



2-Channel Preamplifier For Car Stereo

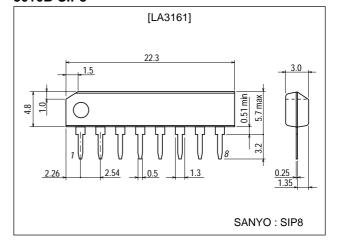
Features

- 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.

Package Dimensions

unit:mm

3016B-SIP8



Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	V _{CC} max		18	V
Allowable Power Dissipation	Pd max		200	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		9	V
Load Resistance	RL		10k	Ω

Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} =9V, R_L =10k Ω , R_g =600 Ω , f=1kHz, NAB

Parameter	Symbol	Symbol Conditions	Ratings			Unit
	Symbol	min	typ	max	Offic	
Current Dissipation	Icc			6.5	8.0	mA
Voltage Gain	VG	Closed loop		35		dB
Voltage Gaill		Open loop, V _O =0.77V	70	78		dB
Output Voltage	Vo	THD=1%	1.0	1.3		V
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	V _O =0.5V		0.05	0.30	%
Input Resistance	rį		70k	100k		Ω

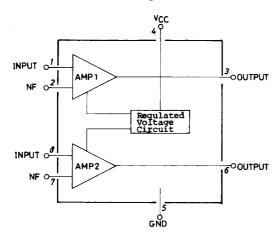
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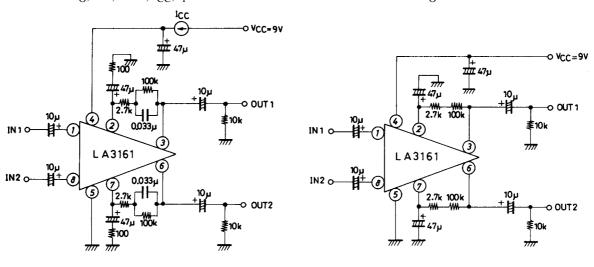
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
Farameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Offic
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	V _{NI}	Rg=2.2kΩ		1.2	2.0	μF
Crosstalk	CT	Rg=2.2kΩ	-50	-65		dB
Ripple Rejection	Rr			-40		dB

Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



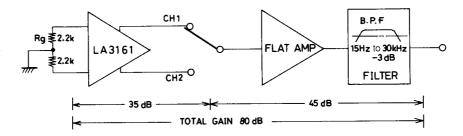
Test Circuit1 : V_O , VG, THD, I_{CC} , r_i

Test Circuit2 : VG_O

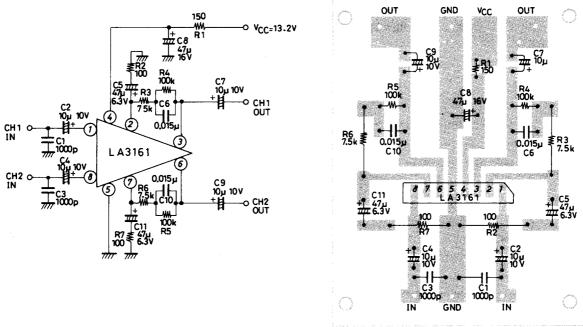


Test Circuit3: Noise

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:

C5 (C11) =
$$1/2\pi \cdot f_L \cdot R2$$
 (R7)

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

The frequency characteristic of the equalizer amplifier depends on C₆ and R₄, R₃ (C₁₀ and R₅, R₆).

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

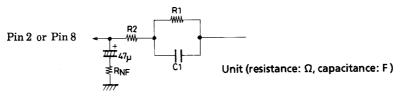
Tape speed	9.5cm/s	4.75cm/s
C6 (R3 + R4)	3180µs	1590µs
R3 C6	90µs	120µs

 C_8 is bias capacitor for the power line. C_8 of $47\mu F$ 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 $10\mu F$.

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

$$\begin{split} Z &= \frac{1}{1/R1 + j\omega C1} + R2 \\ &= (R1 + R2) \; \{ \frac{1 + j\omega C1 \; \{R1R2/\; (R1 + R2)\}}{1 + j\omega C1R1} \; \; \} \end{split}$$

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

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

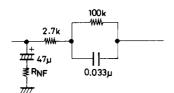
A= (VG for 1kHz) times, (Set R_1 , R_2 at approximately 100kΩ)

Each time constant of NAB characteristic.

	Tape speed	9.5cm/s	4.75cm/s
T1	C1, R1	3180µs	1590µs
T2	C1 (R1//R2)	90µs	120µs

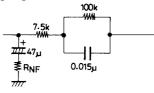
(2) Examples of NAB Constants

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



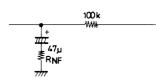
$VG : R_{NF} (VG/f=1kHz)$				
VG	30	35	40	dB
R _{NF}	180	100	56	Ω

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



	VG:R	NF		
VG	30	35	40	dB
R _{NF}	440	240	130	Ω

(c) Flat amplifier



	VG:R	NF		
VG	30	35	40	dB
R _{NF}	3.2	1.8	1	kΩ

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 exceed.

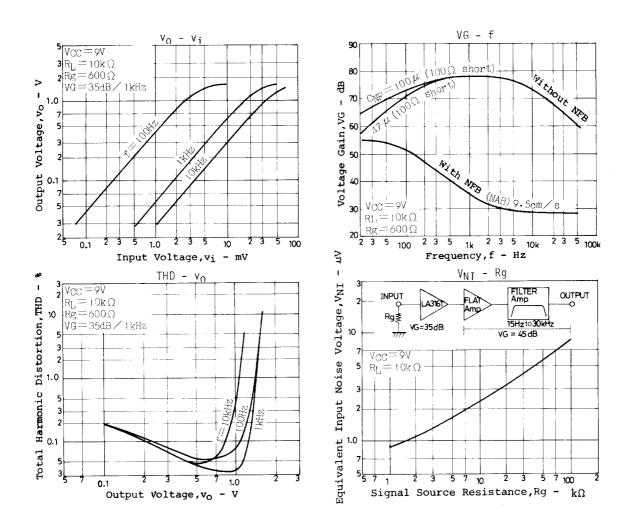
2. Short between pins

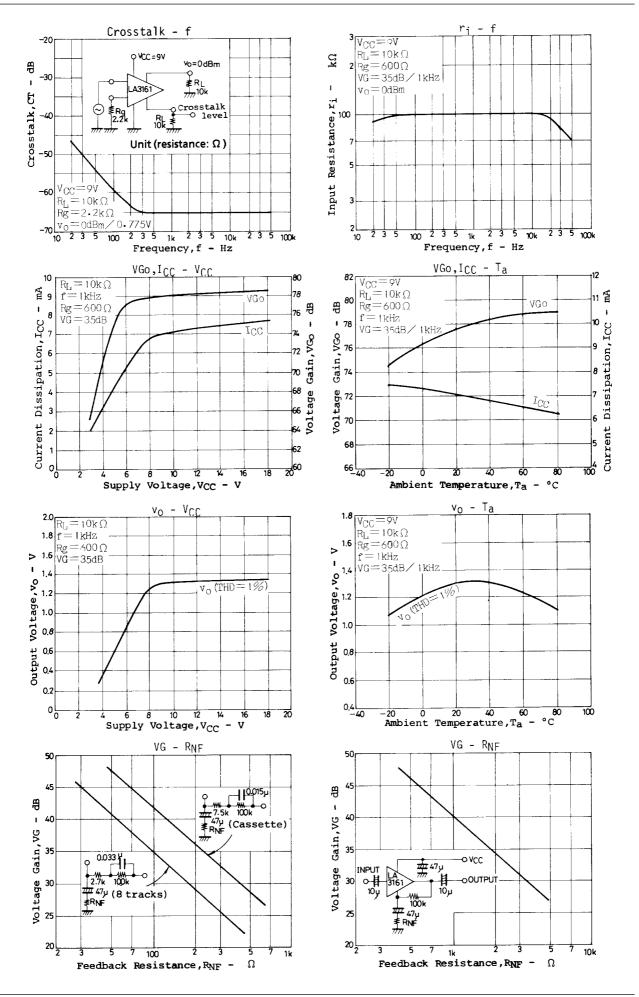
If the supply voltage is applied when the space between pins is shorted, a breakdown or deterioration may occur. When installing the IC on the board or applying the supply voltage, make sure that the space between pins is not shorted with solder, etc.

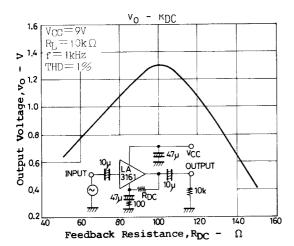
3. Breakdown of IC attributable to inverted insertion
If the IC is inserted inversely and operated, the IC may suffer from something unusual, thereby leading to a
breakdown or deterioration of the IC. When installing the IC on the board or operating the IC, check the marked
surface of IC.

Proper cares to be taken for obtaining optimum operation of IC

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







Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)

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