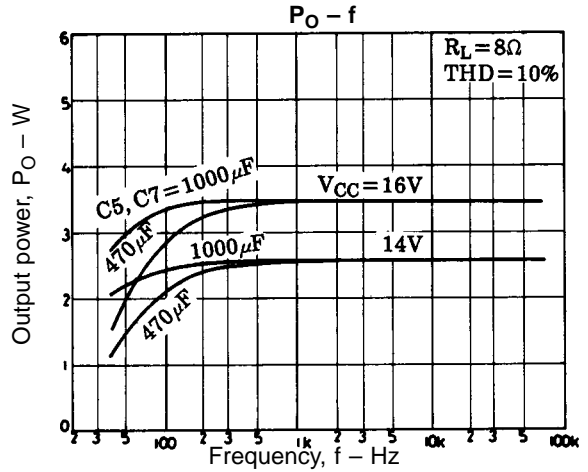
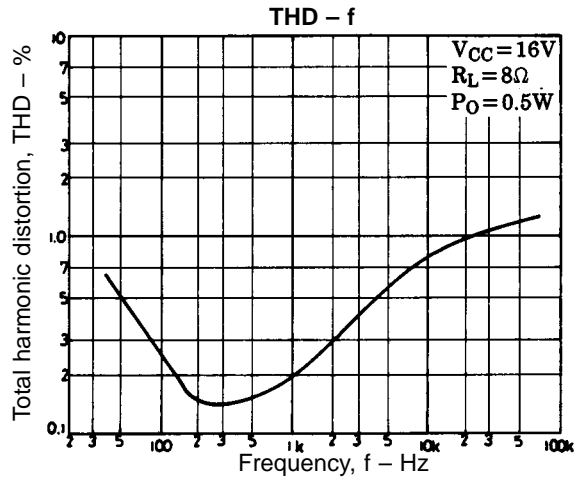


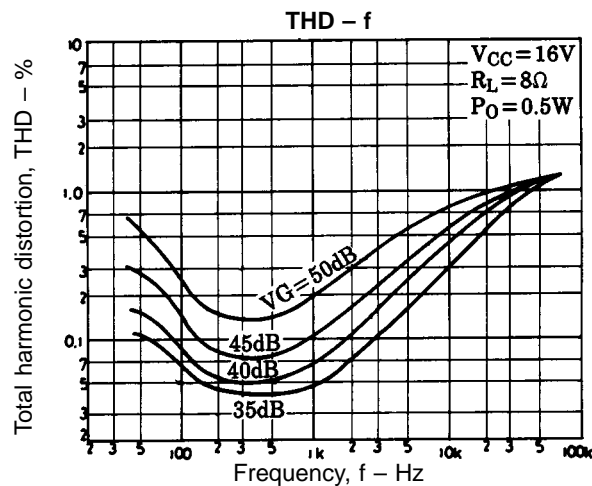
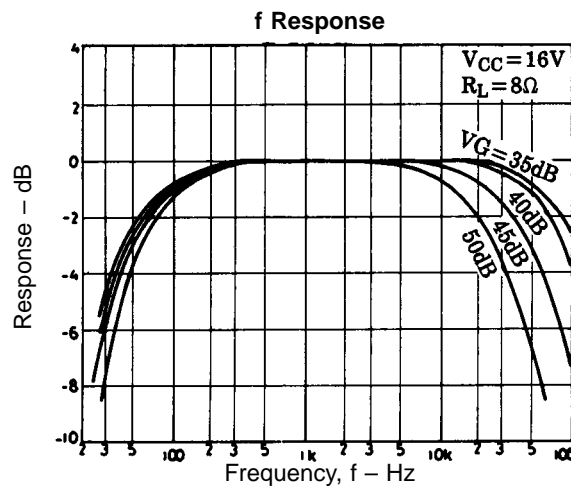
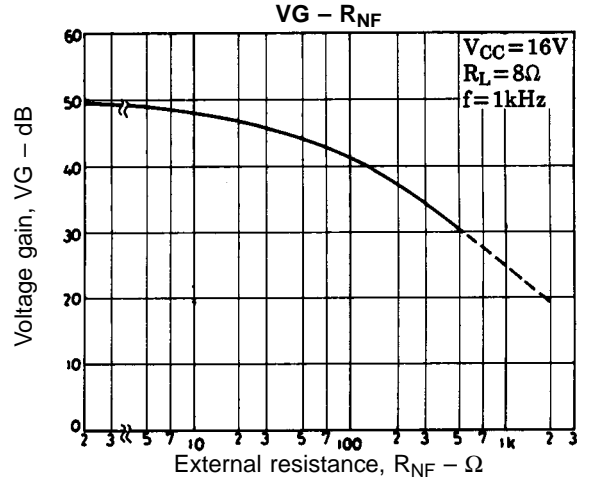
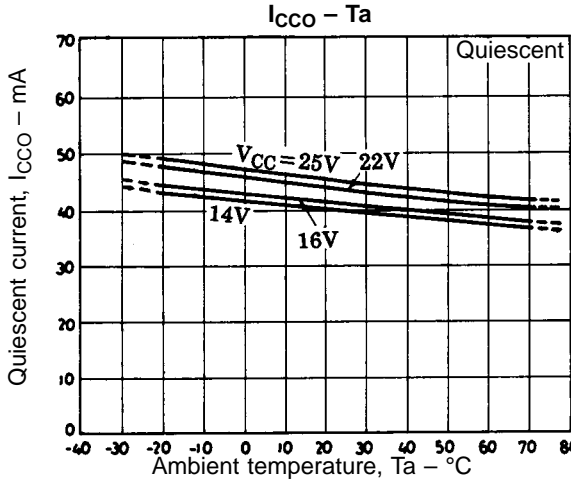
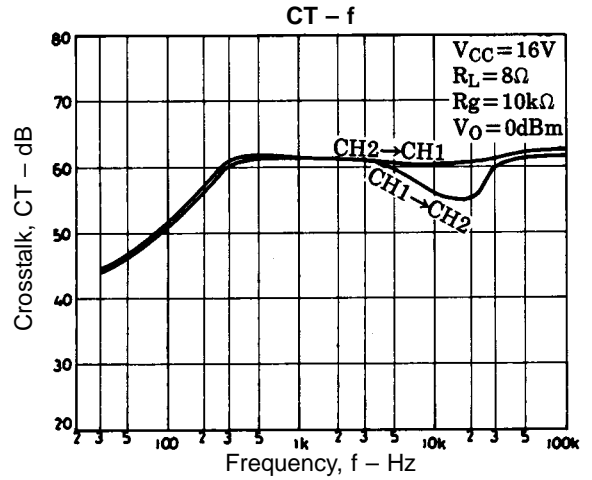
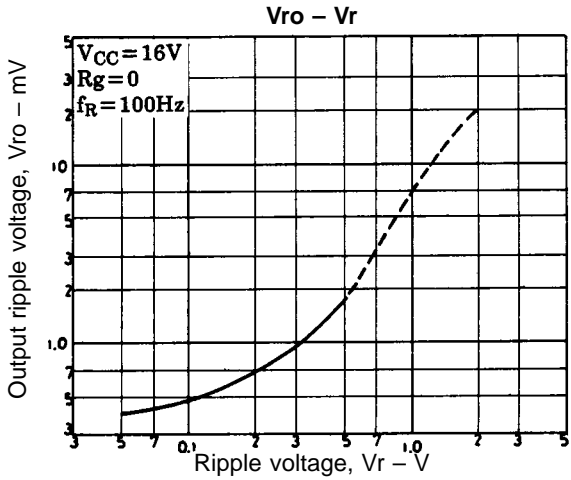
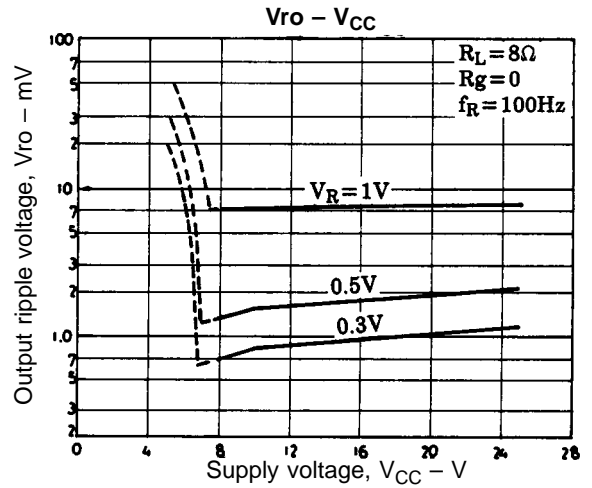
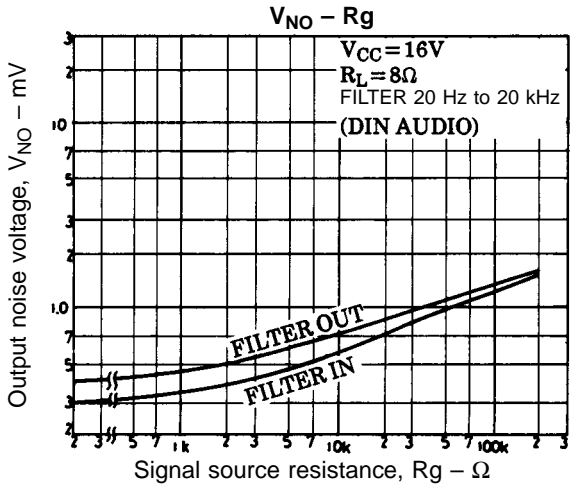
Unit (resistance: Ω , capacitance: F)

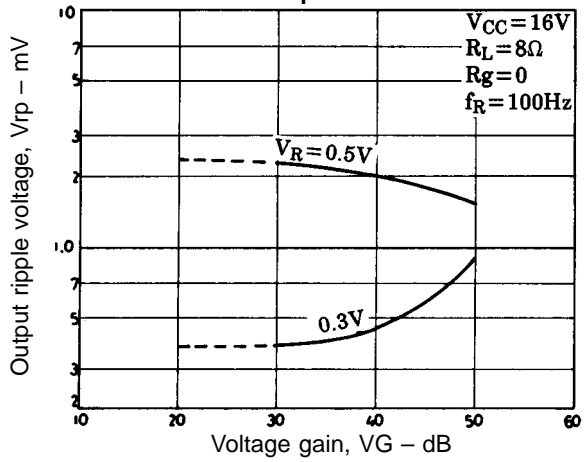
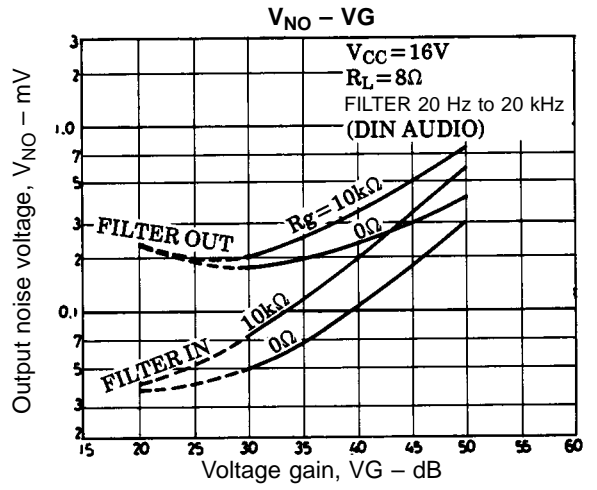
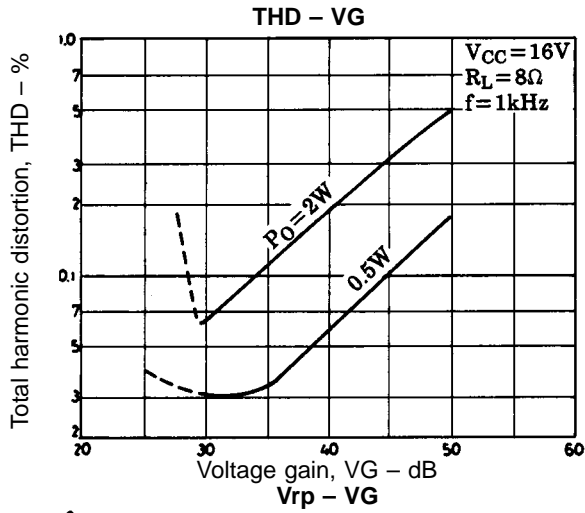
Proper Cares in Using IC

- Maximum ratings
If the IC is used in the vicinity of the maximum ratings, even a slight variation in conditions may cause the maximum ratings to be exceeded, thereby leading to breakdown. Allow an ample margin of variation for supply voltage, etc. and use the IC in the range where the maximum ratings are not exceeded.
- Pin-to-pin short
If power is applied when the space between pins is shorted, breakdown or deterioration may occur. When mounting the IC on the board or applying power, make sure that the space between pins is not shorted with solder, etc.
- When using in radios, allow a sufficient space between IC and bar antenna.
- Printed circuit pattern
When designing the printed circuit pattern, make the power supply, output, and ground lines thick and short and arrange the pattern and parts so that no feedback loop is formed between input and output. Place power capacitor $C9$, oscillation blocking capacitors $C6$, $C8$ as close to IC pins as possible to prevent oscillation from occurring. Refer to the sample printed circuit pattern.

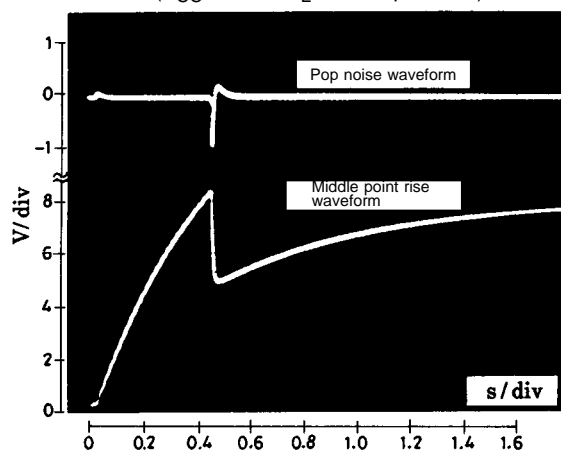




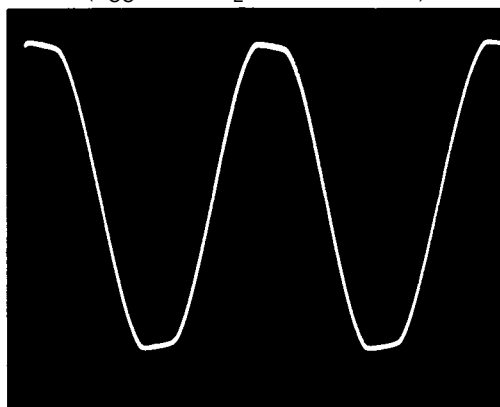




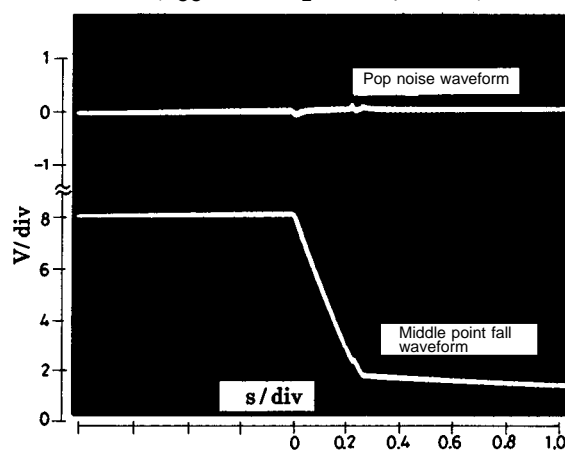
Pop Noise Waveform at The Time of Power Switch ON
($V_{CC} = 16\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, quiescent)



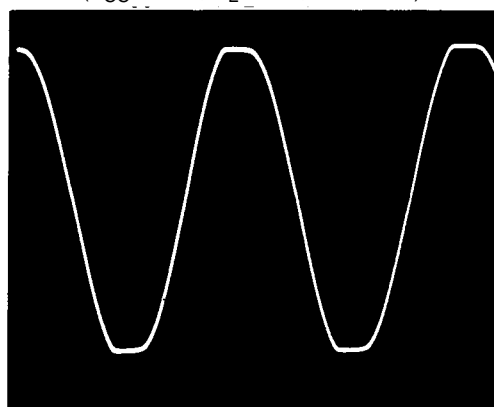
f = 1 kHz Clip waveform
($V_{CC} = 16\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, THD = 5%)



Pop Noise Waveform at The Time of Power Switch OFF
($V_{CC} = 16\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, quiescent)



f = 10 kHz Clip waveform
($V_{CC} = 16\text{ V}$, $R_L = 8\ \Omega$, THD = 5%)



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