

**LA4266****3 W Monaural Power Amplifier****Overview**

The LA4266 is a 3W power amplifier intended for television applications.

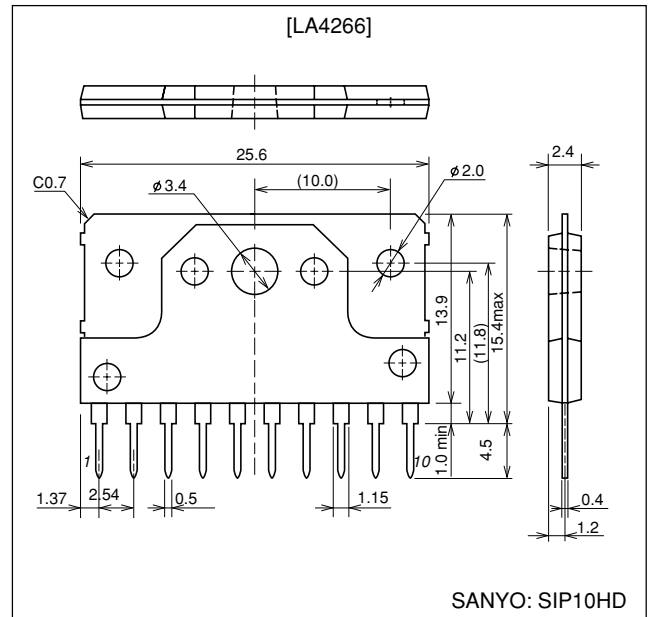
This IC has a series of pin compatible monaural and 2-channel power amplifiers, thus allows the end product to use a common circuit board.

**Features**

- Television audio output.
- Pin compatible with the LA4267 (5 W)/4268 (10 W) and the LA4276 (3 W × 2)/4277 (5 W × 2)/4278 (10 W × 2).
- Package: SIP-10HD (2.54 mm pitch, straight pins).
- Thermal protection circuit and overvoltage protection circuit on chip.
- Output power: 3 W ( $V_{CC} = 16 \text{ V}/R_L = 8 \Omega$ ).

**Package Dimensions**

unit: mm

**3248-SIP10HD****Specifications**Maximum Ratings at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	$R_g = 0$	25	V
Maximum output current	$I_O \text{ peak}$		1.5	A
Allowable power dissipation	$P_d \text{ max}$	Infinite heat sink	15.0	W
Thermal resistance	$\theta_{j-c}$		3.0	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-20 to +75	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	$V_{CC}$		16	V
Load resistance	$R_L$		8	$\Omega$
Operating supply voltage range	$V_{CC \text{ op}}$	Range does not exceed $P_d$	10 to 24	V

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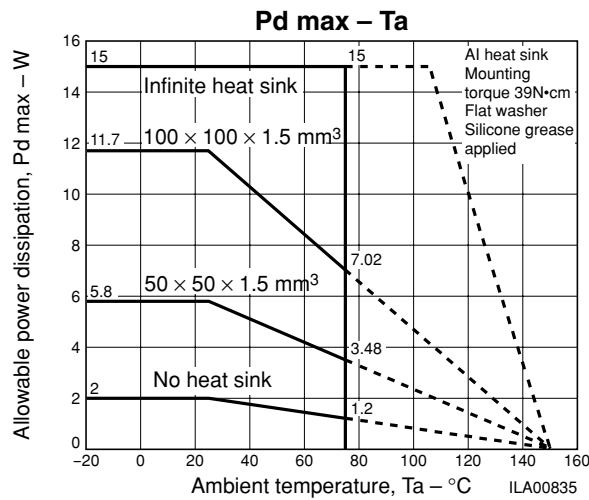
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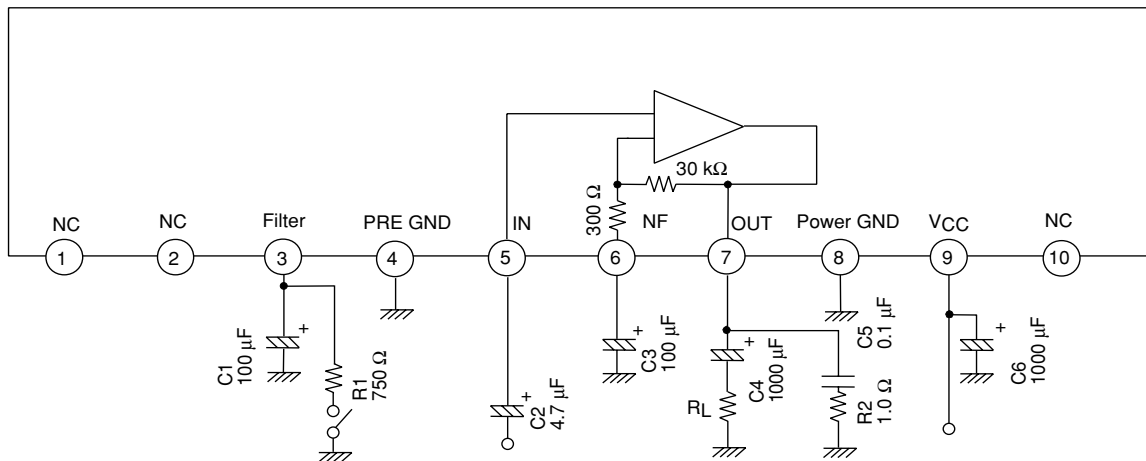
## LA4266

**Operating Characteristics** at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 16\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 8\ \Omega$ ,  $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ ,  $R_g = 600\ \Omega$ , with specified board, in specified circuit

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Quiescent current	$I_{CCO}$	$R_g = 0$		25	50	mA
Voltage gain	VG	$V_O = 0\text{ dBm}$	38	40	42	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$P_O = 0.5\text{ W}$		0.1	0.8	%
Output noise voltage	$V_{NO}$	$R_g = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , BPF = 20 Hz to 20 kHz		0.25	1.0	mV
Output power	$P_O$	THD = 10 %	2.5	3.0		W
Ripple rejection	SVRR	$R_g = 0$ , $f_r = 100\text{ Hz}$ , $V_r = 0.5\text{ Vrms}$	45	55		dB



### Pin Assignment and Equivalent Circuit Diagram



\* For Muting, add a resistor between pin 3 and GND. 750  $\Omega$  for the LA4266/67/68, 200  $\Omega$  for the LA4276/77.

**Description of External Parts**

C1: Ripple filter capacitor

Decreasing the capacitance value reduces ripple rejection. This capacitor also affects the starting time; decreasing the capacitance value makes the starting time earlier.

C2: Input capacitor

Because the DC potential of the input pin is not zero, this capacitor can not be omitted. Decreasing the capacitance value to an extremely low level lowers the low frequency response.

C3: Feedback capacitor

Decreasing the capacitance value lowers the low frequency response. Increasing the capacitance value makes the starting time later.

C4: Output capacitor

Decreasing the capacitance value causes insufficient power at low frequencies.

C5: Oscillation blocking capacitor

Decreasing the capacitance value causes oscillation to occur easily. Use a polyester film capacitor that has good high frequency response and temperature characteristics.

The use of an electrolytic capacitor or a ceramic capacitor may cause oscillation to occur at low temperatures.

C6: Power capacitor

Decreasing the capacitance value causes ripple to occur easily. Locating at a distance from the IC or removing this capacitor may cause oscillation to occur.

R1: Mute resistor

Refer to supplementary discussion “External Muting.”

R2: Resistor connected in series with oscillation blocking capacitor

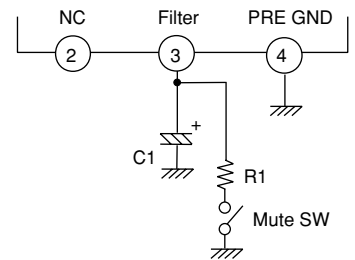
Prevents phase shift in conjunction with the oscillation blocking capacitor so that oscillation does not easily occur.

There is an optimal value for the resistor; increasing or decreasing the resistance causes oscillation to occur easily.

**External Muting**

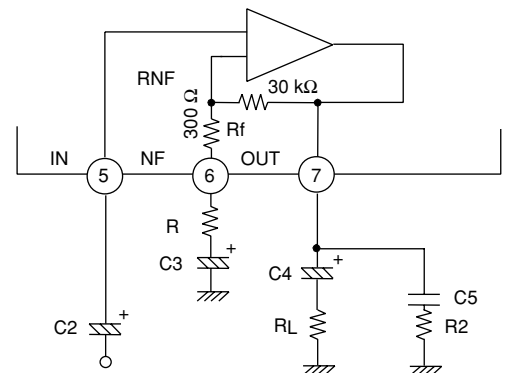
- Pull down the electric potential of the ripple filter pin (pin 3).

Muting becomes possible by inserting the discharge resistor R1 between pin 3 and GND. If the resistance value of R1 is too low, a popping noise is generated; if the resistance value is too high, the muting effect is reduced. (A value of 750 Ω is recommended for R1.)



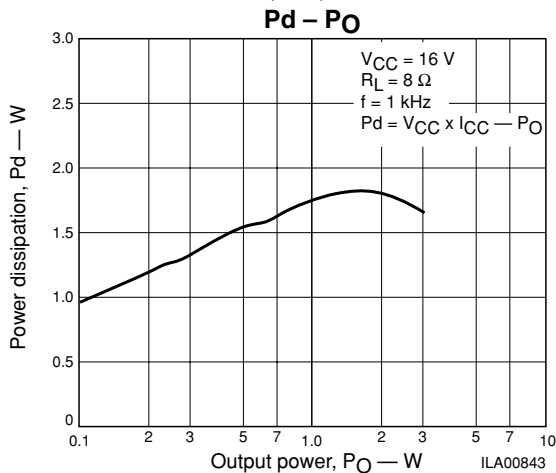
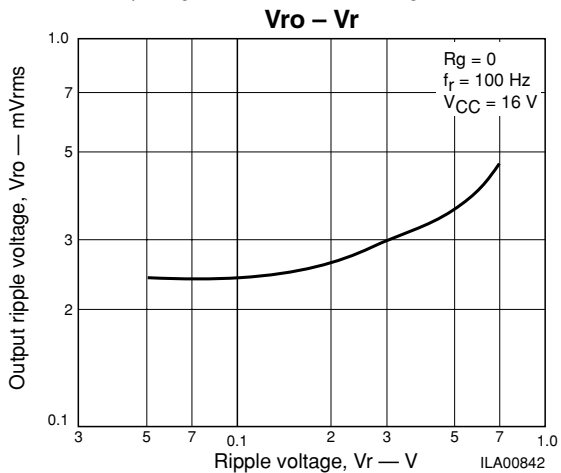
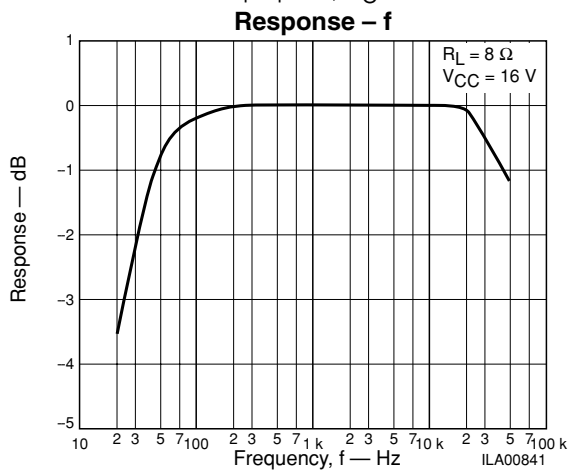
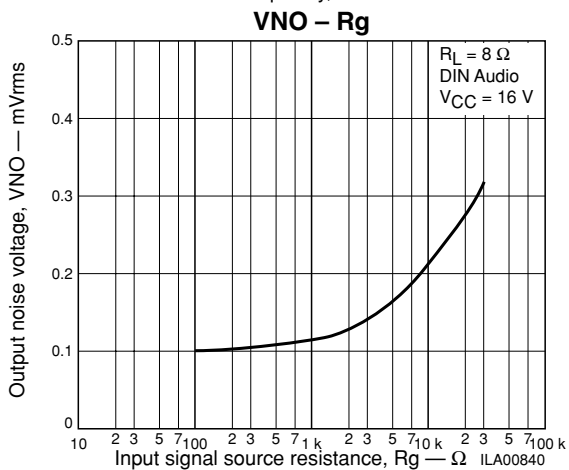
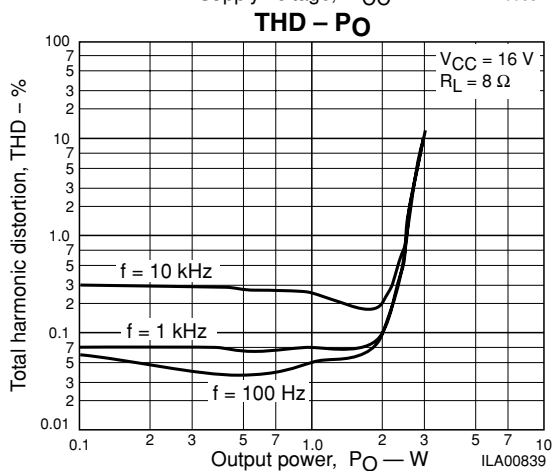
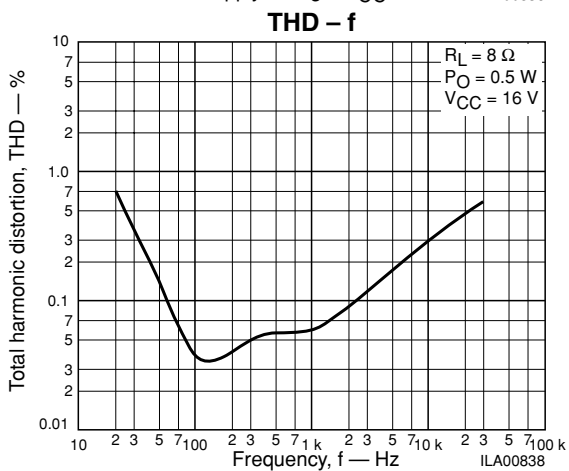
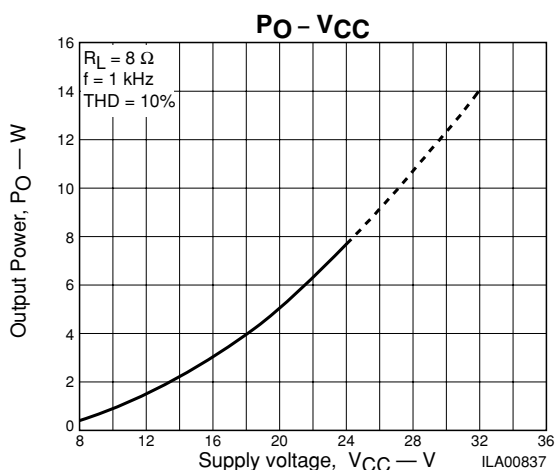
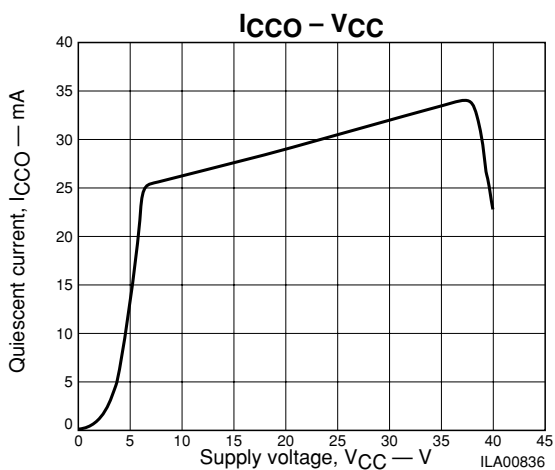
**Voltage Gain**

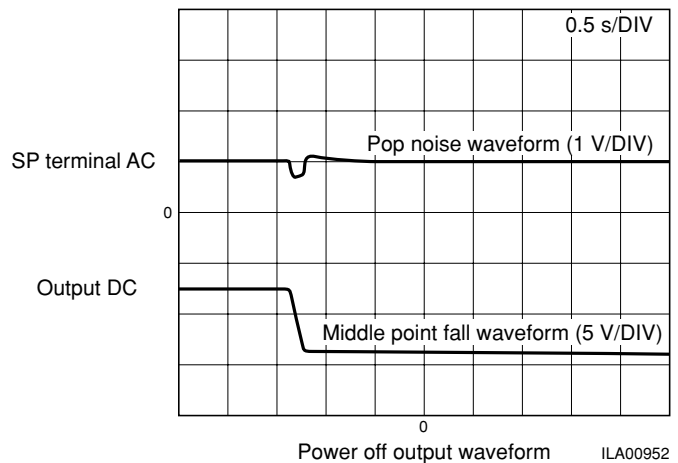
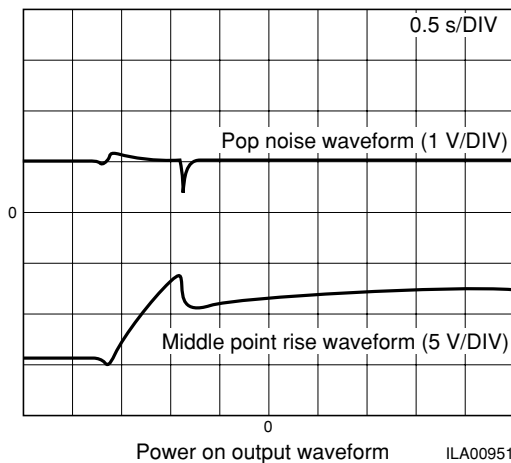
The voltage gain is fixed at 40dB by the ratio of the 30 kΩ and 300 Ω internal resistors. Therefore, it is not possible to use this IC with a voltage gain greater than 40 dB. Although it is possible to use this IC with a voltage gain of less than 40 dB by adding a feedback resistor (RNF) and external resistors (R) as shown in the diagram, doing so causes oscillation to occur easily. Therefore, do not use this IC with a voltage gain of 30dB or less.



### Notes on Using the IC

- **Maximum ratings**  
When this IC is used near its maximum ratings, it is possible that a slight fluctuation in the operating conditions could cause the maximum ratings to be exceeded, damaging the IC. Therefore, allow for an adequate safety margin in regards to supply voltage, etc., so that the IC is never used under conditions that exceed its maximum ratings.
- **Short circuit between pins**  
Applying power to the IC while a short circuit exists between two pins can cause damage or deterioration in the IC. Therefore, after mounting the IC on a board, make sure that there are no solder bridges, etc., causing a short circuit between any of the pins before applying power to the IC.
- **Using the IC in a radio**  
When using this IC in a radio, make sure that there is enough distance between the IC and the bar antenna.
- **Printed circuit pattern**  
When designing the printed circuit pattern, keep power, output, and ground lines thick and short, and determine the placement of the pattern and the components in such a way as to prevent the generation of an I/O feedback loop. In addition, power supply capacitor C6 and oscillation blocking capacitor C5 should be placed as close as possible to the IC pins in order to prevent oscillation.





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