LA6545M

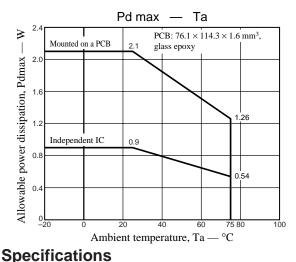


## **Overview**

The LA6545M is a 4-channel bridge (BTL) driver developed for use in CD-ROM systems.

### **Functions**

- Bridge connected (BTL) four-channel power amplifier
- V<sub>CE</sub> (residual voltage) minimized (channels 1 and 2) by using two power supplies.
- I<sub>O</sub>max: 1.0 A
- Muting circuit provided (output on/off control)



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

(MUTE pin: low for output off, high for output on. MUTE1: controls channels 1, 2, and 3, MUTE2: controls channel 4.)

• Thermal protection (shutdown) circuit

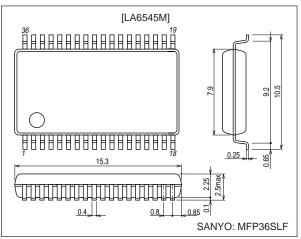
Four-Channel Bridge (BTL) Driver for CD-ROM

• Separated output stage power supply (VS1: channels 1 and 2, VS2: channels 3 and 4)

# **Package Dimensions**

unit: mm





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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage 1	V <sub>CC</sub> max	$V_{CC} \ge V_S 1, 2$	14	V
Maximum supply voltage 2	V <sub>S</sub> max	$V_{S}1, 2, V_{CC} \ge V_{S}1, 2$	14	V
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> max	Each of the input pins $V_{\text{IN}}1$ to $V_{\text{IN}}4$	13	V
MUTE pin voltage	V <sub>MUTE</sub> max		13	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Independent IC	0.9	W
Allowable power dissipation		Mounted on the specified PCB (76.1 $\times$ 114.3 $\times$ 1.6 mm³, glass epoxy)	2.1	W
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C

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#### Recommended Operating Conditions at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
	V <sub>CC</sub>	$V_{CC} \ge V_S 1, 2$	4 to 13	V
Operating supply voltage	V <sub>S</sub> 1, 2	$V_S1$ and $V_S2$ are the output stage power supply. $V_{CC} \geq V_S1$ and $V_S2$	4 to 13	V

### Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC} = V_S 2 = 12$ V, $V_S 1 = 5$ V, $V_{REF} = 1.65$ V

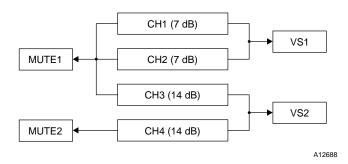
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
Falameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub> no load current drain 1	I <sub>CC</sub> -ON	Output on (MUTE1 and MUTE2: high), V <sub>CC</sub>		10	25	mA
V <sub>CC</sub> no load current drain 2	I <sub>CC</sub> -OFF	Output off (MUTE1 and MUTE2: low), V <sub>CC</sub>			4	mA
VS1 no load current drain 1	I <sub>S</sub> 1-ON	Output on (MUTE1 and MUTE2: high), V <sub>S</sub> 1		20	30	mA
VS1 no load current drain 2	I <sub>S</sub> 2-OFF	Output off (MUTE1 and MUTE2: low), V <sub>S</sub> 1			4	mA
VS2 no load current drain 1	I <sub>S</sub> 2-ON	Output on (MUTE1 and MUTE2: high), V <sub>S</sub> 2		20	30	mA
VS2 no load current drain 2	I <sub>S</sub> 2-OFF	Output off (MUTE1 and MUTE2: low), V <sub>S</sub> 2			4	mA
Output offset voltage	V <sub>OF</sub> 1 to 4	Potential difference between the + and – outputs for each channel	-50		+50	mV
Input voltage range 1	V <sub>IN</sub> 1	Input voltage range for each channel	0		V <sub>S</sub> 1	V
Output voltage 1	VO1	$I_{O}$ = 700 mA, the difference between the outputs for channels 1 and 2	4	4.5		V
Output voltage 2	VO2	$I_{\mbox{O}}$ = 700 mA, the difference between the outputs for channels 3 and 4	10.5	11		V
Closed circuit voltage gain	VG1	The BTL amplifier voltage gain for channels 1 and 2	5	7	9	dB
Closed circuit voltage gain	VG2	The BTL amplifier voltage gain for channels 3 and 4	12	14	16	dB
Slew rate	SR	This value is doubled when measured across 0.5 the outputs. *1			V/µs	
Muting on voltage	V <sub>MUTE</sub>	MUTE1 and MUTE2. The voltage at which the output turns on. *2 1.5		1.5	2	V

Notes 1. Design guarantee value.

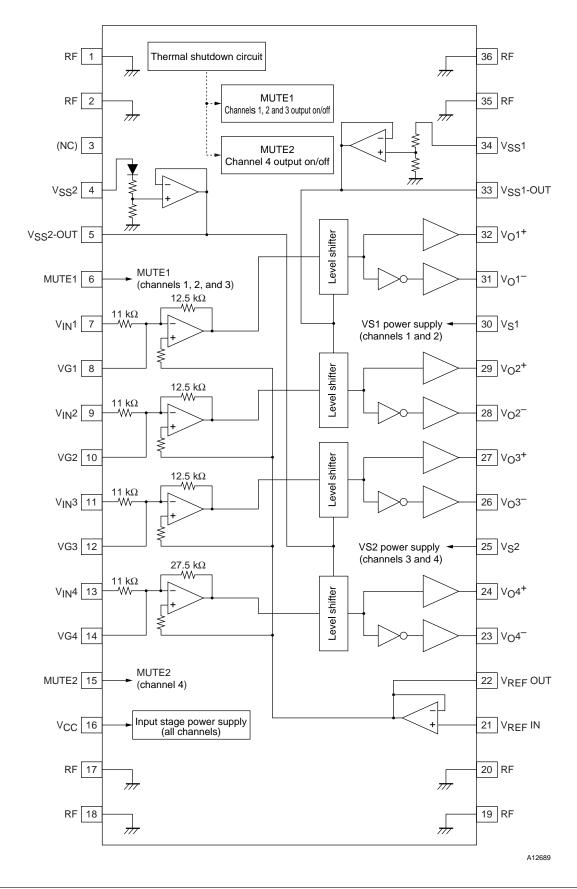
2. The MUTE1, and MUTE2 pins turn the output on when high and off when low. When the output is off, the outputs will be in the high-impedance state.

The figure below shows the relationship between the channels and the MUTE pins and between the channels and the power supplies.

#### **System Figure**



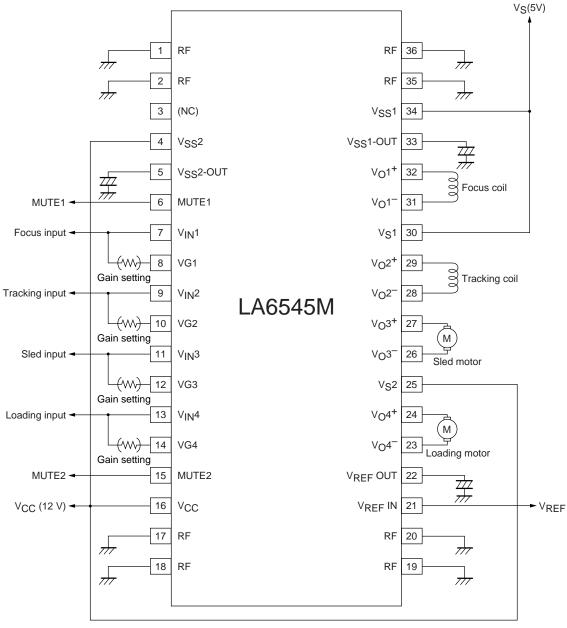
### **Block Diagram and Pin Assignment**



### **Pin Functions**

Pin No.	Pin	Function			
1	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			
2	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			
3	(NC)	Unused.			
4	V <sub>SS</sub> 2	Connect to V <sub>S</sub> 2.			
5	V <sub>SS</sub> 2-OUT	Dutput stage reference voltage output ((V <sub>S</sub> 2-VBE)/2, typical)			
6	MUTE1	Channels 1, 2, and 3 output on/off control			
7	V <sub>IN</sub> 1	Channel 1 input			
8	VG1	Channel 1 input (gain adjustment)			
9	V <sub>IN</sub> 2	Channel 2 input			
10	VG2	Channel 2 input (gain adjustment)			
11	V <sub>IN</sub> 3	Channel 3 input			
12	VG3	Channel 3 input (gain adjustment)			
13	V <sub>IN</sub> 4	Channel 4 input			
14	VG4	Channel 4 input (adjustment)			
15	MUTE2	Channel 4 on/off control			
16	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply			
17	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			
18	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			
19	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			
20	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			
21	V <sub>REF</sub> IN	Reference voltage input (V <sub>REF</sub> 1 buffer amplifier input)			
22	V <sub>REF</sub> OUT	Reference voltage output (V <sub>REF</sub> 1 buffer amplifier output)			
23	V <sub>O</sub> 4-	Channel 4 inverted output			
24	V <sub>O</sub> 4+	Channel 4 noninverted output			
25	V <sub>S</sub> 2	Channes 3 and 4 output stage power supply			
26	V <sub>O</sub> 3-	Channel 3 inverted output			
27	V <sub>O</sub> 3+	Channel 3 noninverted output			
28	V <sub>O</sub> 2-	Channel 2 inverted output			
29	V <sub>O</sub> 2+	Channel 2 noninverted output			
30	V <sub>S</sub> 1	Channels 1 and 2 output stage power supply			
31	V <sub>O</sub> 1-	Channel 1 inverted output			
32	V <sub>O</sub> 1+	Channel 1 noninverted output			
33	V <sub>SS</sub> 1-OUT	Output stage reference voltage (Outputs V <sub>SS</sub> /2: typical) (V <sub>REF</sub> 2 buffer amplifier output)			
34	V <sub>SS</sub> 1	Connect to V <sub>S</sub> 1. (V <sub>SS</sub> 1 - OUT is generated by a resistor divider.)			
35	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			
36	RF	Substrate (lowest potential)			

### Sample Application Circuit



A12690

## **Pin Description**

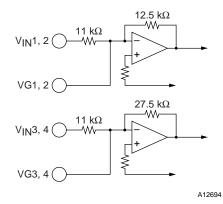
Pin No.	Pin	Symbol	Function	Equivalent circuit
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	V <sub>IN</sub> * VG* (Input)	V <sub>IN</sub> 1 VG1 VG2 V <sub>IN</sub> 3 VG3 V <sub>IN</sub> 4 VG4	Inputs for each channel	VCC Image: Work of the second s
32 31 29 28 27 26 24 23	V <sub>O</sub> * (Output)	V <sub>0</sub> 1+ V <sub>0</sub> 1- V <sub>0</sub> 2+ V <sub>0</sub> 2- V <sub>0</sub> 3+ V <sub>0</sub> 3- V <sub>0</sub> 4+ V <sub>0</sub> 4-	Outputs for each channel	
6 15	MUTE	MUTE1 MUTE2	Output on/off control	© VCC (B) MUTE1,2 (B) GY (B) GY (B) GY (C) GY (C

Gain Setting (Functions of the Input and Gain Adjustment Pins)

The figures present overviews of the  $V_{IN}$  and VG pin circuits. (These are the same as the block diagrams.)

- 1. Consider resistors (11 k $\Omega$ , typical) to be inserted between the V<sub>IN</sub> and VG pins. This should be seen as being the same as the operational amplifier noninverting input (V<sub>IN</sub><sup>+</sup>).
- If the VG pins are not used, and only the V<sub>IN</sub> pins are used, the BTL gain (across the V<sub>O</sub><sup>+</sup> and V<sub>O</sub><sup>-</sup> outputs) will be 7 dB for channels 1 and 2 (amplifier units: 1 dB + BTL: 6 dB) and 14 dB for channels 3 and 4 (amplifier units: 8 dB + BTL: 6 dB).

If the  $V_{IN}$  pins are not used and 11 k $\Omega$  external resistors are attached to the VG pins, input to the opposite ends of those resistors will result in equivalent circuit operation. However, the  $V_{IN}$  pins should be used and the gain set to minimize the I/O gain temperature characteristics.



#### Offset Voltage

This IC includes built-in level shifting circuits. For input to which  $V_{REF}$  is applied as a reference, the output is referenced to the voltage  $V_{SS}1/2$  (V) for channels 1 and 2, and the output is referenced to the voltage  $(V_{SS}2 - V_{BE}(0.7))/2$  (V) for channels 3 and 4.

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