

**SANYO****LA4820M****Monaural Speaker/Stereo Headphone  
Power Amplifier****Overview**

The LA4820M compound power IC is designed for portable information processing equipment, such as electronic book players and personal notebook computers, and provides on chip headphone stereo amplifier and monaural speaker amplifier functions required of such devices. This system IC also provides on chip a power-saving headphone jack plug-in/out detection function, which automatically switches the amplifiers, and an optimum volume level controller.

**Features**

- Power-saving headphone jack plug-in/out detection function on chip that electronically switches between the stereo headphone amplifier and the monaural BTL amplifier according to jack plug-in/out.
- The monaural amplifier has, as output control functions, a built-in output limiter that permits adjustment in accordance with the speaker impedance and a non-clipping circuit that outputs a sine wave suited to the output D range, while the headphone amplifier has a built-in user-friendly PVSS (Peak Volume Select System).
- On-chip ripple filter with a high ripple rejection ratio in order to reduce power line noise.
- Less external components needed thanks to system and circuit technology, and low-capacitance design (22  $\mu$ F or less) allowing support for chip components.

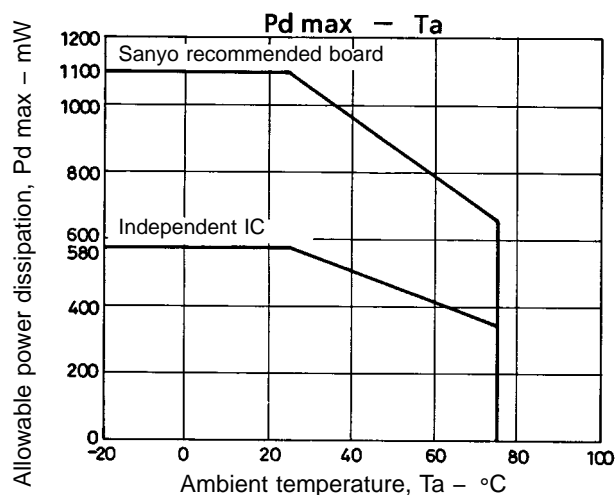
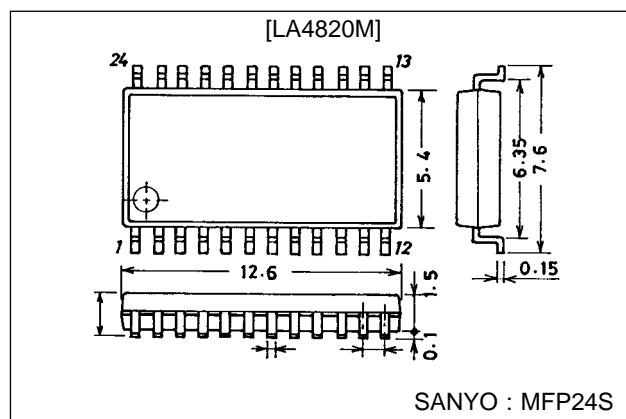
**Functions**

- Monaural BTL power amplifier
- Headphone OCL power amplifier ( $16\ \Omega$ )  $\times$  2
- Output control functions:
 

Headphone power	PVSS
Monaural power	Non-clipping circuit and output limiter
- Headphone jack plug-in/out detection function (monaural amplifier/headphone amplifier switching)
- Ripple filter
- Power mute switch
- Common amplifier on/off switching

**Package Dimensions**

unit : mm

**3112-MFP24S**

## Specifications

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	$V_{CC1,2 \text{ max}}$		8.0	V
Allowable power dissipation	$P_d \text{ max}$		580	mW
		With Sanyo evaluation board ( $84.2 \times 92.6 \text{ mm}^2$ )	1.1	W
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		$-20$ to $+75$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		$-40$ to $+150$	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

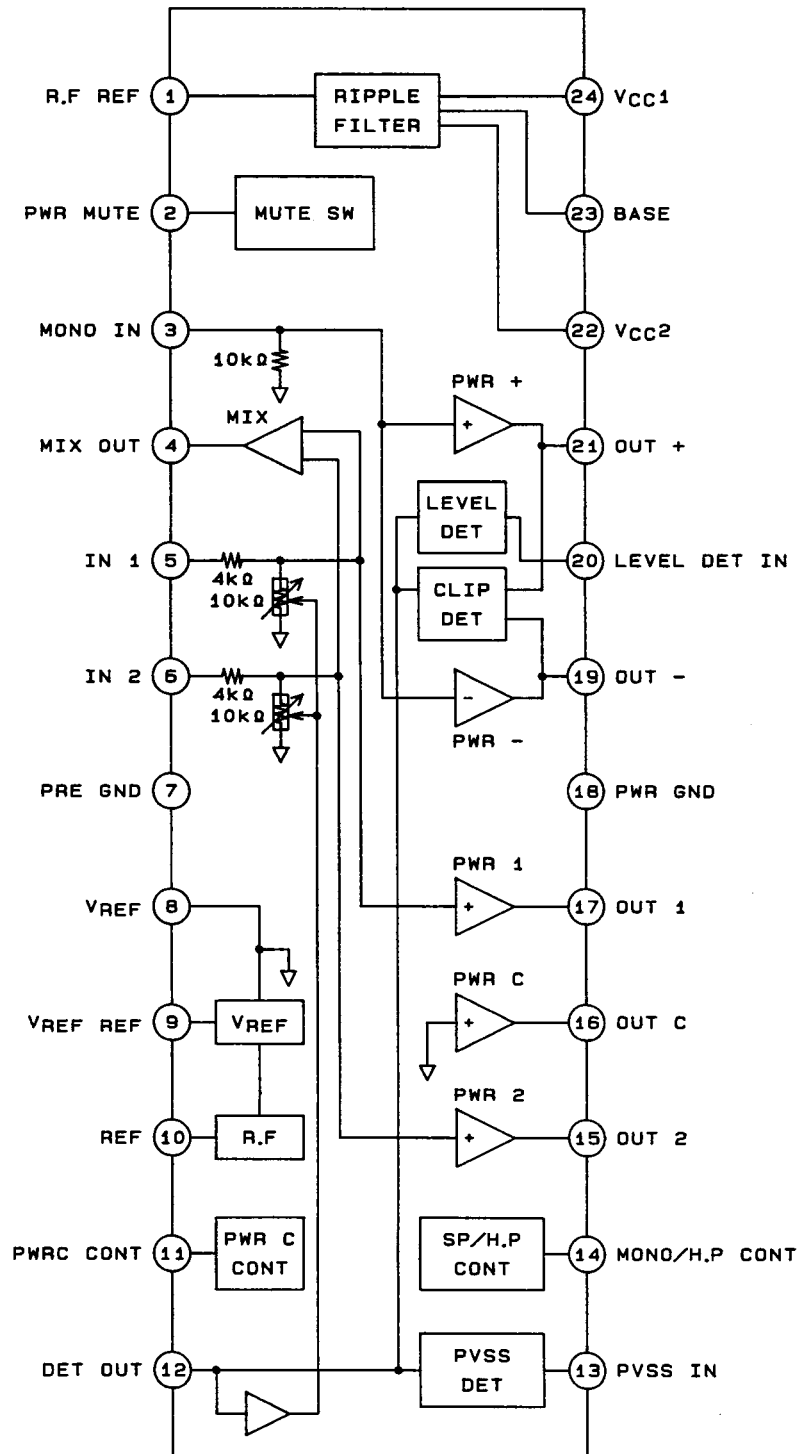
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	$V_{CC1}$		6.0	V
Operating voltage range	$V_{CC1 \text{ op}}$		2.5 to 7.2	V
	$V_{CC2 \text{ op}}$		2.0 to 7.2	V

### Operating Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC1} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ , $f_i = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $0.775 \text{ V} = 0 \text{ dBm}$ , $R_L = 16 \Omega$ : monaural amplifier, $R_L = 16 \Omega$ : headphone amplifier

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
[Total]						
Quiescent current	$I_{CCO1}$	$R_g = 0 \text{ k}\Omega$ , monaural amplifier	7.0	11.5	21.0	mA
	$I_{CCO2}$	$R_g = 0 \text{ k}\Omega$ , headphone amplifier	5.5	9.0	14.0	mA
	$I_{CCO3}$	Headphone common amplifier off	4.0	6.3	10.0	mA
Input resistance	$R_i$		10	13	16	$\text{k}\Omega$
[Monaural Amplifier]						
Output power	$P_{O1}$	THD = 10%, pin 12 connected to GND	500	760		mW
Voltage gain (closed)	$V_{G1}$	$V_O = 0 \text{ dBm}$	36.0	39.0	42.0	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD1	$P_O = 100 \text{ mW}$		0.1	1.0	%
Output noise voltage	$V_{NO1}$	$R_g = 0 \Omega$ , BPF = 20 to 20 kHz		170	300	$\mu\text{V}$
Ripple rejection ratio	$R_{r1}$	$R_g = 0 \Omega$ , $V_r = -10 \text{ dBm}$ , $f_r = 100 \text{ Hz}$	60	77		dB
DC offset voltage	$V_{OFF1}$	Between pin 19 and pin 21	-80	0	+80	mV
[Non-clipping + Monaural Amplifier]						
Output power	$P_{O2}$	$V_i = 0 \text{ dBm}$	300	450		mW
Total harmonic distortion	THD2	$V_i = 0 \text{ dBm}$		1.2	2.0	%
[Output Limiter + Monaural Amplifier]						
Output power	$P_{O3}$	$V_i = 0 \text{ dBm}$ , output limiter input resistance $220 \Omega$	120	200	300	mW
Total harmonic distortion	THD3	$V_i = 0 \text{ dBm}$ , output limiter input resistance $220 \Omega$		0.5	1.2	%
[Headphone Amplifier]						
Output power	$P_{O4}$	THD = 10%	30	120		mW
Voltage gain (closed)	$V_{G2}$	$V_O = -10 \text{ dBm}$	15.3	18.3	21.3	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD4	$P_O = 1 \text{ mW}$		0.1	0.5	%
Interchannel crosstalk	CT	$V_O = -5 \text{ dBm}$ , $R_g = 0 \Omega$	30	39		dB
Output noise voltage	$V_{NO2}$	$R_g = 0 \Omega$ , BPF = 20 to 20 kHz		16	35	$\mu\text{V}$
Ripple rejection ratio	$R_{r2}$	$R_g = 0 \Omega$ , $V_r = -10 \text{ dBm}$ , $f_r = 100 \text{ Hz}$	70	92		dB
DC offset voltage	$V_{OFF2}$	Between pin 15 and pin 16, and pin 16 and pin 17	-40	0	+40	mV
[PVSS + Headphone Amplifier]						
PVSS voltage	$V_O$	$V_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$ , PVSS2	-39	-36	-33	dBm
PVSS distortion factor	THD5	$V_i = -30 \text{ dBm}$ , PVSS2		0.25	1.6	%
PVSS start input	$V_{OPi}$	PVSS2	-59	-55	-51	dBm
PVSS width	$W_{PVSS}$	Input width from the starting point to the point where the output is +4 dB, PVSS ON	28	35		dB
[Ripple Filter]						
Output voltage	$V_{RF}$	$I_{RF} = 300 \text{ mA}$ , 2SB1295 $h_{FE6}$ used	5.30	5.49	5.70	V
Ripple rejection ratio	$R_{r3}$	$V_r = -10 \text{ dBm}$ , $f_r = 100 \text{ Hz}$ , $I_{RF} = 300 \text{ mA}$ , 2SB1295 $h_{FE6}$ used	30	34		dB

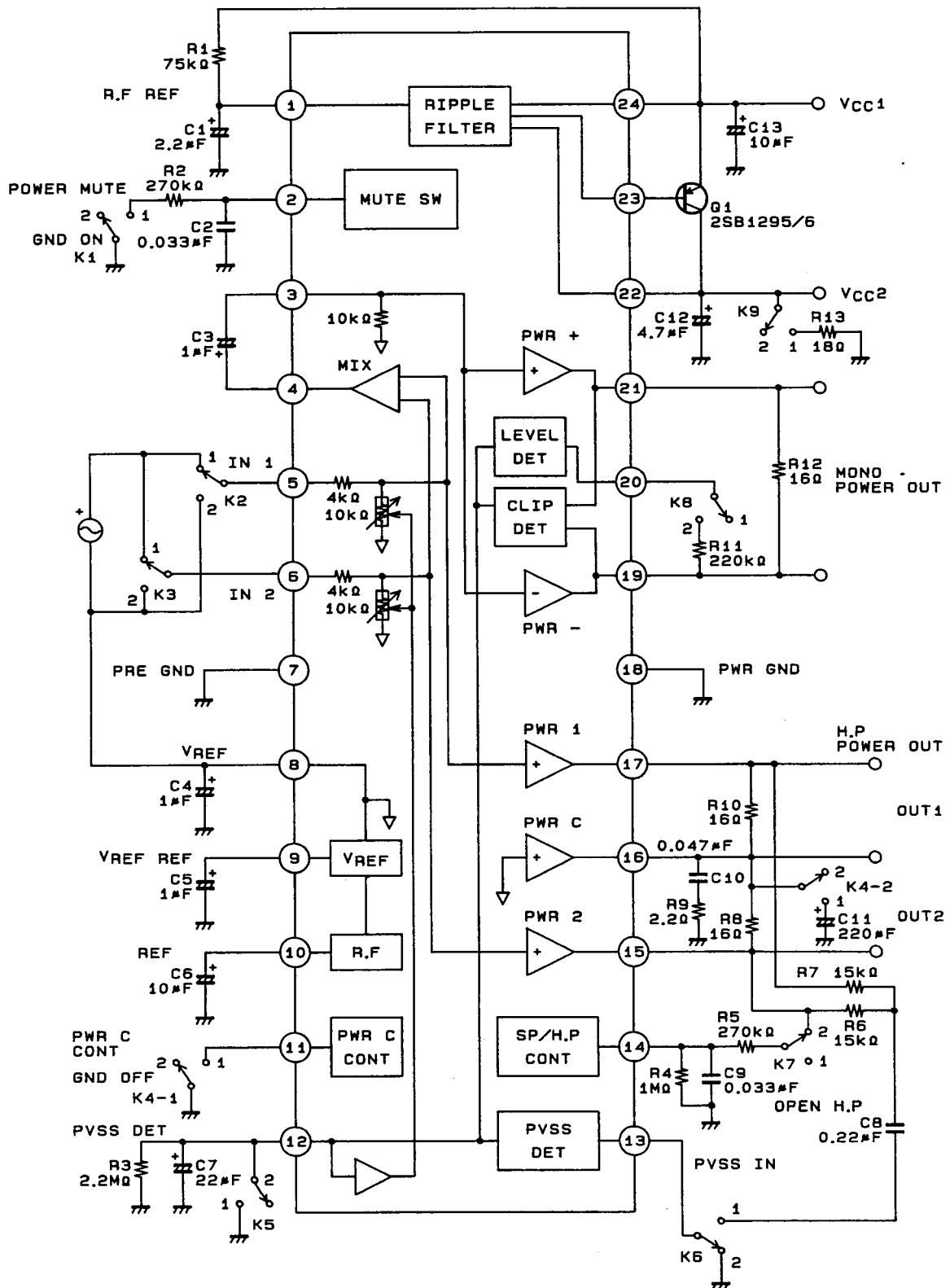
# LA4820M

## Block Diagram



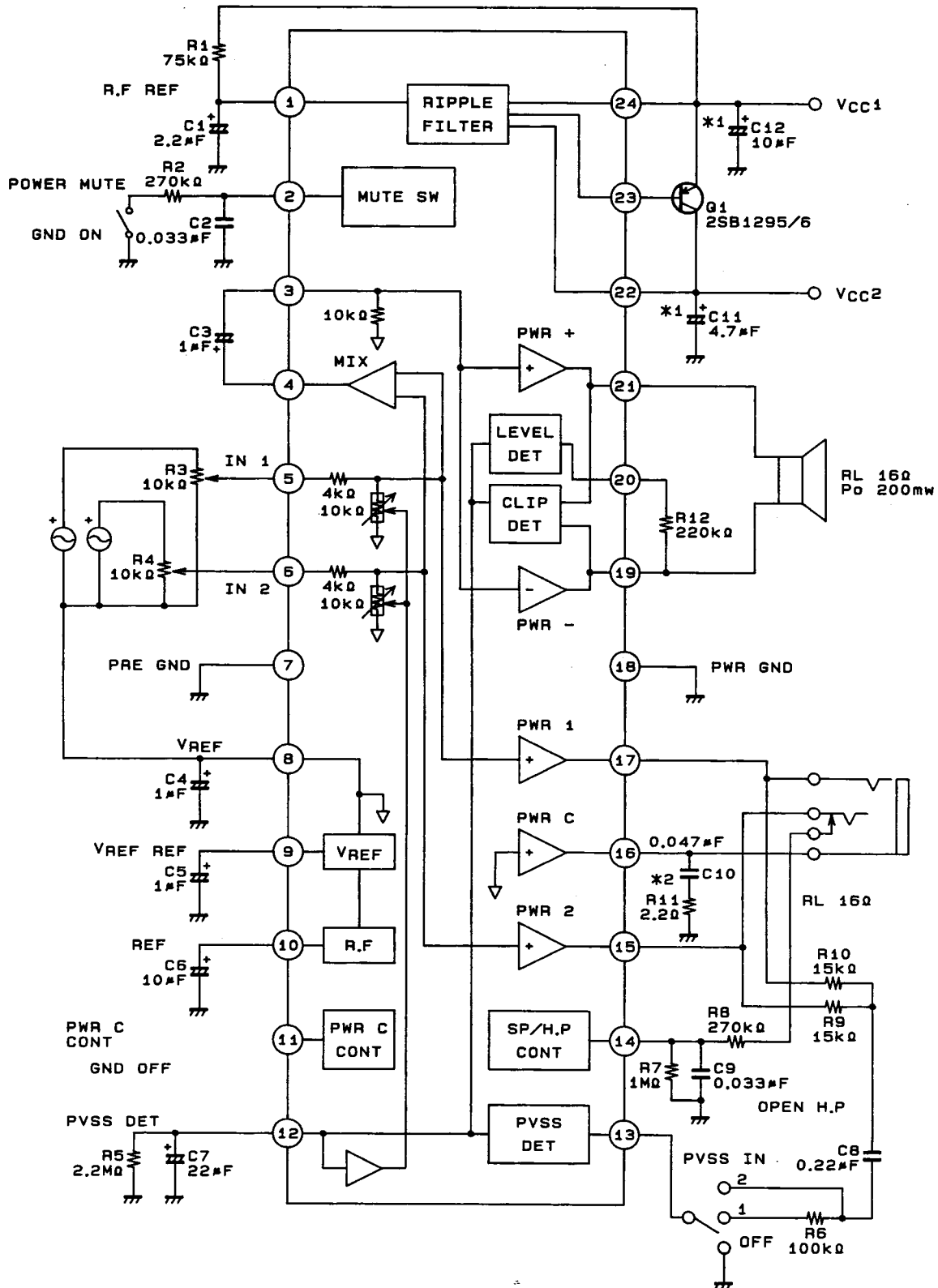
A04706

## Test Circuit Diagram



A04707

## Sample Application Circuit 1



A04708

\*1 A Tantalum capacitor is recommended.

\*2 A polyester film or ceramic capacitor (of which capacitance specified must be independent of temperature changes) is recommended.



# Pin Description

\* When the pin voltage is for  $V_{CC1} = 6.0\text{ V}$

Pin No.	Pin name	Pin voltage [V]	Internal equivalent circuit	Remarks
1	R.F REF (Ripple Filter)	5.5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LPF pin for ripple filter reference bias.</li> <li>• Ripple rejection ratio can be adjusted through an external capacitor.</li> <li>• Open when no ripple filter is needed.</li> </ul>
2	PWR MUTE	1.2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power mute is turned on when pin 2 is pulled down.</li> <li>• Turns on and off supply of constant current to the power block.</li> </ul>
3	MONO IN	2.8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BTL power input pin.</li> <li>• Input resistance 9 kΩ.</li> </ul>
4	MIX OUT	2.8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IN1 and IN2 addition output pin.</li> <li>• Output resistance 5 kΩ.</li> </ul>
5 6	IN1 IN2	2.8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power input pins.</li> <li>• Input resistance can be varied between 14 kΩ and 4 kΩ by ALC.</li> </ul>

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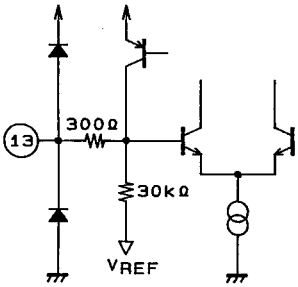
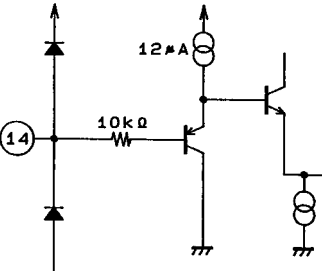
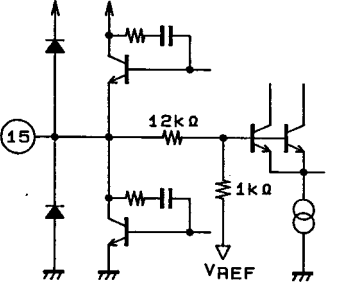
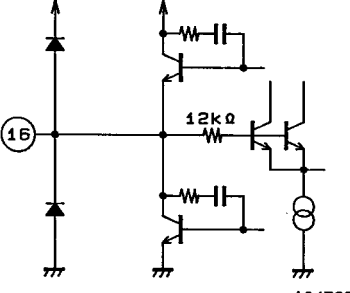
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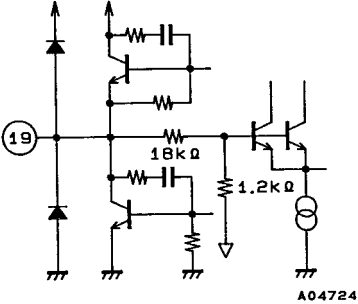
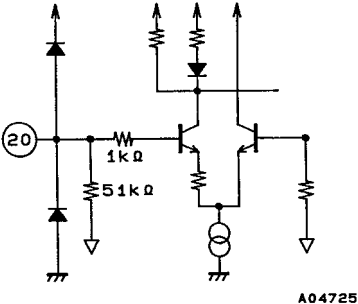
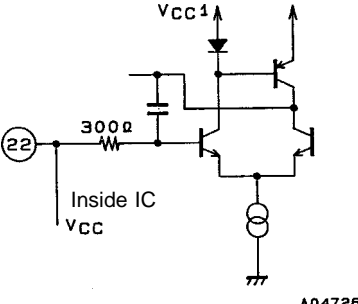
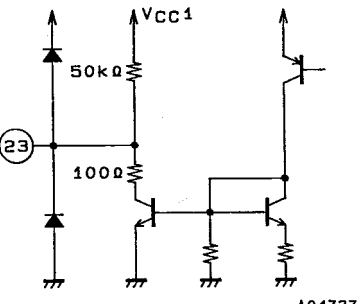
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Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Voltage	Internal equivalent circuit	Remarks
13	PVSS IN	2.8	 <p style="text-align: right;">A04720</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PVSS detection input pin.</li> <li>PVSS turns off when pulled down or left open.</li> </ul>
14	MONO/H-P CONT	0.6	 <p style="text-align: right;">A04721</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Switches to H-P when pin 14 is pulled down (connected to GND through 1 MΩ).</li> <li>The external capacitance and resistance is for mode switching smoothing.</li> </ul>
15 17	OUT2 OUT1	2.3	 <p style="text-align: right;">A04722</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H-P Power output pin.</li> </ul>
16	OUTC	2.3	 <p style="text-align: right;">A04723</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H-P Power COMMON pin.</li> <li>Turns off when pin 11 is pulled down.</li> </ul>
18	PWR GND			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connects power amplifier output block to GND.</li> </ul>

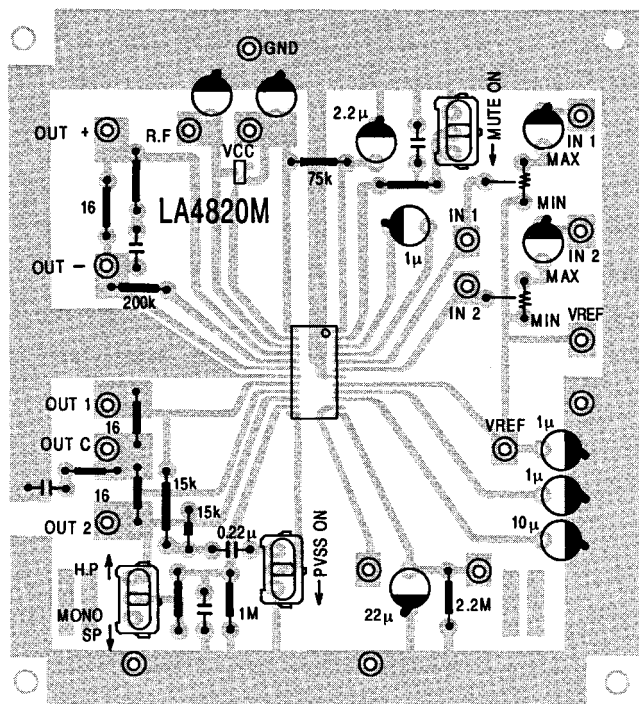
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Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Voltage	Internal equivalent circuit	Remarks
19 21	OUT- OUT+	2.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MONO Power output pin.</li> <li>• BTL operation provides phase inversion and amplitude.</li> </ul>
20	LEVEL DET IN	2.9		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MONO Power output level detection input pin.</li> <li>• Output limiter level can be varied by external resistance.</li> </ul>
22	V <sub>CC</sub> 2	5.5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ripple filter output pin.</li> <li>• Power supply pin when no ripple filter is used.</li> <li>• Amplifier block V<sub>CC</sub> pin.</li> </ul>
23	BASE	5.4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tr base grounding pin for ripple filter.</li> <li>• Left open when no ripple filter is needed.</li> </ul>
24	V <sub>CC</sub> 1	6.0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ripple filter V<sub>CC</sub> pin.</li> <li>• Left open when no ripple filter is needed.</li> </ul>

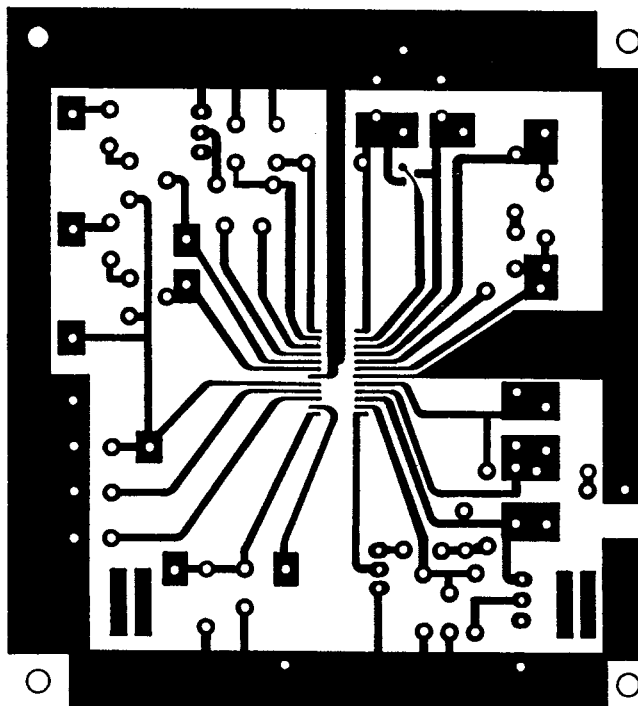
Sanyo Evaluation Board Pattern



Surface  
(silk side)

Tone block  
(copper foiled side)

Unit (resistance:  $\Omega$ , capacitance: F)



Copper foiled side

## Description of External Components

(Refer to Sample Application Circuit No. 1 for device numbers.)

- R1 ( $\infty$  to 40 k $\Omega$ ): Resistor for ripple filter reference bias. Not needed when no ripple filter is used.

Resistance	$V_{CC1} - V_{CC2}$
None	1.17 V
150 k $\Omega$	0.73 V
75 k $\Omega$	0.52 V
40 k $\Omega$	0.35 V

The  $V_{CE}$  voltage ( $V_{CC1} - V_{CC2}$ ) of the Tr can be adjusted by changing the resistance value.

- R2 (270 k $\Omega$  to 100 k $\Omega$ ): Resistor for smoothing (shock noise prevention) when power mute is turned on.
- R3, R4 (30 k $\Omega$  to 10 k $\Omega$ ): Volume.
- R5 (5.1 M $\Omega$  to 510 k $\Omega$ ): Resistor for PVSS, output limiter, and non-clipping circuit recovery.
- R6 (510 k $\Omega$  to 0  $\Omega$ ): PVSS output level variable resistor. Not needed when using no PVSS.

Resistance	PVSS $V_O$
None	-36 dBm
100 k $\Omega$	-25 dBm
300 k $\Omega$	-18 dBm

- R7 (1 M $\Omega$ ): Pull-down (discharging) resistor for SP/H·P switching.
- R8 (270 k $\Omega$ ): Pull-up (charging) resistor for SP/H·P switching.
- R9, R10 (510 k $\Omega$  to 10 k $\Omega$ ): H·P output mixing resistors for PVSS. Not needed when using no PVSS.
- R11 (2.2  $\Omega$ ): Resistor for blocking common amplifier oscillation. Not needed when the common amplifier is turned off.
- R12 (510 k $\Omega$  to 0  $\Omega$ ): Output limiter level variable resistor. Not needed when no output limiter is used.

Resistance	$P_O$
400 k $\Omega$	400 mW
300 k $\Omega$	290 mW
220 k $\Omega$	200 mW
100 k $\Omega$	110 mW
0	43 mW

The limiter level can be adjusted by changing the resistance value.

- Q1: Ripple filter output Tr (2SB1295  $h_{FE6}$  recommended). Not needed when using no ripple filter.
- C1 (4.7  $\mu$ F to 1.0  $\mu$ F): LPF capacitor for the ripple filter reference bias. Low-region ripple rejection ratio can be varied by changing the capacitance. Not needed when using no ripple filter.

Capacitance	100 Hz SVRR	1 kHz SVRR
4.7 $\mu$ F	40 dB	60 dB
2.2 $\mu$ F	34 dB	54 dB
1.0 $\mu$ F	28 dB	48 dB


- C2 (0.1  $\mu$ F to 0.01  $\mu$ F): Capacitor for smoothing (shock noise prevention) when power mute is turned off.
- C3 (3.3  $\mu$ F to 0.22  $\mu$ F): Coupling capacitor for the MIX amplifier output and the BTL amplifier input.
- C4 (100  $\mu$ F to 0.1  $\mu$ F): Decoupling capacitor for virtual grounding and high-region noise cleaning.
- C5 (4.7  $\mu$ F to 1.0  $\mu$ F): LPF pin for  $V_{REF}$  amplifier reference bias. Ripple rejection ratio can be varied by changing the capacitance.
- C6 (22  $\mu$ F to 3.3  $\mu$ F): LPF capacitor for internal ripple filter reference bias. Ripple rejection ratio can be varied by changing the capacitance.
- C7 (33  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F): ALC rectifying capacitor for PVSS, output limiter and non-clipping circuit.

- C8 (0.33  $\mu$ F to 0.1  $\mu$ F): Coupling capacitor for PVSS detection input and H-P power output. Not needed when PVSS is not used.
- C9 (0.1  $\mu$ F to 0.01  $\mu$ F): Capacitor for SP/H-P switching smoothing (charging/discharging).
- C10 (0.47  $\mu$ F to 2.2  $\mu$ F): Capacitor for blocking common amplifier oscillation. Polyester film or ceramic capacitor (of which capacitance specified must be independent of temperature changes) is recommended. Not needed when common amplifier is turned off.
- C11 (22  $\mu$ F to 47  $\mu$ F): Ripple filter output capacitor. Also functions as oscillation blocking capacitor.
- C12 (220  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F): Power supply capacitor.  
\* Use of a Tantalum capacitor is recommended for C11 and C12, because electrolytic capacitors cause the high-region impedance to increase at low temperatures.

## Description of Each System

### 1. Ripple filter

- Used when the ripple level on the power line is high and a high ripple rejection ratio is needed in the amplifier block. When not needed, pins 1, 23 and 24 must be left open. (Refer to Sample Application Circuit 2.)
- When using a ripple filter, the output Tr  $V_{CE}$  voltage and the pin 1 C1 capacitance (LPF capacitor for the reference bias) must be adjusted according to the power supply ripple level.

Power supply  The  $V_{CE}$  voltage must be adjusted to be ripple bottom peak voltage +0.1 V or more.

### 2. MONO amplifier block

- Adds the channel 1 and channel 2 inputs and outputs the addition in single-channel BTL operation.
  - Non-clipping and output limiter circuits are built in as output control functions.
- 1) The output limiter detects the output level from the pin 20 detection input and controls the output level by means of ALC configuration. Adjust the level according to the speaker impedance, the power dissipation capability of the power supply, etc. If not needed, the pin 20 detection input must be left open.
  - 2) The non-clipping circuit prevents large input-caused output clipping (degradation in sound quality). The detection input is connected internally, while the output level depends on the  $V_{CC2}$  voltage and is controlled by means of ALC configuration.

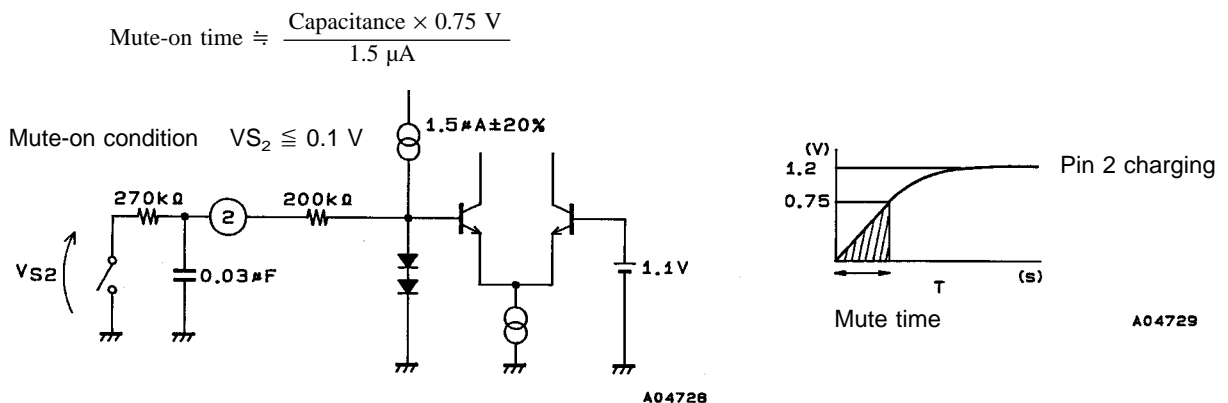
### 3. H-P amplifier block

- Pin 11 (PWRC CONT) can be used to create a common amplifierless configuration. (This configuration is recommended when there is a possibility that the jack common pin may be shorted with GND in an application set.)
- The output control function PVSS (Peak Volume Select System) controls the output level by means of ALC configuration (keeping user-friendly volume level, etc.); the level can be varied by an external resistor.

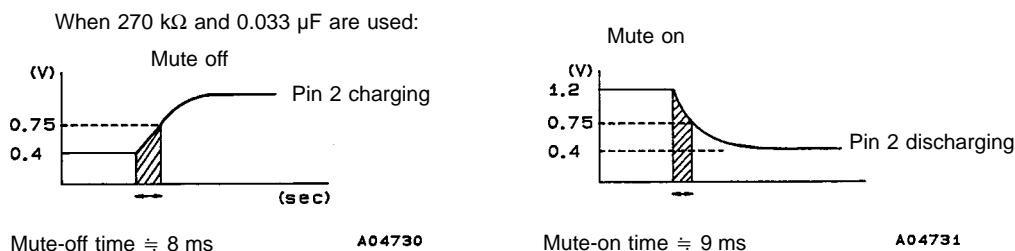
## Description of Each Block Switching

### 1. Power mute switch

- When an application set is microcomputer controlled, the power supply must be turned on/off with mute turned on in order to prevent shock noise. Even if an application set is not microcomputer controlled, the mute-on time for power-on can be set by the capacitance of the external capacitor on pin 2.

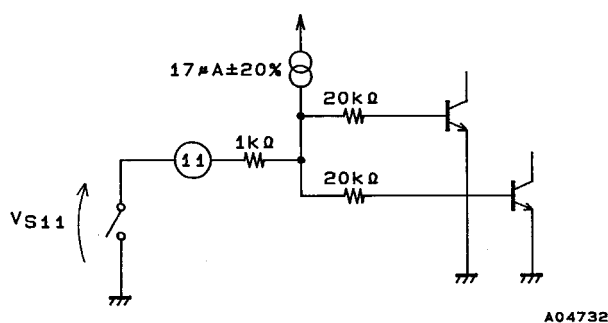


- An equivalent circuit for the mute circuit is shown on the previous page. If the power supply is turned on, the external capacitor is charged by the internal constant current; once the voltage reaches 0.75 V (the switching level), mute turns off and the pin 2 DC voltage stabilizes at approximately 1.2 V. To turn mute on, short through a resistor to pull down pin 2. In this way, smoothing is applied by using an external capacitor and resistor to prevent switching noise when mute is turned on/off.
- The mute-on/off time during normal operation is as shown below.



## 2. Common amplifier control switch

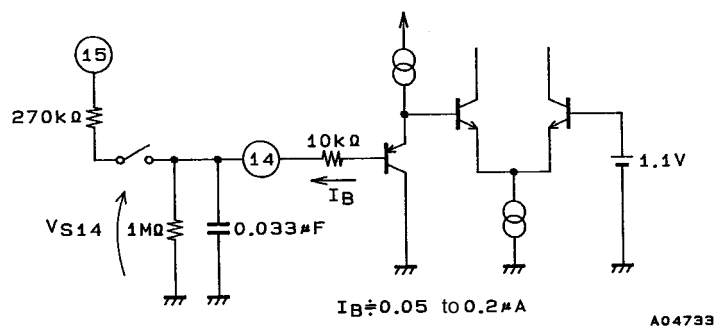
- When the headphone output is connected to other equipment, in an application set in which the common amplifier output (jack common pin) may be connected to GND causing overcurrent to flow from the common amplifier, it is necessary to turn off the common amplifier. In such an application, it is recommended to use the common capacitor scheme shown in Sample Application Circuit 2 where pin 11 is grounded to turn off the common amplifier.
- An equivalent circuit for the switching circuit is shown below.
- PWRC-off condition  $V_{S11} \leq 0.4$  V

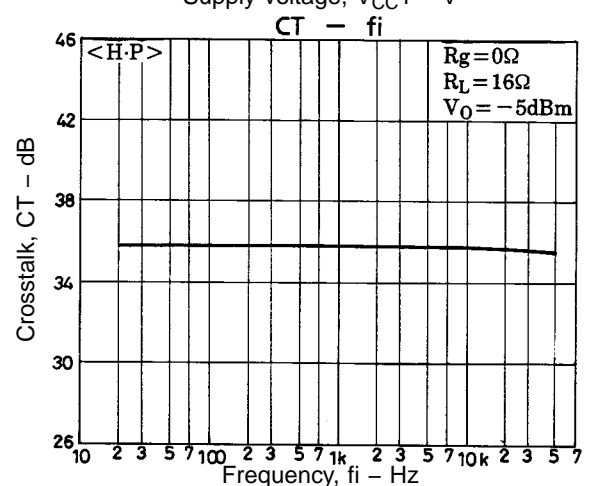
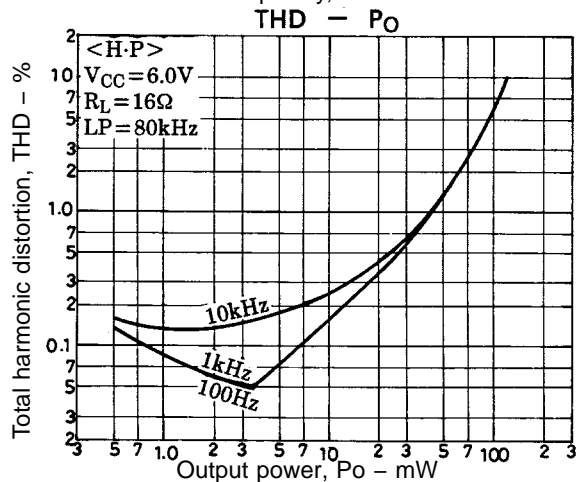
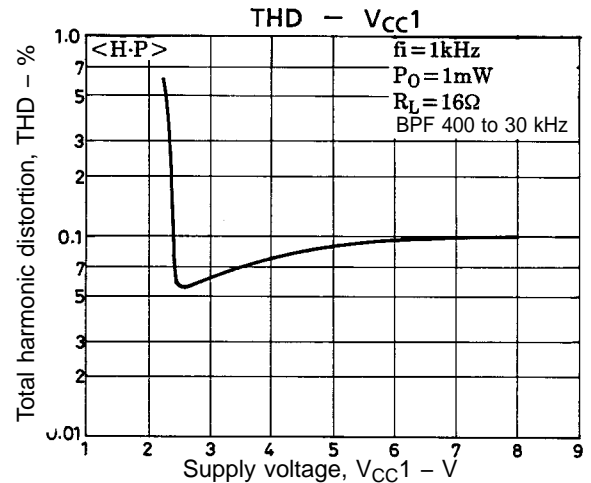
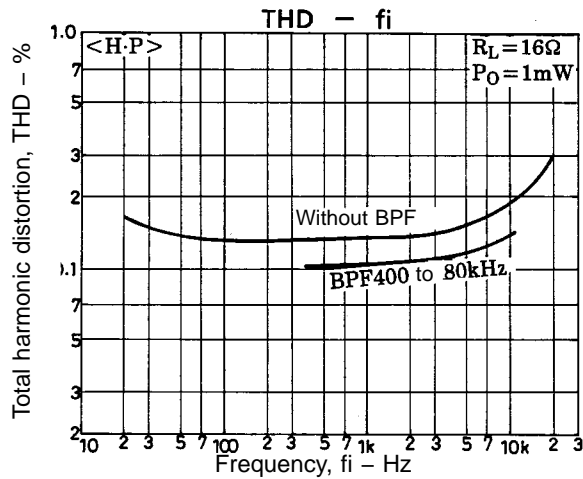
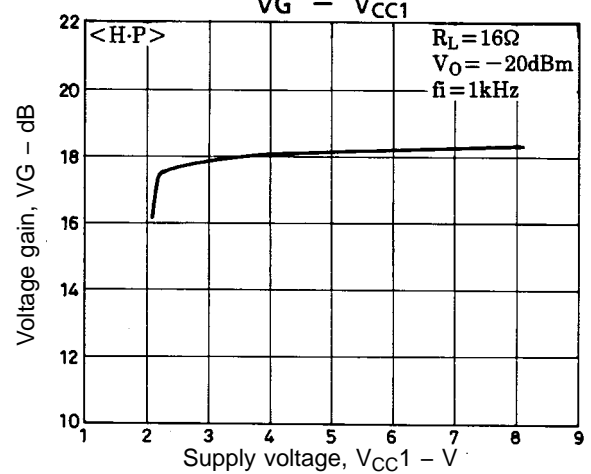
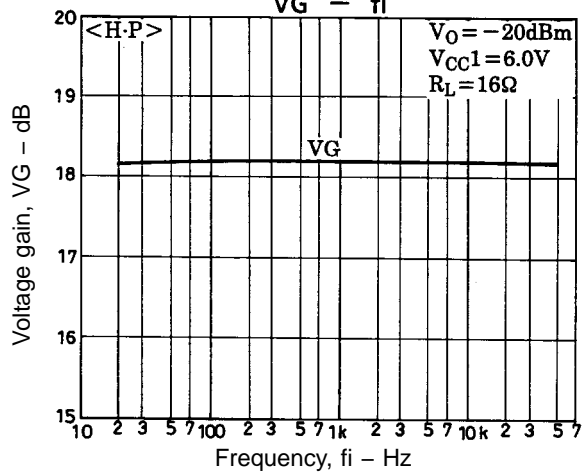
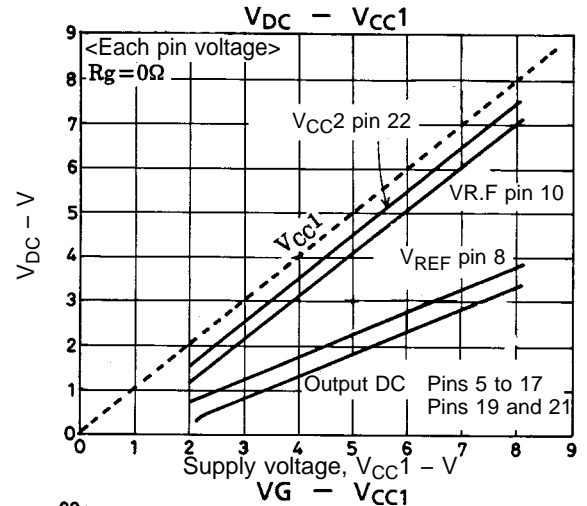
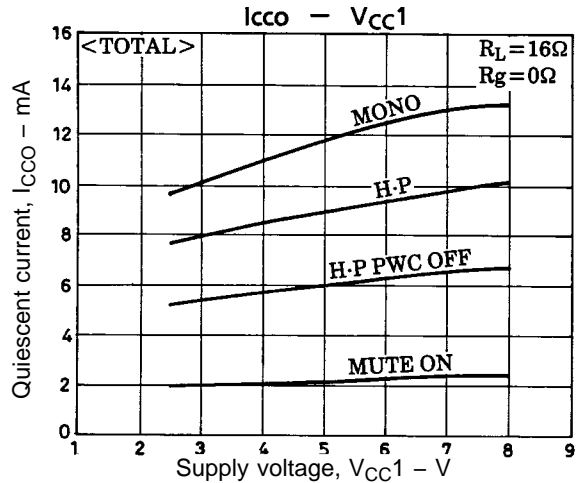


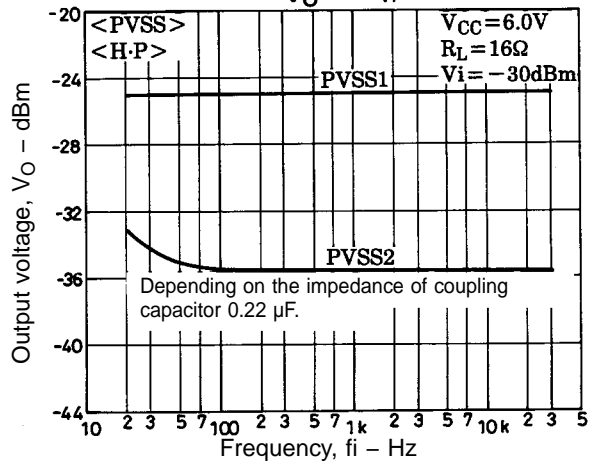
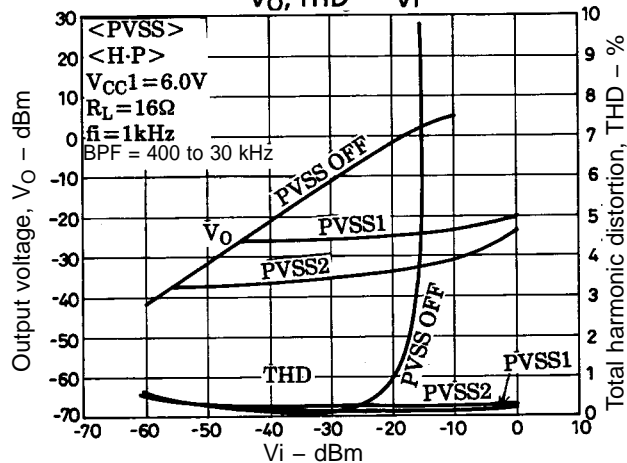
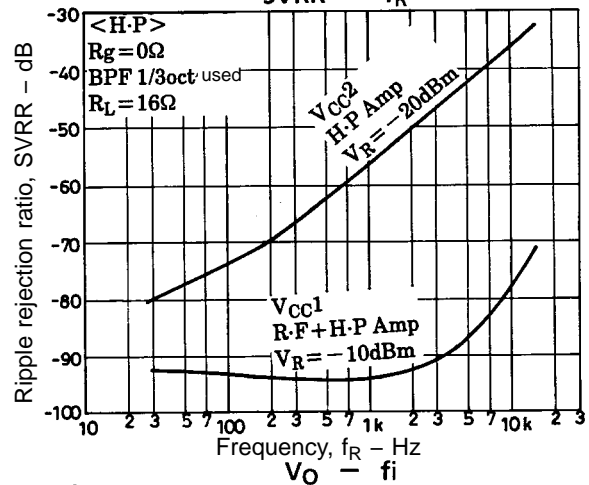
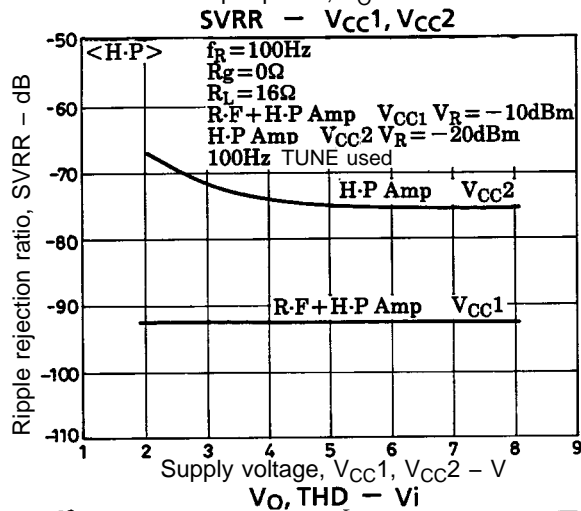
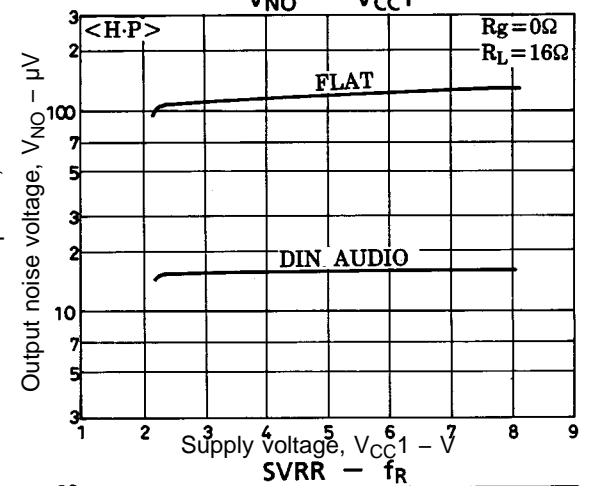
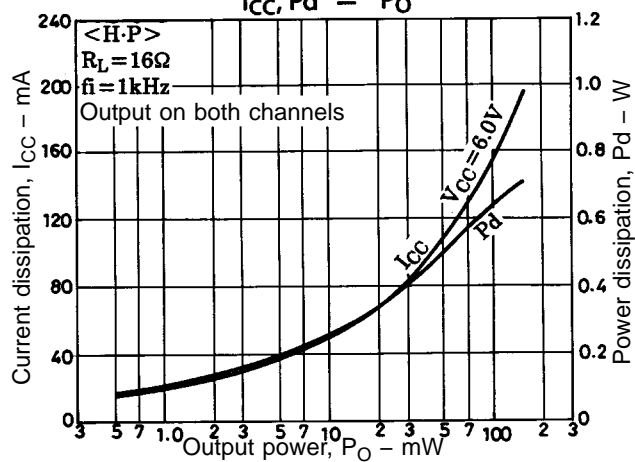
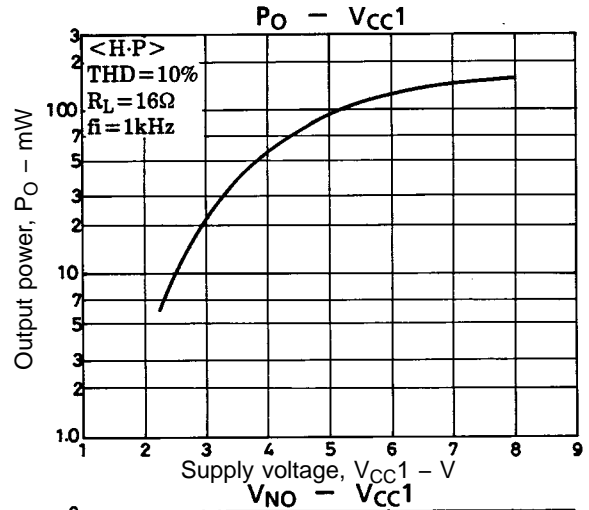
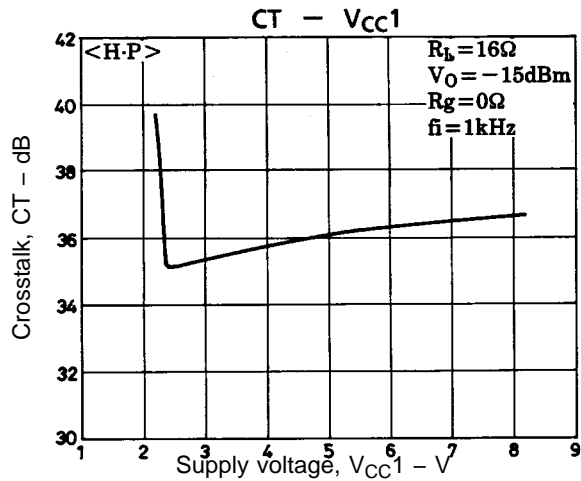
## 3. H-P/SP switch

- This circuit uses a headphone jack with a switch to detect the headphone plug-in/out and automatically switch between the H-P amplifier and the MONO amplifier. When the H-P amplifier is operating, the MONO amplifier is turned off, and when the MONO amplifier is operating, the H-P amplifier is turned off.
- Smoothing is applied by using an external capacitor and resistor in order to prevent switching shock noise.
- Open H-P condition

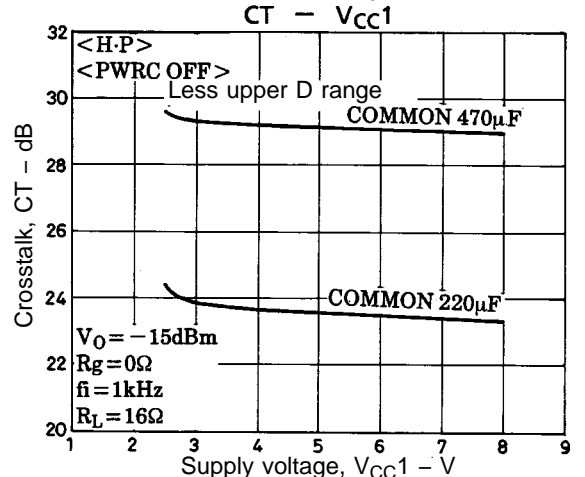
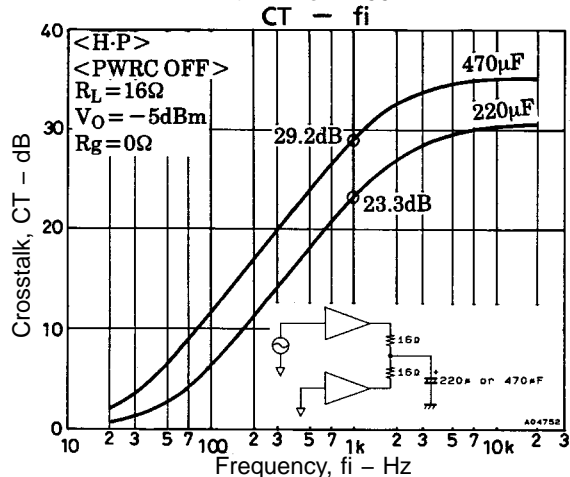
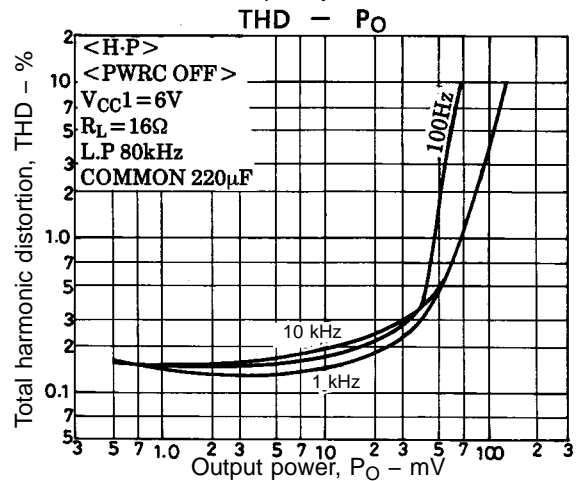
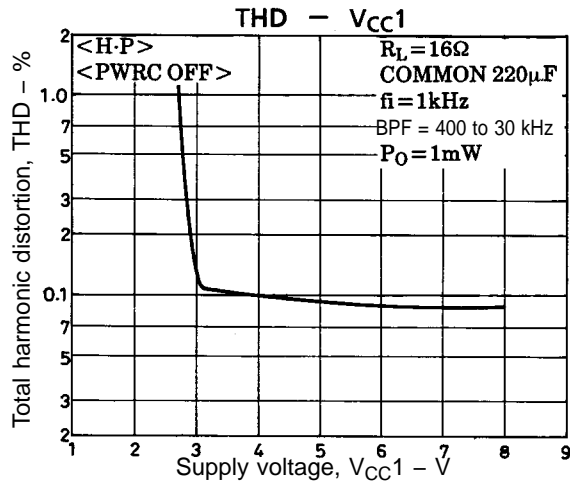
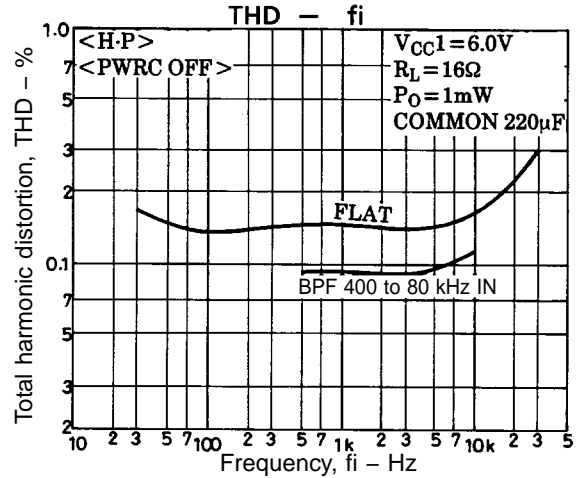
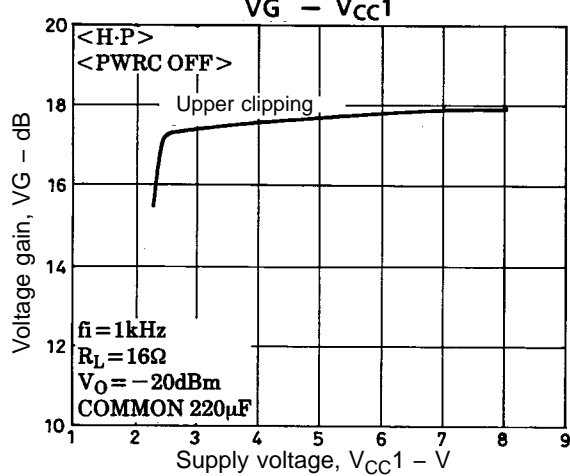
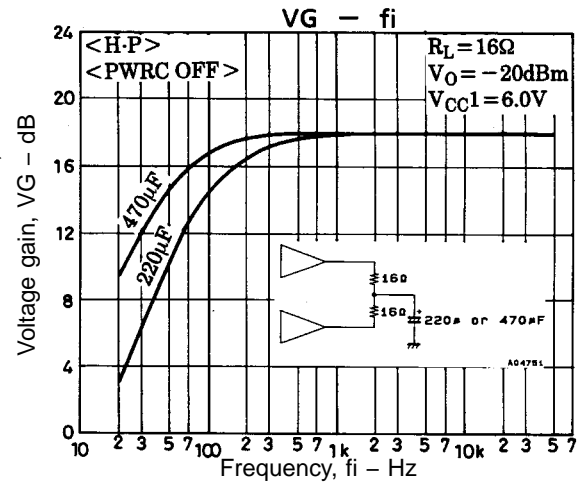
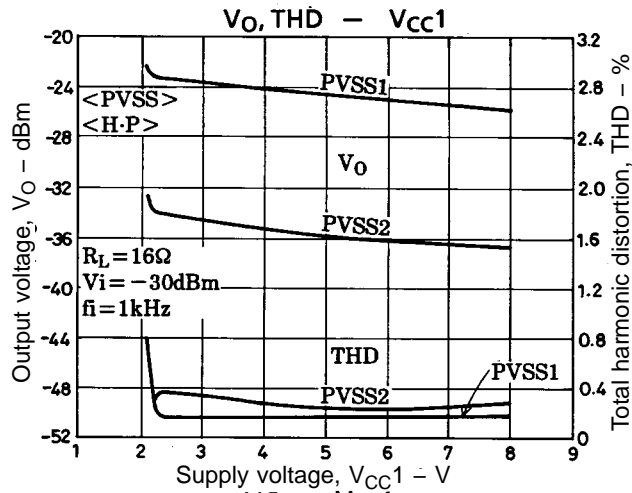
$$V_{S14} \leq 0.2 \text{ V}$$

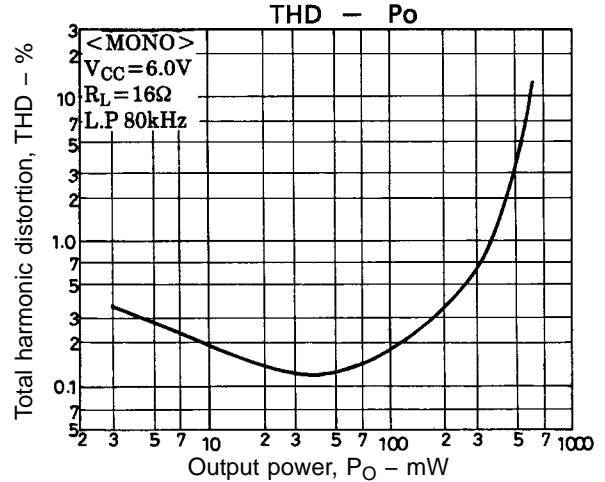
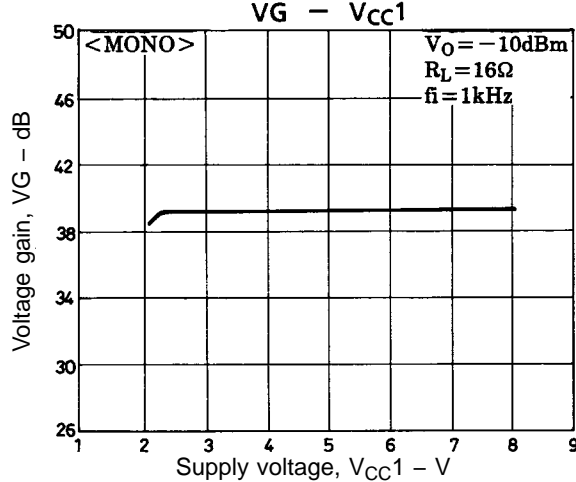
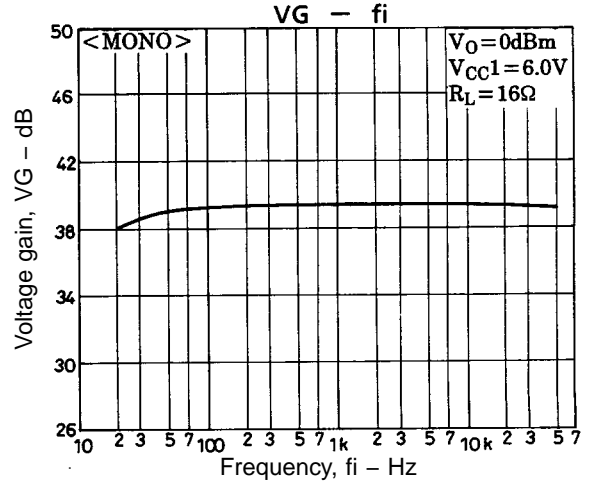
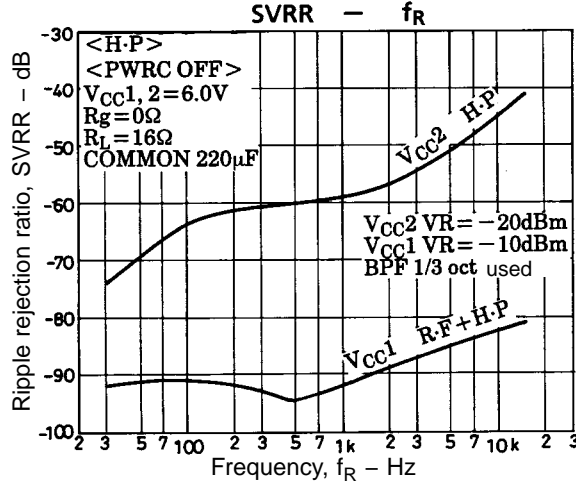
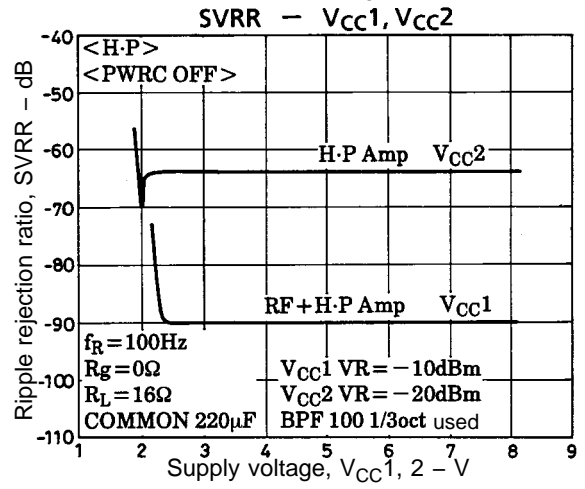
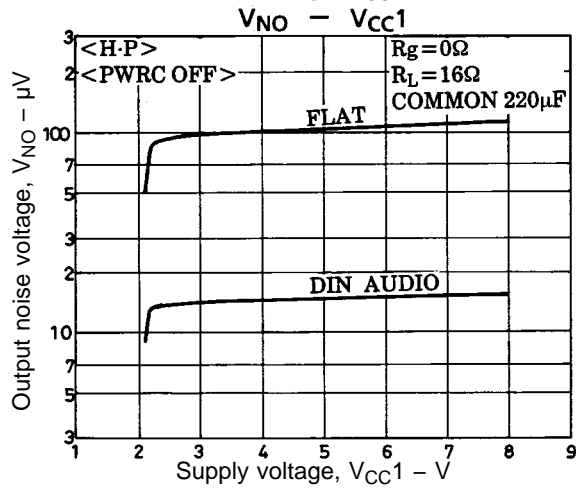
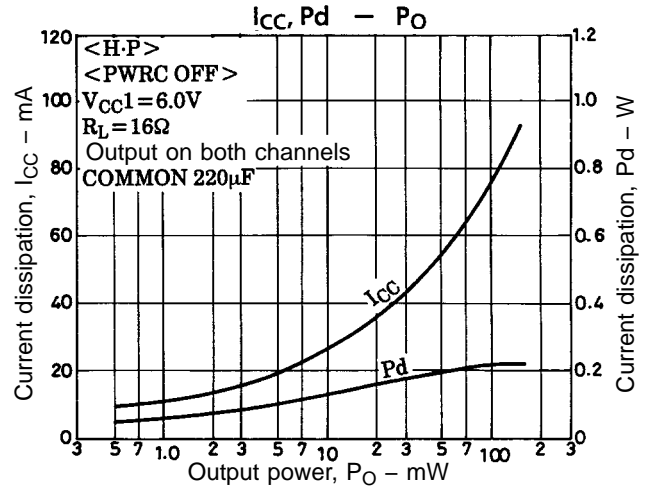
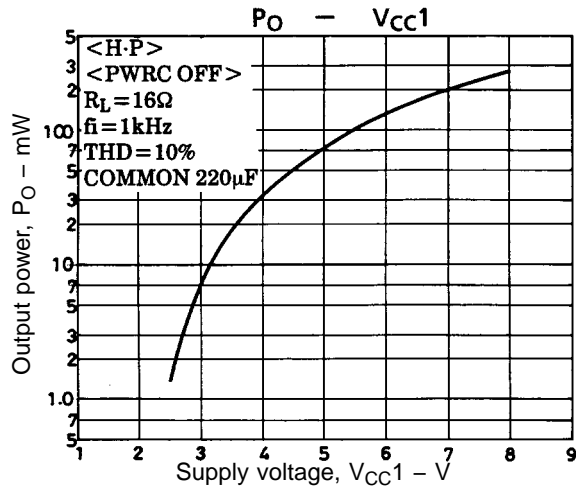


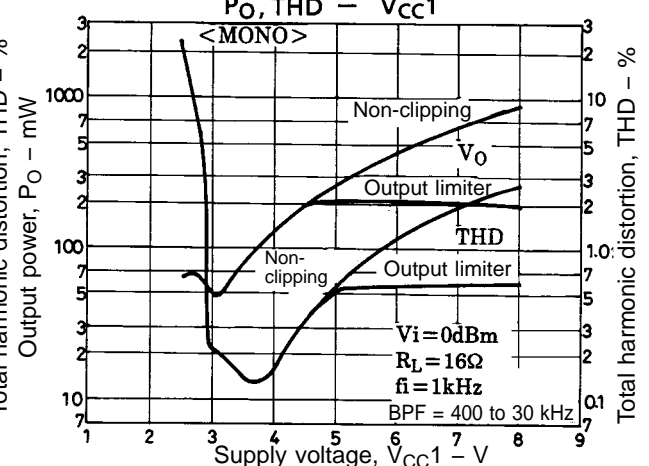
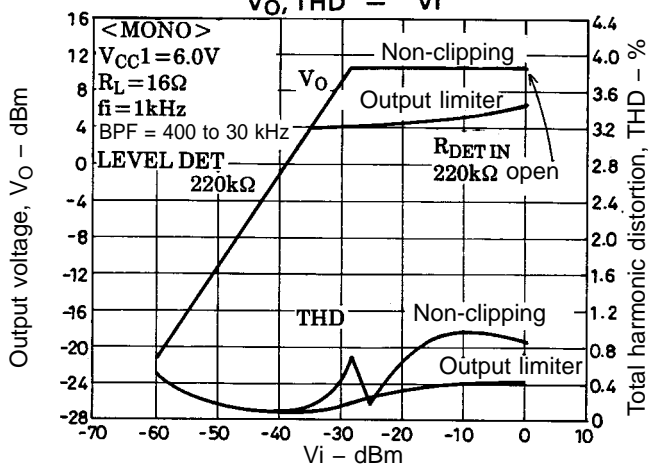
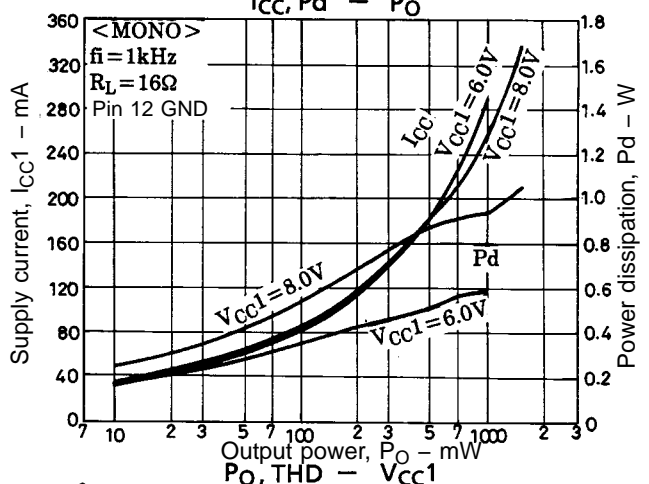
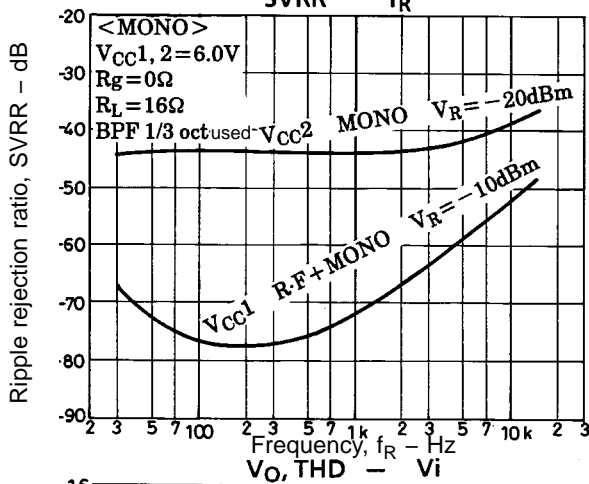
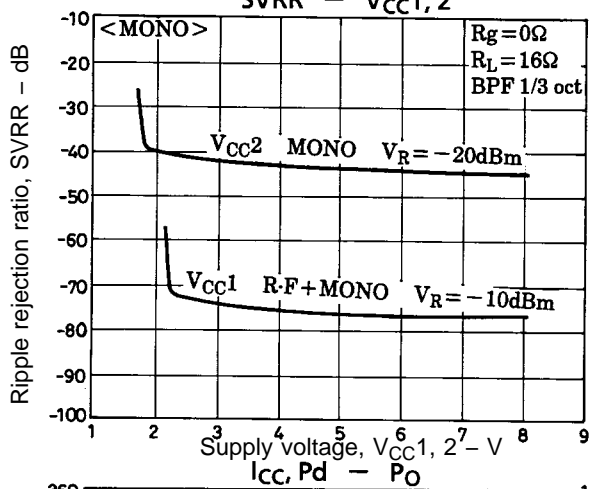
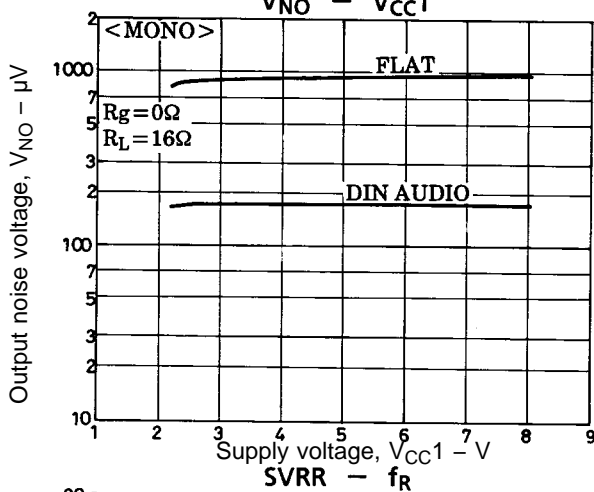
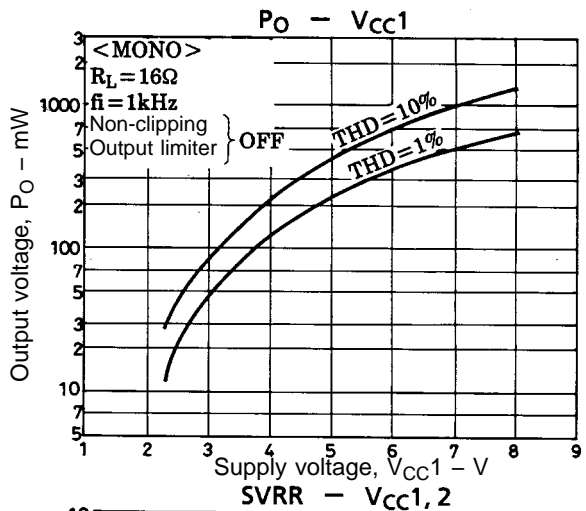
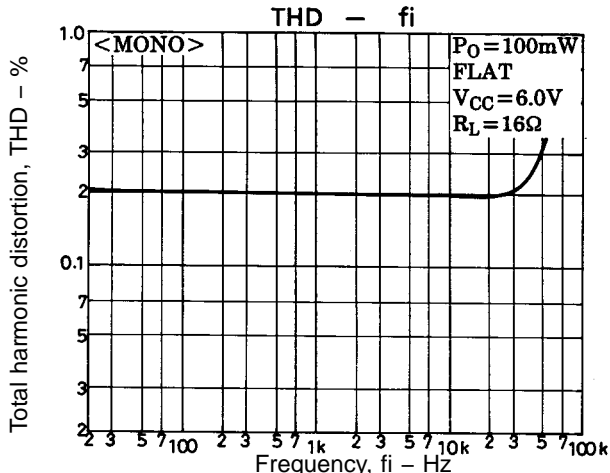


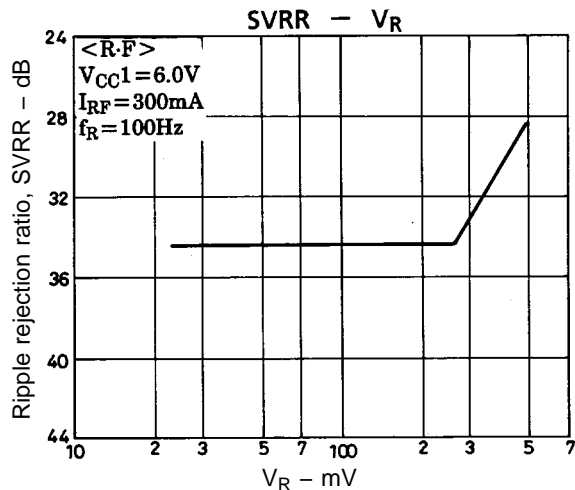
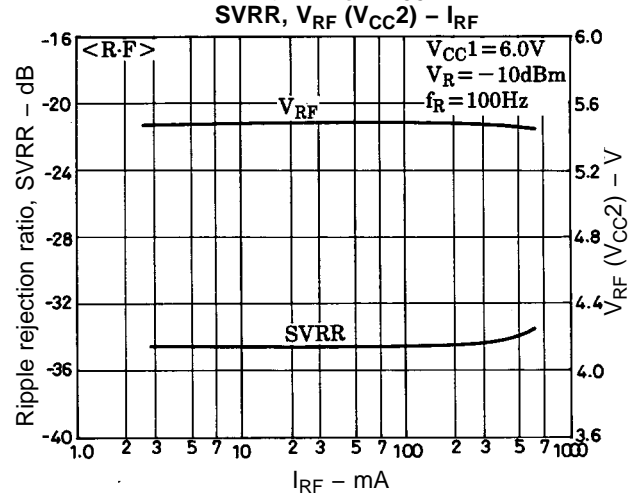
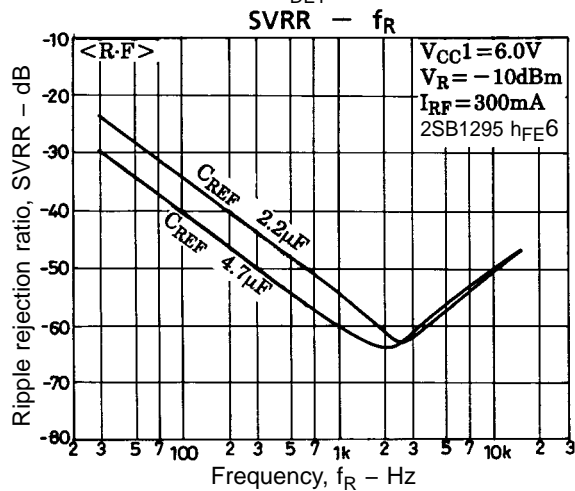
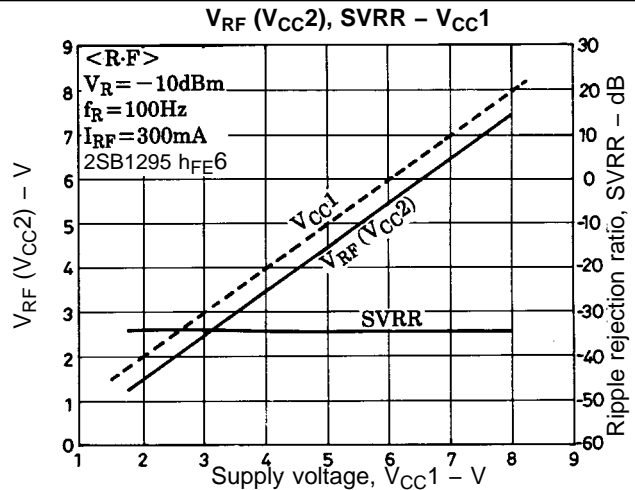
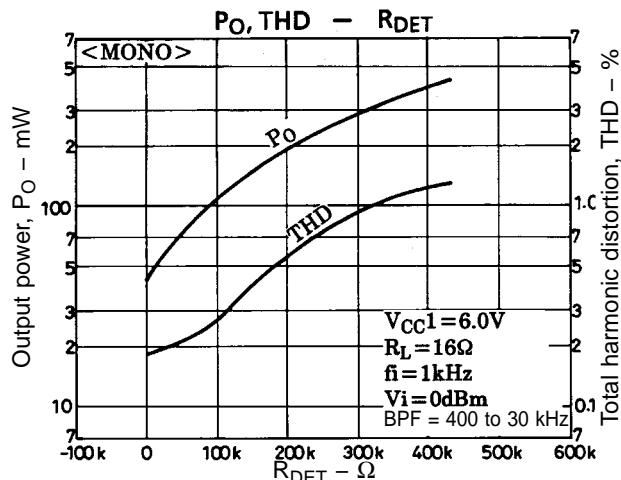












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