

## **LA4571MB**

# Low-voltage Headphone Amplifier for Stereo Audio

#### Overview

The LA4571MB is a low-voltage, stereo headphone amplifier incorporating both tape head preamplifiers and headphone power amplifiers in a single chip, making it ideal for portable battery-powered equipment. It features logic-level controlled output signal muting, excellent noise characteristics and easy interconnection with signal sources, such as an AM/FM tuner IC.

The LA4571MB requires no input or output coupling capacitors. A buffer amplifier with  $10\Omega$  output impedance reduces the size of the virtual-earth decoupling capacitor. The preamplifier and power amplifier inputs only require the addition of an external capacitor to provide high-frequency noise filtering.

The LA4571MB operates from a 3V supply and is available in 20-pin MFPs.

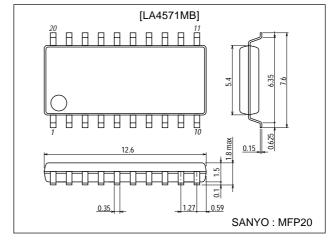
#### **Features**

- Stereo tape head preamplifiers and headphone power amplifiers on chip.
- Output signal muting.
- Low noise.
- $8\Omega$  speaker driver.
- 3V supply.
- 20-pin MFP.

## **Package Dimensions**

unit:mm

3036B-MFP20



## **Specifications**

### **Maximum Ratings** at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> max		4.5	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max		400	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +125	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	VCC		3.0	V
Supply voltage range	V <sub>CC</sub> op		1.8 to 3.6	V

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#### **Electrical Characteristics**

 $\textbf{Preamplifier and power amplifier} \ at \ Ta = 25^{\circ}C, \ V_{CC} = 3.0V, \ f = 1 \\ kHz, \ R_L \ (pre) = 10 \\ k\Omega, \ R_L \ (power) = 16\Omega, \ R_L \ (pre) = 10 \\ k\Omega, \ R_L \$ 

## 0dBm at 0.775V unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	Offic
Quiescent supply current	Icco	Rg=2.2k $\Omega$ , V <sub>I</sub> =0V		17	27	mA
Total voltage gain	VGT	V <sub>O</sub> =-5dBm	65	68	71	dB

## Preamplifier at Ta = 25 °C, $V_{CC}$ =3.0V, f=1kHz, $R_L$ (pre)=10kΩ, $R_L$ (power)=16Ω, 0dBm at 0.775V unless otherwise noted

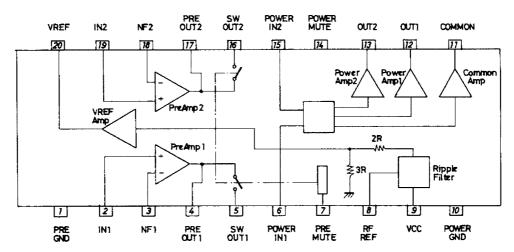
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	Uill
Open-loop voltage gain	VGO	V <sub>O</sub> =-5dBm	70	80		dB
Closed-loop voltage gain	VG <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> =-5dBm		40		dB
Maximum output voltage	V <sub>O</sub> max	THD=1%, V <sub>CC</sub> =1.8V	0.1	0.2		V
Total harmonic distortion	THD <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> =0.2V, VG=40dB (NAB standard)		0.05	0.5	%
Input conversion noise voltage	$V_{NI}$	Rg=2.2kΩ, bandwidth=20Hz to 20kHz		1.3	2.0	μV
Channel crosstalk	CT <sub>1</sub>	Rg=2.2kΩ, 1kHz tune	60	80		dB
Ripple rejection	R <sub>r1</sub>	Rg=2.2k $\Omega$ , V <sub>CC</sub> =1.8V, V <sub>r</sub> =-20dBm, f=100Hz	40	50		dB

## **Power amplifier** at Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC}$ =3.0V, f=1kHz, $R_L$ (pre)=10k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ (power)=16 $\Omega$ , 0dBm at 0.775V unless otherwise noted

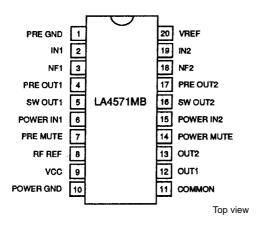
Parameter	Cumbal	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
	Symbol		min	typ	max	Offic
Output power	PO	THD=10%	23	32		mW
Closed-loop voltage gain	VG <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>O</sub> =-5dBm	25	28	31	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>O</sub> =1mW		0.4	1.0	%
Channel crosstalk	CTT	$V_{O}$ =-5dBm, $R_{V}$ =0 $\Omega$	30	40		dB
Output noise voltage	V <sub>NO</sub>	Rg=0Ω, BPF=20Hz to 20kHz		24	40	μV
Ripple rejection	R <sub>r2</sub>	Rg=0 $\Omega$ , V <sub>r</sub> =-20dB, f=100Hz, V <sub>CC</sub> =1.8V	45	60		dB
Input resistance	Ri		22	30	38	kΩ
Output DC offset voltage	VODC off		-90		+90	mV

Note : The maximum and minimum values for the power amplifiers closed-loop voltage gain (VG2) increase by 1dB when the load resistance ( $R_L$ ) is 32 $\Omega$ .

## **Block Diagram**



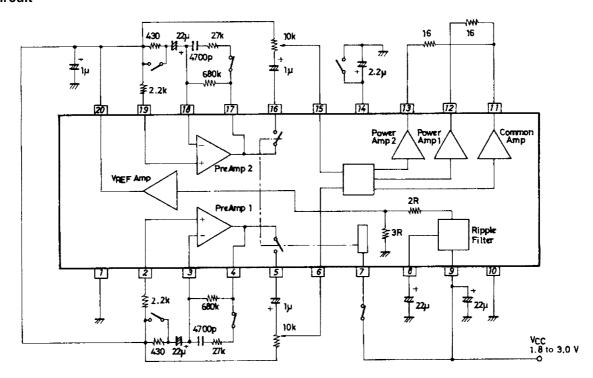
## **Pin Assignment**

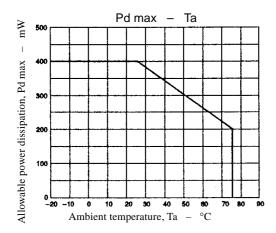


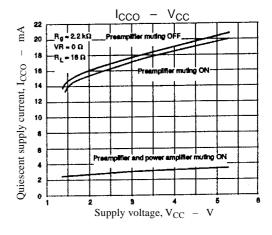
## **Pin Description**

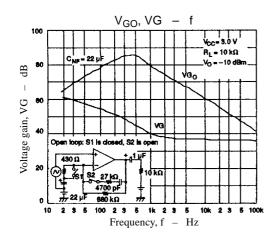
Number	Name	Description	
1	PRE GND	Preamplifier ground	
2	IN1	Channel 1 preamplifier input	
3	NF1	Channel 1 preamplifier negative feedback input	
4	PRE OUT1	Channel 1 preamplifier output	
5	SW OUT1	Channel 1 preamplifier mute-control switched output RIN ≥500kΩ	
6	POWER IN1	Channel 1 power amplifier input. R <sub>IN</sub> ≅30kΩ	
7	PRE MUTE	Preamplifier mute control	
8	RF REF	Ripple-filter capacitor connection	
9	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	
10	POWER GND	Power amplifier ground	
11	COMMON	Common amplifier output	
12	OUT1	Channel 1 power amplifier output	
13	OUT2	Channel 2 power amplifier output	
14	POWER MUTE	Power amplifier mute control	
15	POWER IN2	Channel 2 power amplifier input. R <sub>IN</sub> ≅30kΩ	
16	SW OUT2	Channel 2 preamplifier mute-control switched output. $R_{IN} \ge 500 k\Omega$	
17	PRE OUT2	Channel 2 preamplifier output	
18	NF2	Channel 2 preamplifier negative feedback input	
19	IN2	Channel 2 preamplifier input	
20	VREF	Referecne-voltage amplifier output. I <sub>max</sub> =±500µA	

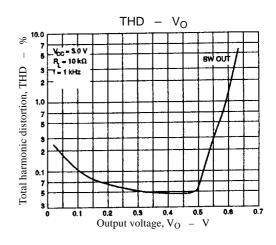
#### **Test Circuit**

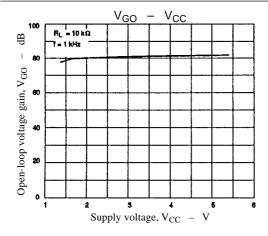


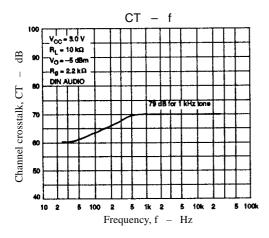


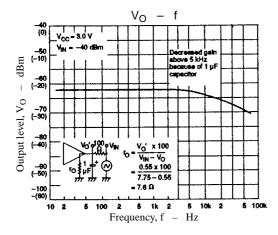


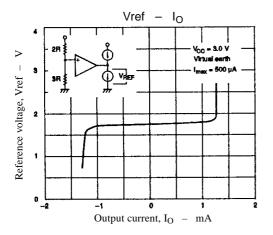


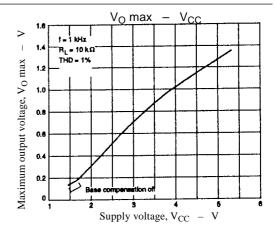


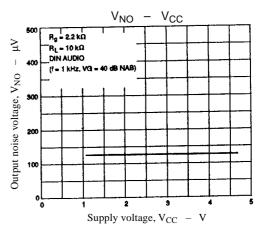


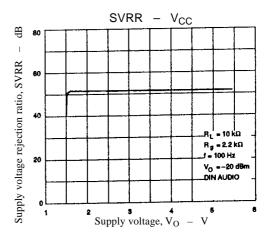


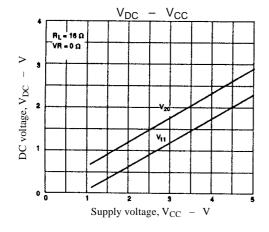


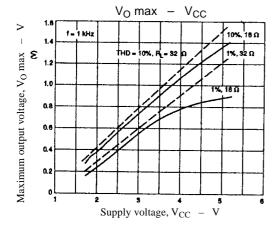


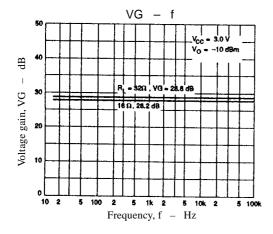


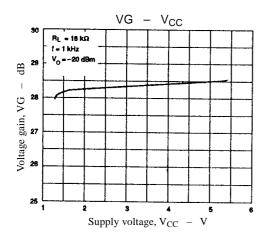


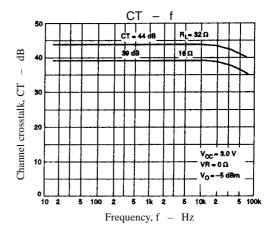


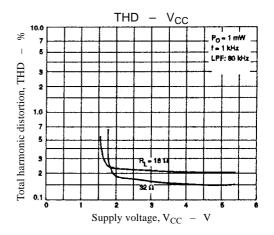


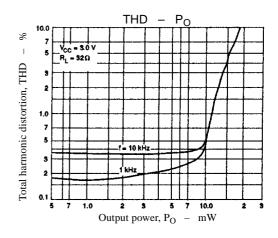


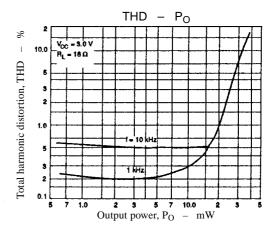


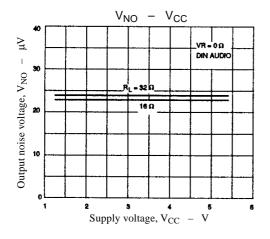


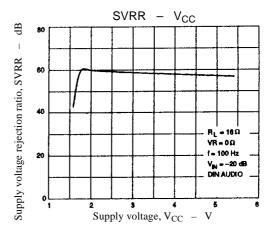










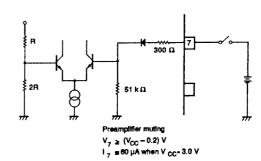


## **Functional Decription (channi 1 only)**

## **Tape Head Preamplifier**

Tape head signal source are connected to the non-inverting input of the op-amp, negative feedback preamplifier.

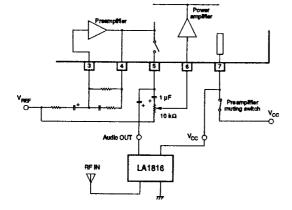
When PRE MUTE is open, the preamplifier output is connected to SW OUT1, and when PRE MUTE is HIGH ( $V_{CC}\pm0.2V$  at 60µA input current), SW OUT1 is open. This can be used to switch, or mute, the preamplifier output.



The internal circuit of the PRE MUTE pin is shown in

The output pins, PRE OUT1 and SW OUT1, can both drive a  $10k\Omega$  load resistance.

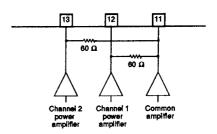
The preamplifier input pin, IN1, the negative feedback input pin, NF1, and the output pin, PRE OUT, are biased at 1.8V.



## **Power Amplifier**

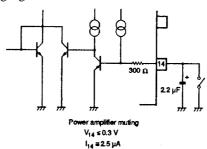
the following figure.

The power amplifier stage comprises an amplifier for each channel and a common amplifier. The power amplifier outputs are connected internally by  $60\Omega$  resistors to prevent oscillation, as shown in the following figure.



When POWER MUTE is LOW (less than 0.3V at  $2.5\mu A$  input current), the power amplifier output signal is muted. The power amplifier mute release time is set by an external capacitor.

The internal circuit of the POWER MUTE pin is shown in the following figure.



The power amplifier input pin, POWER IN1, is biased at 1.8V, and the output pins at 1.2V

## **Design Notes**

The preamplifier inputs should be connected to  $V_{REF}$  through a  $2.2k\Omega$  resistor if there is no tape head input signal source.

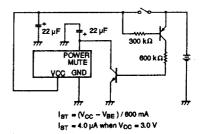
The mute release time capacitor of the power amplifier should be between 1.0 and 4.7 $\mu$ F. For V<sub>CC</sub>=3.0V and C=2.2 $\mu$ F, the mute release time is 0.7s.

The ripple rejection ratio setting capacitor should be between 2.2 and 33 $\mu$ F. For 2.2 $\mu$ F, the ripple rejection ratio is 35dB, and for 22 $\mu$ F, it is 55dB.

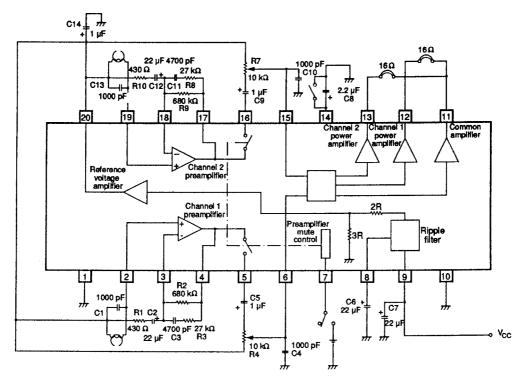
When the output amplifier turns OFF, the protection circuit shown in the following figure detects the falling supply voltage and then mutes the power amplifier to protect the device.

## **Reference Voltage**

The input to the voltage reference amplifier is a voltage divided level from the supply voltage ripple filter. The referecne voltage is given by  $0.6 \times V_{CC}$ . The supply voltage ripple filter requires the connection of an external filter capacitor to RF REF. A large capacitance results in a high ripple rejection ratio. Noise filtering is achieved by the addition of a single capacitor to VREF. Since the reference voltage amplifier has a buffered output, this capacitor can be as low as  $1\mu F$ .



## **Sample Application Circuit**



#### **LA4571MB**

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