

SANYO

No.573F

LA3161**2-Channel Preamplifier For Car Stereo****Features**

- On-chip 2 preamplifiers.
- Good ripple rejection owing to on-chip voltage regulator.
- Minimum number of external parts required.
- Low noise.
- 8-pin SIP package facilitating easy mounting.
- Pin-compatible with LA3160.

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

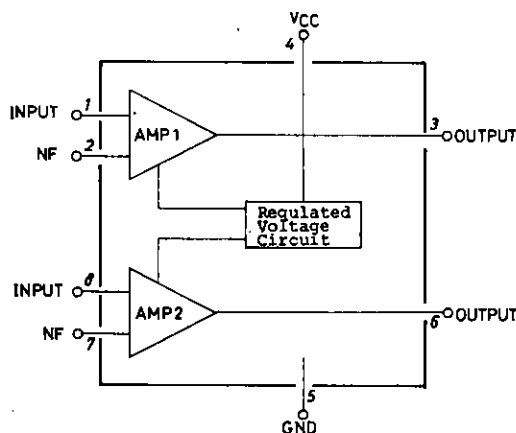
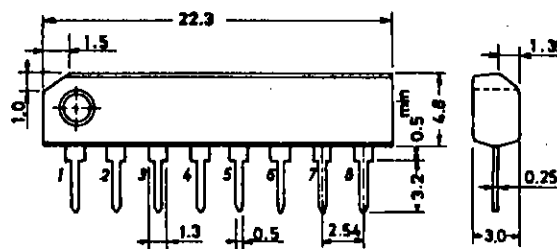
			unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	$V_{CC\max}$	18	V
Allowable Power Dissipation	$P_{d\max}$	200	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-20 to +75	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

			unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	9	V
Load Resistance	R_L	10k	Ω

Operating Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 9\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_g = 600\Omega$, $f = 1\text{kHz}$, NAB

			min	typ	max	unit
Current Dissipation	I_{CC}			6.5	8.0	mA
Voltage Gain	V_G	Closed loop		35		dB
		Open loop, $v_o = 0.77\text{V}$	70	78		dB
Output Voltage	v_o	THD=1%	1.0	1.3		V
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$v_o = 0.5\text{V}$		0.05	0.30	%
Input Resistance	r_i		70k	100k		Ω
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	V_{NI}	$R_g = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$		1.2	2.0	μV
Crosstalk	CT	$R_g = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$	-50	-65		dB
Ripple Rejection	R_r			-40		dB

Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram**Package Dimensions 3016B**
(unit: mm)

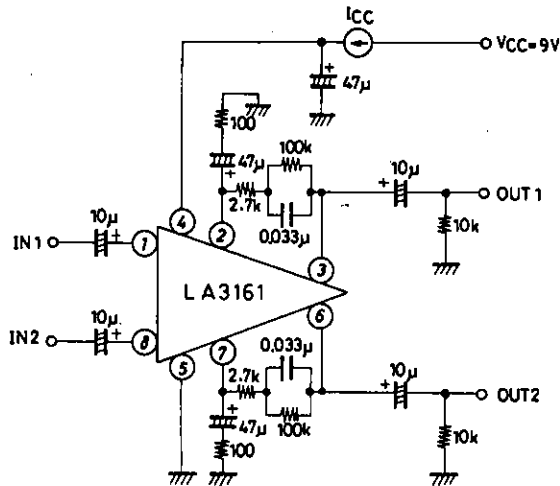
SANYO: SIP8

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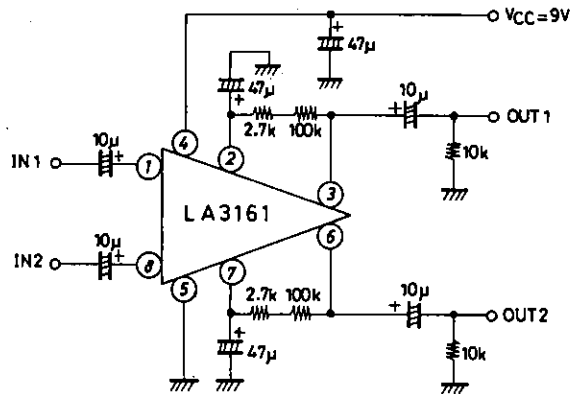
N0493TH/7160TS/O137KI/8044KI/9250KI, TS No.573-1/7

LA3161

Test Circuit 1 : V_O , V_G , THD, I_{CC} , r_i

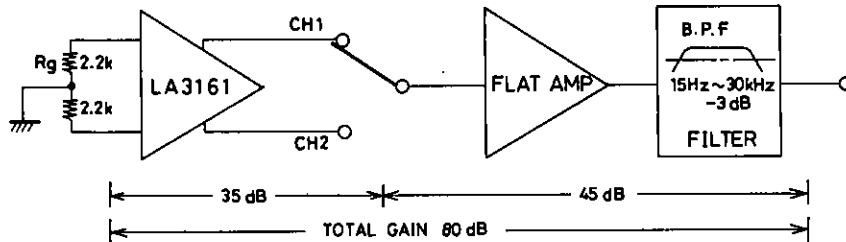


Test Circuit 2 : V_{G0}

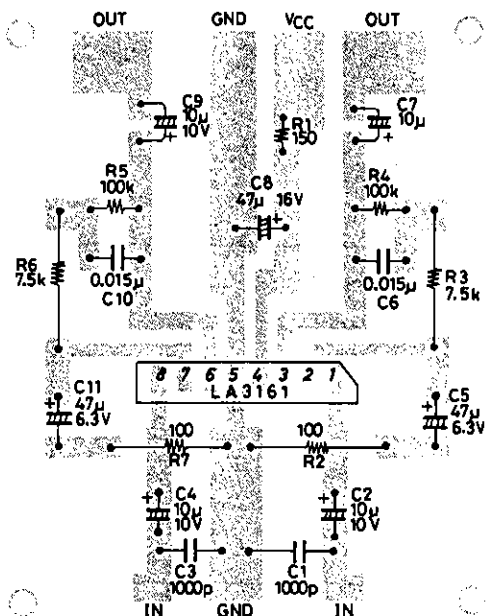
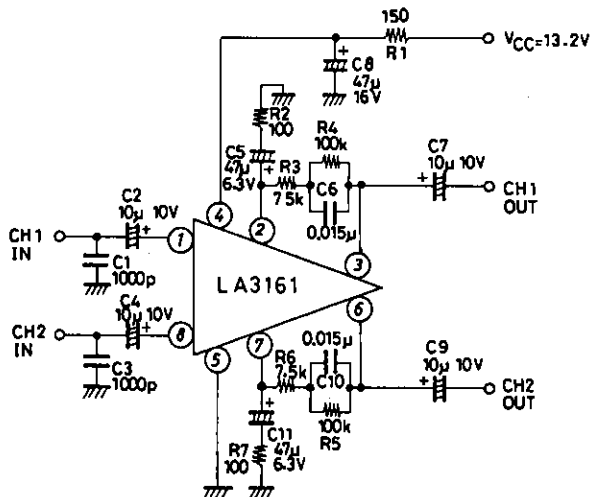


Test Circuit 3 : Noise

Unit (resistance: Ω , capacitance: F)



Sample Application Circuit 1 : Preamplifier for Car Stereo



Unit (resistance: Ω , capacitance: F)

Function of External Parts

C_2, C_4 are input coupling capacitors. In NAB equalizer amplifier, the gain at low frequencies is high and $1/f$ noise inside the IC is emphasized as output noise. Therefore, if the reactance of capacitor at low frequencies is increased, the dependence of $1/f$ noise on the signal source resistance causes the output noise voltage to deteriorate, and the value of reactance must be made small enough as compared with the signal source resistance. C_2, C_4 also influence the operation start time and the adequate value of these capacitors is $10\mu\text{F}$. (Since C_2, C_4 of less than $4.7\mu\text{F}$ make the operation start time longer, use C_2, C_4 of $4.7\mu\text{F}$ or more.)

C_5, C_{11} are NF capacitors. The lower cut-off frequency depends on the value of these capacitors.

If the lower cut-off frequency is taken as f_L :

$$C_5 (C_{11}) = 1/2\pi \cdot f_L \cdot R_2 \quad (R_7)$$

If the value of this capacitor is made larger, the operation start time of amplifier is more delayed. The adequate value of capacitor is $47\mu\text{F}$.

The frequency characteristic of the equalizer amplifier depends on C_6 and $R_4, R_3 (C_{10} \text{ and } R_5, R_6)$.

The time constants to obtain the standard NAB characteristic are as shown below.

Tape speed	9.5 cm/sec	4.75 cm/sec
$C_6 (R_3+R_4)$	$3180 \mu \text{ sec}$	$1590 \mu \text{ sec}$
$R_3 C_6$	$90 \mu \text{ sec}$	$120 \mu \text{ sec}$

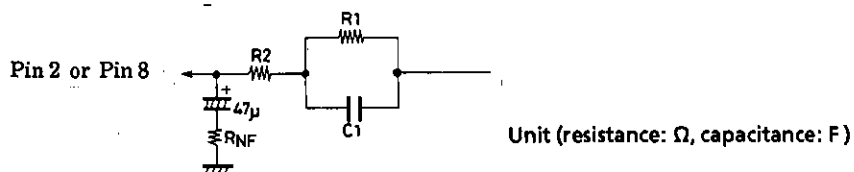
C_8 is a bias capacitor for the power line. C_8 of $47\mu\text{F}$ is inserted at a point as close to the power supply pin (pin 4) as possible.

C_1, C_3 are for preventing radio interference in the strong electric field, interference attributable to engine noise, and blocking oscillation at the time of large amplitude operation. The adequate value of C_1, C_3 is approximately 1000pF .

C_7, C_9 are output coupling capacitors. The adequate value of C_7, C_9 is $10\mu\text{F}$.

NAB element and determination of gain

Since the DC feedback is provided by R_1, R_2 of NAB element, which brings about DC output potential at pins 3, 6, it is impossible to change the value of R_1, R_2 of NAB element greatly. Therefore, when determining the gain, change R_{NF} with R_1, R_2, C_1 (NAB element) kept constant.



(1) How to obtain R_{NF}

Impedance Z of NAB element is

$$Z = \frac{1}{1/R_1 + j\omega C_1} + R_2$$

$$= (R_1 + R_2) \left\{ \frac{1 + j\omega C_1 \{R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)\}}{1 + j\omega C_1 R_1} \right\}$$

For a general negative feedback amplifier circuit, $A = A_o / (1 + A_o \beta)$ applies, and $Z = A \cdot R_{NF}$ is obtained under conditions of $A_o \gg A$, $A \gg 1$ ($\beta = R_{NF} / (R_{NF} + Z)$, A_o = open-loop gain, A = feedback gain).

Therefore, we can use an approximation of $R_{NF} = Z/A$.

$A = (V_G \text{ for } 1 \text{ kHz}) \text{ times, (Set } R_1, R_2 \text{ at approximately } 100\text{kohms.)}$

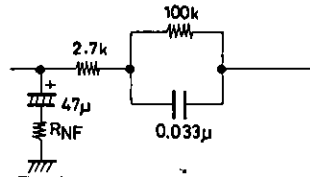
Each time constant of NAB characteristic

Tape speed	9.5 cm/sec	4.75 cm/sec
T1 C_1, R_1	$3180 \mu \text{ sec}$	$1590 \mu \text{ sec}$
T2 $C_1 (R_1/R_2)$	$90 \mu \text{ sec}$	$120 \mu \text{ sec}$

(2) Examples of NAB constant

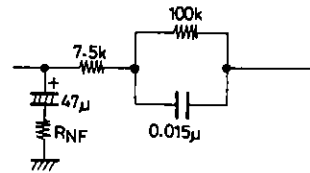
Unit (resistance: Ω , capacitance: F)

(a) Tape speed : 9.5cm/sec. (8 tracks)

VG : R_{NF} (VG/ f=1kHz)

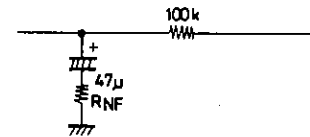
VG	30	35	40	dB
R_{NF}	180	100	56	Ω

(b) Tape speed : 4.75cm/sec. (cassette)

VG : R_{NF}

VG	30	35	40	dB
R_{NF}	440	240	130	Ω

(c) Flat amp

VG : R_{NF}

VG	30	35	40	dB
R_{NF}	3.2	1.8	1	k Ω

Proper cares in using IC

1. Maximum Rating

If the IC is used in the vicinity of the maximum rating, even a slight variation in conditions may cause the maximum rating to be exceeded, thereby leading to a breakdown. Allow an ample margin of variation for supply voltage, etc. and use the IC in the range where the maximum rating is not exceeded.

2. Short between pins

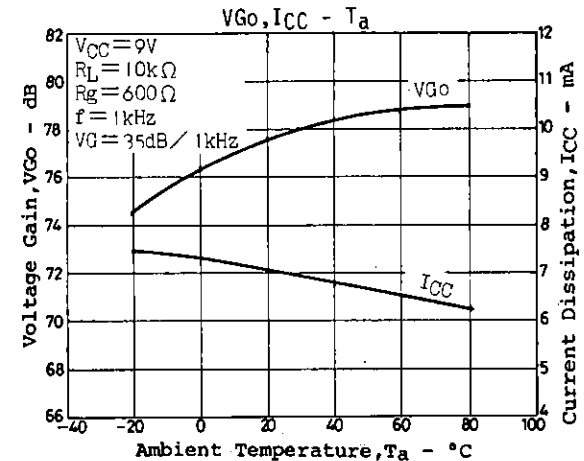
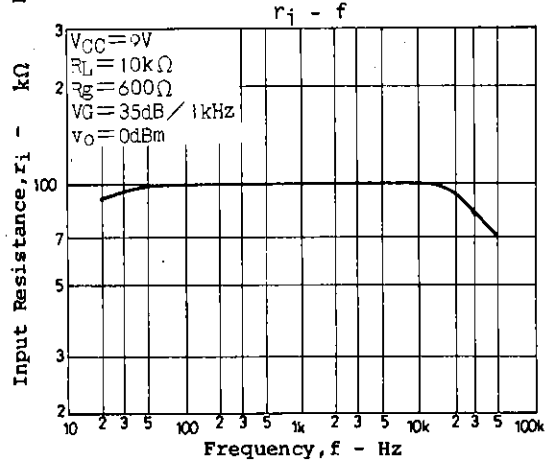
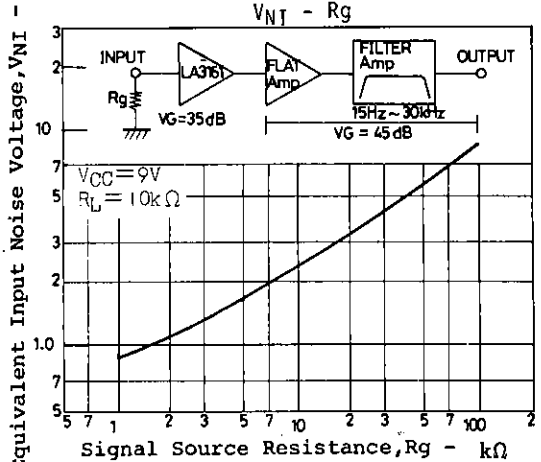
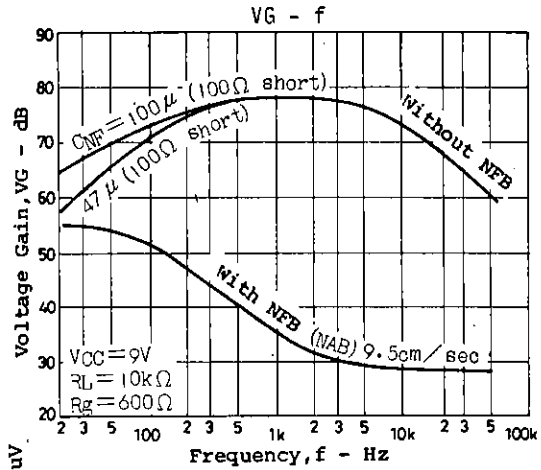
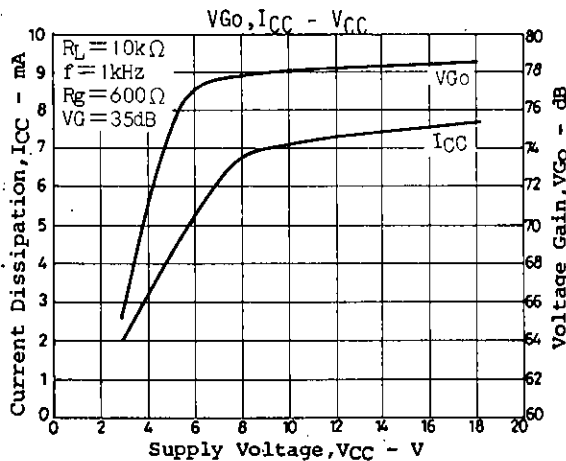
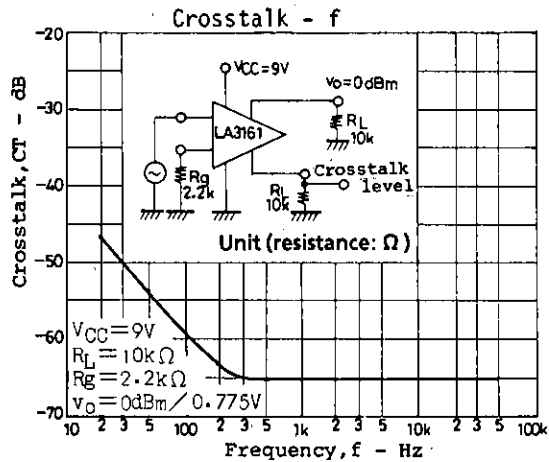
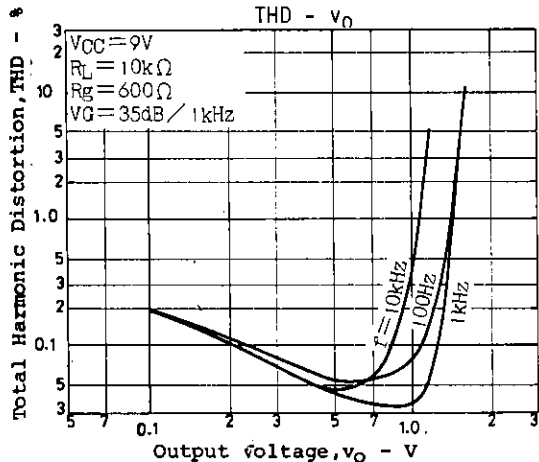
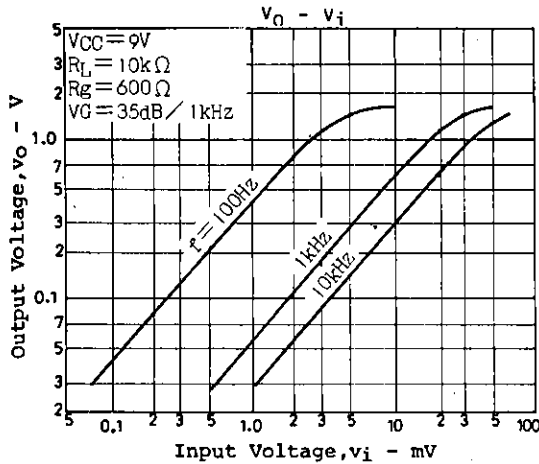
If the supply voltage is applied when the space between pins is shorted, a breakdown or deterioration may occur. When installing the IC on the board or applying the supply voltage, make sure that the space between pins is not shorted with solder, etc.

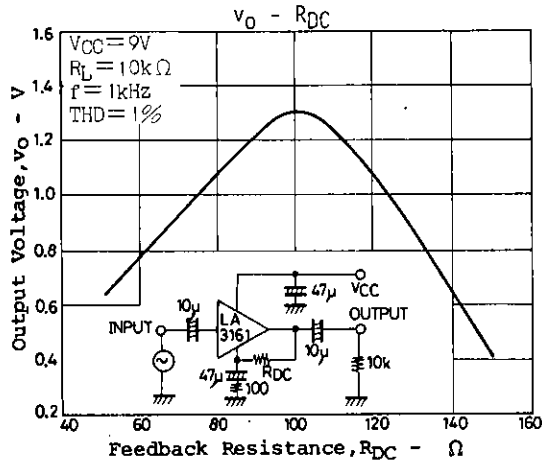
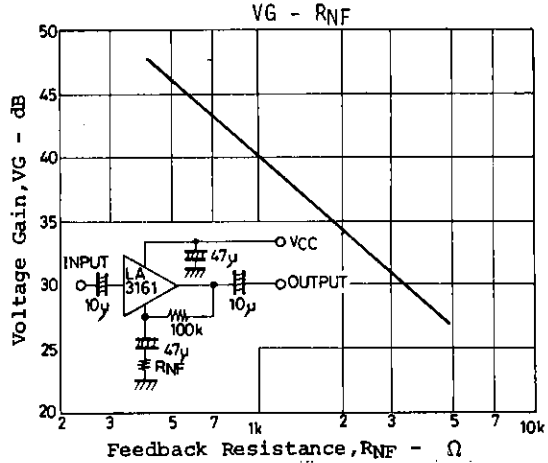
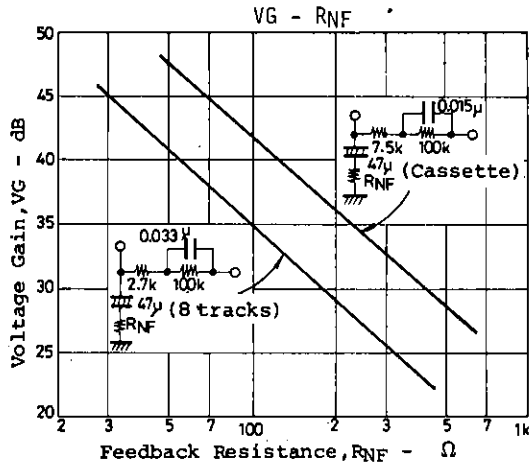
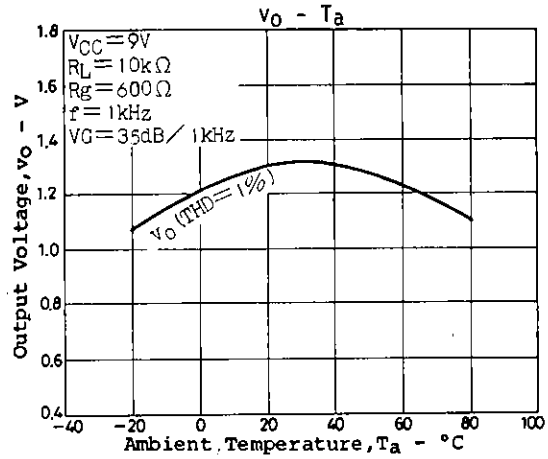
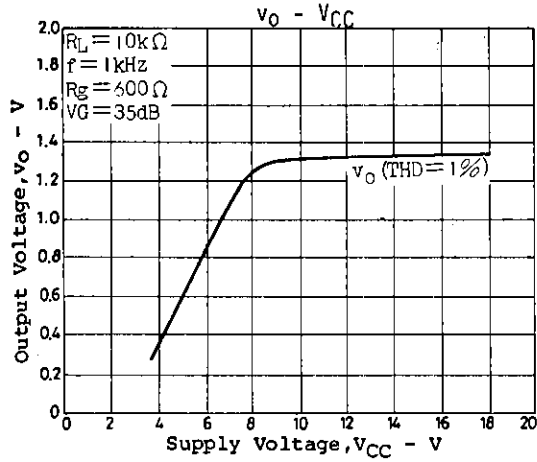
3. Breakdown of IC attributable to inverted insertion

If the IC is inserted inversely and operated, the IC may suffer from something unusual, thereby leading to a breakdown or deterioration of the IC. When installing the IC on the board or operating the IC, check the marked surface of IC.

Proper cares to be taken for obtaining optimum operation of IC

- Set DC resistance of R_1 , R_2 of NAB element at approximately 100kohms.
- Determine the gain by changing R_{NF} without changing NAB constant. (Refer to Examples of NAB constant.)





Unit (resistance: Ω , capacitance: F)

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