## LA4631 - 5 W Two-Channel AF Power Amplifier for Audio Applications

## Overview

The LA4631 ( $5 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$ channels) is a single-ended power IC that has a pin arrangement similar to the LA4632 BTL power IC ( $10 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$ channels). The LA4631's pin compatibility makes it possible to share a common printed circuit board among a series of end products differentiated by power rank. (Note that the LA4632 is provided in an SIP-12H package, and that it is necessary to provide a hole for the LA4631 pin 13 if the same printed circuit board is to be shared. Note also that certain external components differ.)

## Functions and Applications

- Two-channel power amplifier for audio applications


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

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Rated value | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Maximum supply voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ max | With no input signal | 24 | V |
| Maximum output current | I Peak | Per channel | 2 | A |
| Allowable power dissipation | $\mathrm{Pd} \max$ | With an infinitely large heat sink | 15 | W |
| Maximum junction temperature | Tj max |  | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating temperature | Topr |  | -20 to +75 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | Tstg |  | -40 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

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

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Rated value | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recommended supply voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  | 14 | V |
| Recommended load resistance range | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{op}$ |  | 4 | $\Omega$ |
| Allowable operating supply voltage range | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ op |  | 5.5 to 22 | V |

*: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$, and the output level must be set for the size of the heat sink used so that the Pd max range is not exceeded.

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Operating Characteristics at $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=14 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=4 \Omega, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}, \operatorname{Rg}=600 \Omega$

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions |  | Ratings |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | min | typ | max |  |
| Standby current | Ist | VSTB $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Quiescent current drain | Icco | $\mathrm{Rg}=0, \mathrm{VSTB}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 18 | 35 | 80 | mA |
| Standby pin applied voltage | Vst | The pin 5 voltage such that the amplifier is on | 1.5 |  | 5 | V |
| Output power | Po | THD = 10 \% | 4 | 5 |  | W |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=1 \mathrm{~W}$ |  | 0.15 | 0.4 | \% |
| Voltage gain | VG | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 33 | 35 | 37 | dB |
| Output noise voltage (rms) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ | $\mathrm{Rg}=0, \mathrm{BPF}=20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 20 kHz |  | 0.05 | 0.25 | mVrms |
| Supply voltage rejection ratio | SVRR | $\mathrm{Rg}=0, \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{R}}=100 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \mathrm{R}=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 50 | 60 |  | dB |
| Channel separation | CH. Sep | $\mathrm{Rg}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ | 45 | 55 |  | dB |
| Input resistance | Ri |  | 20 | 30 | 40 | $\mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

## Package Dimensions

unit : mm
3236



## Application Circuit Example



- Caution

Although the LA4631 is basically pin compatible with the LA4632, there are certain differences in the external components and the way the devices are used.


- The amplifier can be turned on or off by controlling the high/low state of pin 5 .
- The amplifier is turned on by applying a voltage of 1.5 V or higher or an influx current of $800 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ or higher. (If a 5 V level is applied directly to pin 5 , the pin 5 influx current will be about 4.5 mA .)
- If a voltage, Vx , that exceeds 5 V will be applied, insert a current limiter resistor ( Rx ) so that the influx current does not exceed 4.5 mA . (See the formula below.)

$$
\mathrm{Rx}=(\mathrm{Vx}-5 \mathrm{~V}) / 4.5 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

- When pin 5 is controlled by a microcontroller, to set up a pin 5 influx current (Ix) optimal for the drive capacity of the microcontroller, calculate Rx from the following formula as a first approximation and measure the influx current to verify that level.

$$
\mathrm{Rx}=(\mathrm{Vx} / \mathrm{Ix})-\mathrm{R} 1(2 \mathrm{k} \Omega)
$$

*: When a voltage is applied to the standby pin (pin 5), refer to the above and insert a resistor (Rx) to limit the influx current if required.

## Block Diagram



## External Components and Usage Notes

$\mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 2$ : These are input coupling capacitors; we recommend a value of $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or lower. The LA4631 input pin potential is about 1.4 V , and the polarity must be considered due to the DC potential of the circuits connected to the LA4631 front end. The amplifier's startup time (the time from the point power is first applied until the point an output is generated) will change proportionally with the values of these input capacitors. (When $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors are used, the startup time will be about 0.2 seconds.)
C3: This capacitor is used as a ripple filter. We recommend a value of $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. Amplifier impulse noise when turned off (when the standby pin goes low) may be made worse if a value under $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ is used. The pin 1 voltage is about $1 / 2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$. A DC mute function can be applied if pin 1 is connected to ground through a 300 to $500 \Omega$ resistor. Note that the muting activation voltage will be too low if a resistor value of $750 \Omega$ or higher is used.
C4: This is an impulse noise prevention capacitor. The recommended value is $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. If a value of $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or lower is used for C4, impulse noise when the amplifier is turned off (when the standby pin goes low) may be made worse. Also, if a value of $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or higher is used, an "incomplete muting" phenomenon may occur when the amplifier is turned off (when the standby pin goes low).
C5: Power supply capacitor. This capacitor should be located as close as possible to the IC (to minimize increases in the power supply line impedance) to achieve stable amplifier operation.
C6, C7: Output capacitors. These capacitors influence the amplifiers low band frequency characteristics. (fc $=1 / 2$ $\pi$ Cout $\times \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ )
$\mathrm{fc}=$ low band cutoff frequency, Cout $=\mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{C} 7$



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