

SANYO

No.1339D

LA4145, 4146

Monolithic Linear IC

0.6 TO 0.9W AF POWER AMPLIFIER

Features

- The LA4145 is especially suited for use in cassette tape recorder, radio-cassette recorder, stereo cassette player applications; the LA4146 is especially suited for use in mini musical instrument application.
- 0.6 W typ/ V_{CC} = 6.0 V, R_L = 8 Ω, THD = 10 %
0.9 W typ/ V_{CC} = 8.0 V, R_L = 4 Ω, THD = 10 %
- Minimum number of external parts required
- Soft clip
- Small pop noise at V_{CC} ON/OFF mode
- Voltage gain fixed at 50 dB
An external resistor can be connected to reduce this value.

Maximum Ratings/ T_a = 25°C

Maximum supply voltage

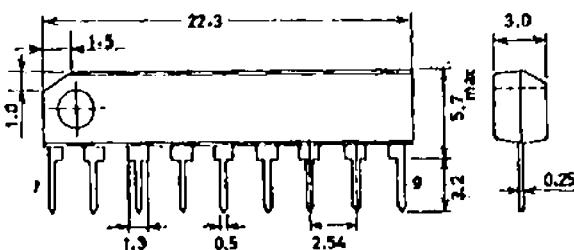
	V_{CC} max	Quiescent mode Operating mode R_L = Bohms	8	unit
			500	mA
Maximum output current	I_o peak	50 × 50 mm ² PCB	0.9	W
Allowable power dissipation	P_d max		-20 ~ +70	°C
Operating temperature	T_{opg}		-70 ~ +150	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}			

Operating Conditions/ T_a = 25°CRecommended supply voltage
Recommended load resistance
Operating voltage range

	V_{CC}	R_L	6	unit
			4 to 3	Ω
	V_{CC}		3.6 to 8	V

Operating Characteristics/ T_a = 25°C, V_{CC} = 6.0 V, R_L = 8 Ω, R_g = 600 Ω, f = 1 kHz

	LA4145	LA4146	min	typ	max	unit
Quiescent current	I_{ccq}			10	20	mA
Voltage gain	V_G			5	10	mA
Output power	P_o	THD = 10 %, R_L = 4 Ω	48	50	52	dB
		THD = 10 %, R_L = 8 Ω		0.9		W
Total harmonic distortion	THD	P_o = 0.1 W	0.45	0.6		%
Input resistance	R_i			0.2	1.0	%
Output noise voltage	V_{NO}			30		kΩ
Ripple rejection	SVRR	R_g = 10 kΩ, B.P.F. = 20 Hz to 20 kHz	0.6	1.2		mV
		R_g = 0, f _R = 100 Hz, V _R = 150 mV - 35	-40			dB

Case Outline 3017B-S9/C
(unit: mm)

SANYO SEP9

Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

SANYO Electric Co., Ltd. Semiconductor Overseas Marketing Div.
15-13, 6 chome, Sotokanda, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 101 JAPAN

Proper care in changing voltage gain

An external resistor can be connected in series with the feedback capacitor at pin 2 to reduce the voltage gain. (See RNF-VG characteristic.)

Proper cares In using IC**1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Radio applications

For use in radio applications, keep a good distance between IC and bar antenna.

4. Printed circuit pattern

When designing the printed circuit pattern, make the power supply, output, and ground lines thicker and shorter and determine the pattern and parts placement so that no feedback loop is formed between input and output. Place power capacitor C_6 , oscillation blocking capacitor C_3 as close to the IC pin as possible to prevent oscillation from occurring. (See the sample printed circuit pattern.)

Description of external parts

C_1 (47 μ) : Feedback capacitor (NF capacitor)

Low cutoff frequency f_L depends on this capacitor. $f_L = 90$ Hz for $C_L = 47 \mu\text{F}$. Decreasing the capacitor value makes the starting time earlier.

C_2 (100 μ) : Bootstrap capacitor

C_3 (0.15 μ) : Oscillation blocking capacitor

It is recommended to use a polyester film capacitor being good in temperature characteristic, high frequency characteristic.

C_4 (470 μ) : Output capacitor

C_5 (47 μ) : Decoupling capacitor

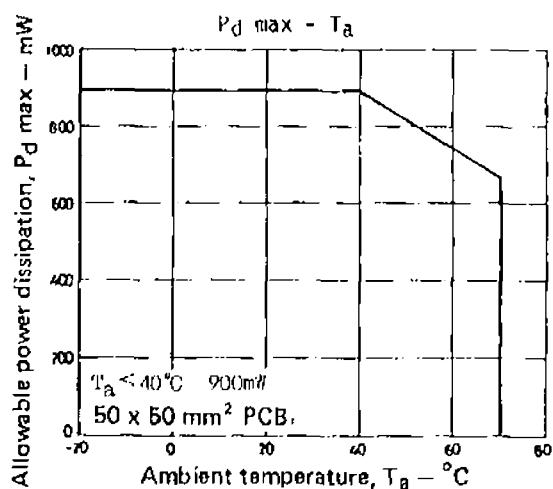
Serves to reject ripple. The starting time depends on this capacitor. Increasing the capacitor value makes the starting time later.

C_6 (470 μ) : Power capacitor

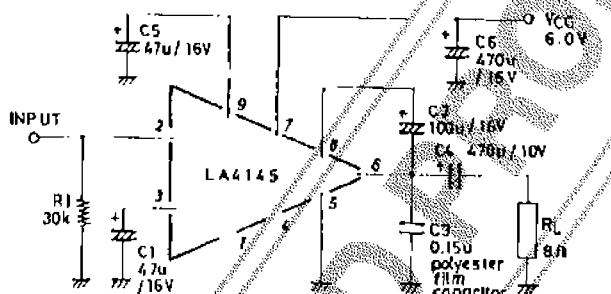
Place as close to the power pin of the IC as possible.

R_1 (30 k Ω) : Input bias resistor

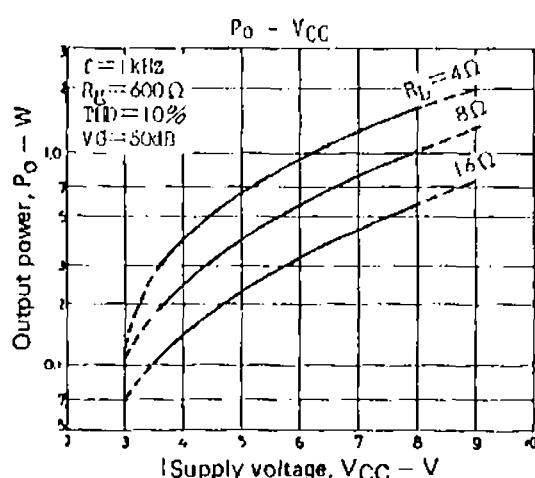
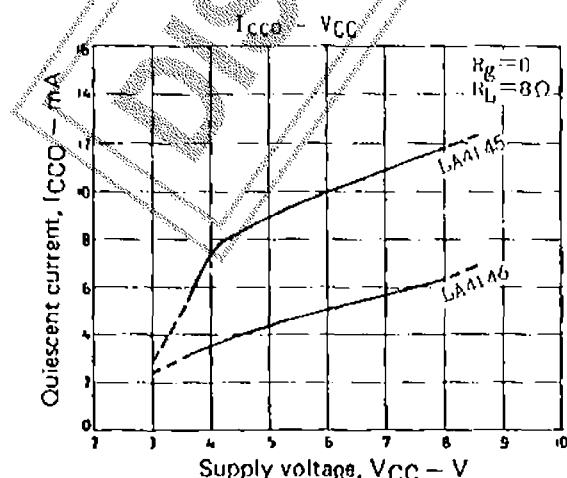
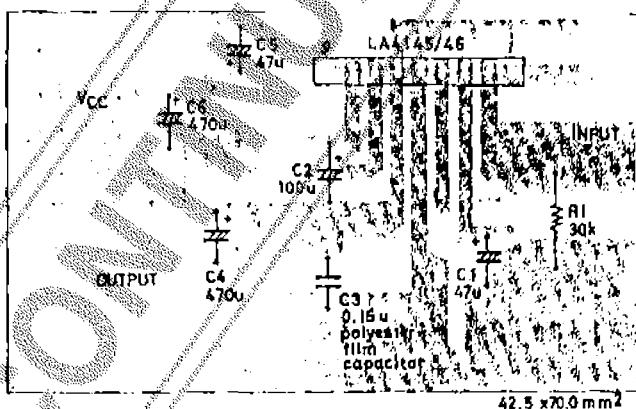
Serves to apply input bias. The input impedance almost entirely depends on this resistor value. If a variable resistor also serves for this purpose, this resistor can be omitted. In this case, it is recommended to use a resistor of 30 k Ω .



■ Sample Application Circuit: AF power amp



Sample Printed Circuit Pattern (Cu~foiled area)



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