

SANYO Semiconductors **DATA SHEET**

LV4992TT — For Portable Audio Equipment Stereo SE Power Amplifier

Overview

The LV4992TT is the best LSI for the speaker drive for portable equipment that is battery drive, including the power amplifier circuit capable of low voltage (from 2.7V) operation and stand-by function to reduce the consumption current.

Functions and Features

• Built-in stereo SE power amplifier

Output power 1= 160mW (V_{CC} = 3.6V, $R_L = 8\Omega$ and THD = 10%)

Output power 2= 340mW (V_{CC} = 5.0V, R_L = 8 Ω and THD = 10%)

Output power 3= 55mW (V_{CC} = 3.6V, R_L = 32Ω and THD = 10%)

Output power 4= 110mW (V_{CC} = 5.0V, R_L = 32 Ω and THD = 10%)

- Enabling low voltage operation : V_{CC} = from 2.7V
- Standby function : (supply current in standby mode : $0.1\mu A$ (standard) : ($V_{CC} = 3.6V$)
- Thermal shut down circuit
- Enabling gain setting : Voltage gain (0 to 14dB)
- No capacitor for output phase compensation is necessary.

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V _{CC} max		6	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Substrate mounted*	750	mV
Operating temperature	Topr		-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +150	°C

^{*} When mounted on the specified printed circuit board ($58 \times 89 \times 1.6$ mm, glass epoxy, both side)

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LV4992TT

Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	V _{CC}		3.6	V
Recommended load resistance	R_{L}		8 to 32	Ω
Operating supply voltage range	V _{CC} op		2.7 to 5.5	V

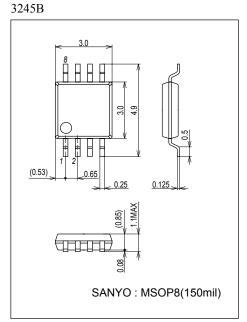
Note: Please determine supply voltage used with due consideration of allowable power dissipation

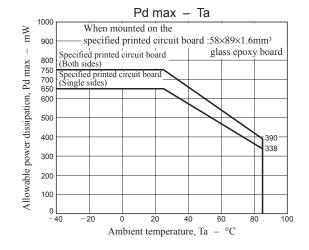
Electrical Characteristics Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC} = 3.6V$, fin = 1kHz, $R_L = 8\Omega$

Parameter	Symbol Conditions	O and the same	Ratings			1.1-24
		min	typ	max	Unit	
Supply current during no signal	ICCOP	No signal		2.7	4.5	mA
Standby supply current	ISTBY	No signal, V2 = LOW		0.1	10	μΑ
Output power	P _O MX	THD = 10%	100	160		mW
Voltage gain	VG	V _{IN} = -30dBV	5	6.5	8	dB
Voltage gain difference	VGR		0		14	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	V _{IN} = -10dBV		0.1	1	%
Output noise voltage	V _N OUT	Rg = 620Ω , 20 to 20 kHz		65	195	μVrms
Channel separation	CHSEP	P_O = 50mW, Rg = 620 Ω and 20 to 20kHz	50	60		dB
Ripple rejection ratio	SVRR	Rg = 620Ω , fr = 100 Hz and Vr = -20 dBV		47		dB
Reference voltage (pin 3)	VREF			1.81		V
High level control voltage (pin 2)	VSTBH	Power amplifier operation mode	1.9		Vcc	V
Low level control voltage (pin 2)	VSTBL	Power amplifier standby mode	0		0.3	V

Package Dimensions

unit: mm (typ)

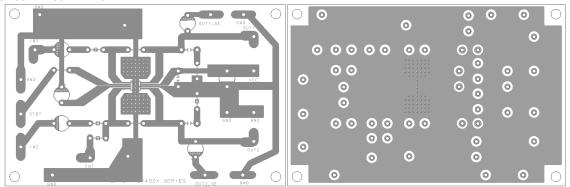




Recommended Board Layout

1. Both side

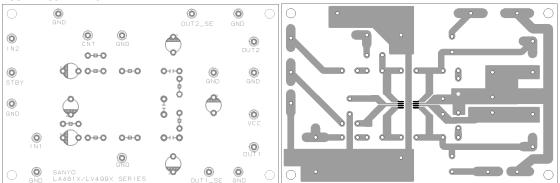
Size: 58mm×89mm×1.6mm



Top Layer Bottom Layer

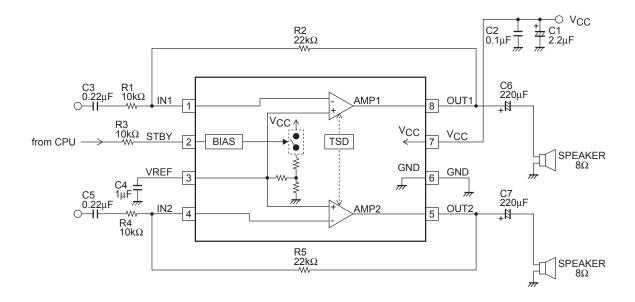
2. Single side

Size: 58mm×89mm×1.6mm

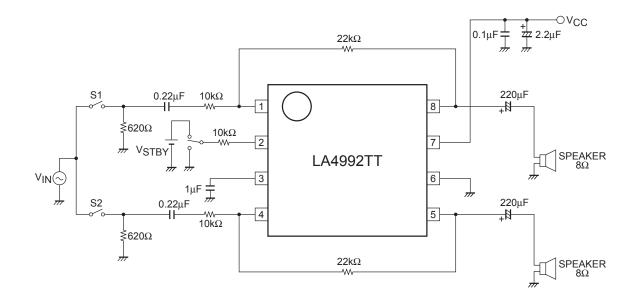


Top Layer Bottom Layer

Block Diagram and Sample Application Circuit



Test Circuit



LV4992TT

Pin Function

Pin No. Pin name		Pin voltage	Deceried	Familiar Land discusts		
PIN NO.	Pin name	V _{CC} = 3.6V	Description	Equivalent circuit		
1 4	IN1 IN2	1.81	Input pin	VCC 4 3kΩ m		
2	STBY		Standby pin Standby mode (0 to 0.3V) Operation mode (1.9 to V _{CC})	21κΩ Δ1κΩ ΛCC		
3	VREF	1.81	Ripple filter pin (Capacity connection for filter)	VCC		
5 8	OUT2 OUT1	1.81	Power amplifier output pin	VCC ↑ 5 10kΩ ₹ 8		
6	GND	0	Ground pin			

Usage Note

1. Input coupling capacitor (C3 and C5)

Since the high pass filter is formated by the input coupling capacitor C3, C5 and the input resistance R1, R4, low frequency attenuates. Therefore, it is necessary to select the capacitance value with due consideration of passband. The capacitance value influences a shock noise when the switch is turned on, caution is demanded because the level of shock noise becomes large when a bigger capacitance value is set.

2. The 3rd pin capacitor (C4)

The power supply ripple is reduced by the 3rd pin capacitor C4. The Ripple rejection ratio improves when the capacitance value is large. However, this capacitor influences the shock noise and rise time of amplifier. Please design with both characteristics in mind.

3. Standby pin (pin 2)

The standby mode and the operation mode can be switched by controlling the standby pin.

Standby mode
$$\Rightarrow$$
 V2 = 0 to 0.3V
Operation mode \Rightarrow V2 = 1.9 to V_{CC}V

In addition, caution is necessary since the current IST flows to the standby pin when the standby pin is used by working with power supply as shown in FIG.1.

$$I_{ST} = \frac{V_{CC} - 1.4V}{R3 + 21k\Omega} \text{ (Approximate value)}$$

$$R_{STBY} = \frac{V_{CC} - 1.4V}{R3 + 21k\Omega} \text{ (Approximate value)}$$

$$R_{STBY} = \frac{V_{CC} - 1.4V}{R3 + 21k\Omega} \text{ (Approximate value)}$$

4. Power supply bypass capacitor (C2)

The bypass capacitor must be inserted, as close as possible to the power supply pin (pin 7).

5. Short-circuit between terminals

Turning on the power supply with the short-circuit between terminals leads to the deterioration and destruction of IC. When fixing the IC to the substrate, please check that the solder is not short-circuited between the terminals before turning on the power.

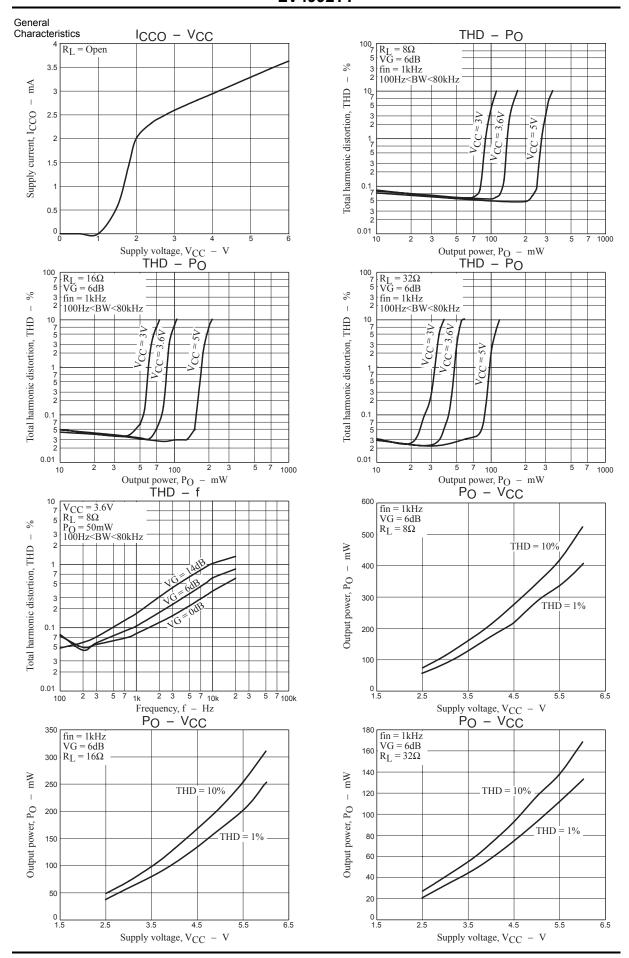
6. Load Short-circuit

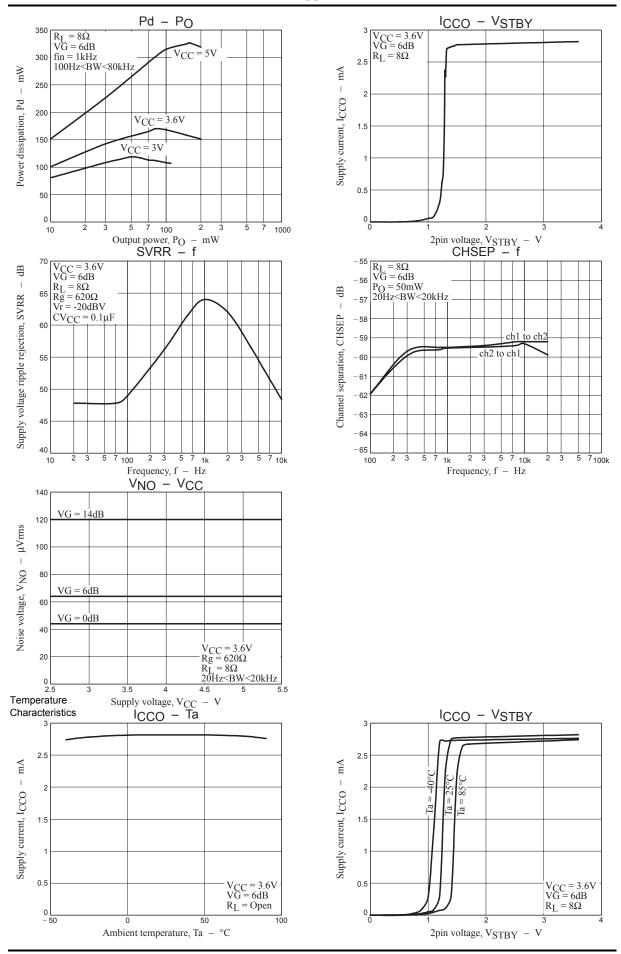
Leaving the IC in the load short-circuit for many hours leads to the deterioration and destruction of the IC. The load must not be short-circuited absolutely.

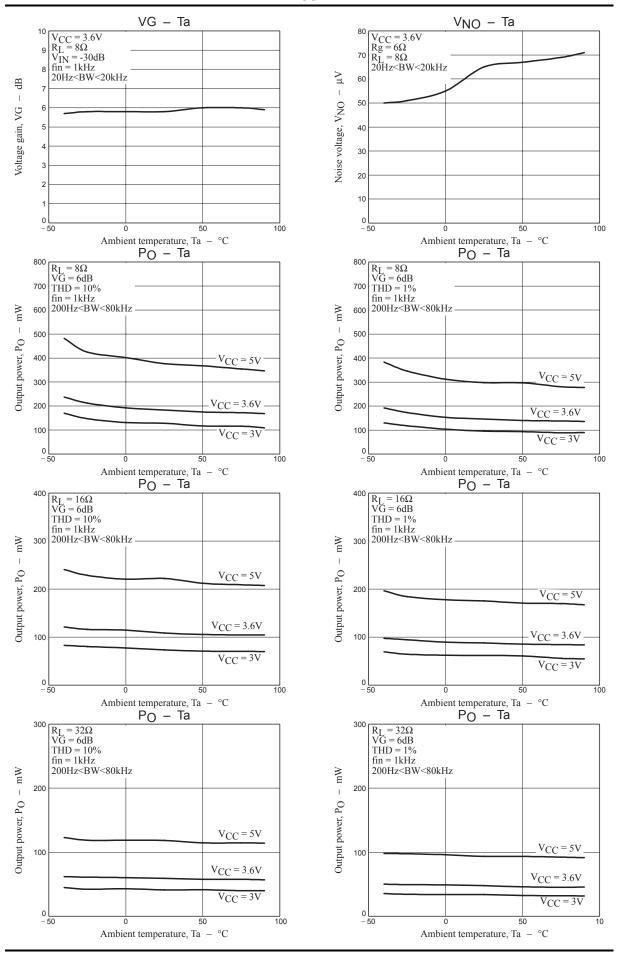
7. Maximum rating

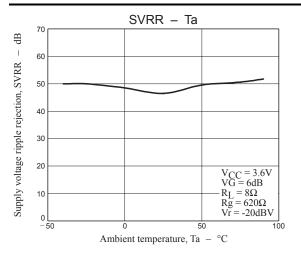
When the rated value used is just below to the absolute maximum ratings value, there is a possibillity to exceed the maximum rating value with slight extrusion variable. Also, it can be a destructive accident.

Please use within the absolute maximum ratings with sufficient variation margin of supply voltage.



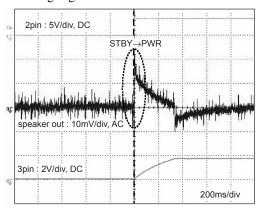




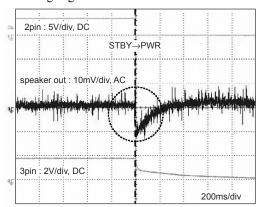


Shock Noise

1. Rising edge



2. Falling edge



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