Features

- High gain of 51dB typ. and high power output of 12W typ.
- Possible to delete output and bootstrap capacitors, this encourages cost and space reductions due to external parts reduction.
- Reduced external components (8 pieces recommended, 6 pieces minimum).
- Almost no pop noises heard during power on or off operation.
- Soft tonal quality in saturated power output.
- Low distortion over low to high ranges of the audio frequencies.
- Low residual noises (Rg=0).
- Good operation conditions because of SIP (single ended pins) package having been employed for the LA4460N.
- All pin terminal layouts of the LA4461N are reversed for easy stereo PC board pattern arrangement.
- Two ground terminals for pre-amplifier and power amplifier are provided for easy PC board pattern arrangement and for stabilizing distortion characteristics depending on signal source impedance.
- Voltage gain is fixed at 51dB, however, lowering the gain is possible by adding a resistor.
- IC is not damaged, if it is connected reversely.
- Audio muting functions (AC mute & DC mute) are equipped.
- Several protection circuits are installed, including:
  a. Thermal protection circuit.
  b. Overvoltage & surge voltage protection circuit.
  c. Load short-circuit current limiting protection circuit.
  d. Output pins DC short-circuit protection circuit.
  (grounding protection between OUT & GND, and speaker protection provided.)

Package Dimensions

unit:mm
3024A-SIP10H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SANYO : SIP10H
Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Ratings</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum supply voltage</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Quiescent (30s)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>with signal</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply current</td>
<td>Ipeak</td>
<td>instantaneous value duty≥5%, pulse width&lt;1ms flow-in only</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>I7, I9 peak</td>
<td>instantaneous value duty≥5%, pulse width&lt;1ms</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge supply voltage</td>
<td>Vsurge</td>
<td>≤t0.2s</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowable power dissipation</td>
<td>Pd max</td>
<td>Tc=75°C, See Pd max – Ta graph.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package thermal resistance</td>
<td>ηj-c</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>Ttop</td>
<td></td>
<td>-20 to +75</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>Tstg</td>
<td></td>
<td>-40 to +150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Ratings</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommended supply voltage</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load resistance</td>
<td>Rl</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 to 8</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, VCC=13.2V, RL=4Ω, f=1kHz, Rg=600Ω, with 100×100×1.5mm³ Al heat sink, See specified Test Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Ratings</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent current</td>
<td>Icco</td>
<td>closed loop, at specified recommended circuit.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>120  mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage gain</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51   dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output power</td>
<td>PO</td>
<td>THD=10%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12   W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total harmonic distortion</td>
<td>THD</td>
<td>PO=1W</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.0  %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input resistance</td>
<td>ri</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30   kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output noise voltage</td>
<td>VNO</td>
<td>Rg=0Ω, 1to20Hz to 20kHz, band-pass filter</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0  mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VNO2</td>
<td>Rg=10kΩ,1to20Hz to 20kHz, band-pass filter</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.0  mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output offset voltage</td>
<td>Voff</td>
<td></td>
<td>-300</td>
<td>+300 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muting attenuation (AC)</td>
<td>ATT</td>
<td>VO=0dBm, VM=9V</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note): For DC muting, ATT=∞

![Graph1](image1.png)

![Graph2](image2.png)
Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram

Sample Application Circuit 1: Recommended Circuit

Note: ( ) is for starting time adjustment.

Sample Printed Circuit Pattern of LA4460N (Cu-foiled side) 40 x 50mm²
Recommended number of the external parts for the LA4460N/4461N is 8 as shown in the Sample Application Circuit 1. Namely they are:

- Feedback capacitors 2 pieces 4.7 µF/6.3Vx2
- Starting time adjustment resistor 1 piece 1.5kΩ
- Oscillation compensation capacitor 1 piece 0.01 µF
- Oscillation compensation C·R 4 pieces 0.033 µFx2, 4.7Ωx2

**a) Feedback capacitor CNF**
This relates to a low range cutoff frequency \( f_L \), and \( f_L \) lowers with increasing value of the ‘CNF’ and increases with decreasing CNF.

**b) Oscillation compensation capacitor C\(_X\)**
Signals are applied from the non-inverted NF terminal to the inverted NF terminal through the two CNF capacitors. It is recommended to connect the oscillation compensation capacitor C\(_X\)=0.01µF between the floating junction of the capacitors (minus side of CNF) and GND. As a rule a polyester film capacitor is recommended, but a ceramic type may be used if a PC board shows good circuit stability.
c) Starting time adjustment resistor $R_X$

The purpose of the $R_X$ is to adjust the starting time $t_s$, and a resistor of 1.5kΩ is used. In this case, a rising DC locus as shown below will be obtained at the output terminals.

![Graph showing the rising DC locus](image)

The circuit has been set to provide signals about 0.4µs. after the power is turned on. Though the $t_s$ will increase with decreasing $R_X$, the total output across the load will be decreased, since the signal flowing to the non-inverted side will flow into the ground through the $R_X$. Contrarily, increasing the $R_X$ to $R_X=¥$ as shown in the Sample Application Circuit 2, the $t_s$ reduces to zero s., and the rising locus as shown below will be obtained.

![Graph showing the rising locus](image)

d) Oscillation compensation CR across the load

To prevent parasitic oscillation, it is recommended to connect 0.033µF plus 4.7Ω between each channel output terminal and GND. (As a rule the capacitor should be a polyester film capacitor.) This measure against the oscillation may be replaced with the methods as shown below, depending upon the stability of PC boards used.

1) Note:
- Check for oscillation at low temperatures.
- Check for oscillation on stereo PC boards.
- Do not use shielded wires for output cords.

![Diagram showing method 1](image)

2) Note:
- Check for oscillation at low temperatures.
- Use 8Ω load resistor.
- Do not use shielded wires for output cords.
- L should be higher than 0.3µH.

![Diagram showing method 2](image)

(Removal of oscillation compensation CR)

Coil used
- Air core
- Inner diameter : 8φ
- Wire size : UEW 1.5
- Number of turns : 6 turns
- Winding method : Solenoid (0.3µH)

Above examples can be applied to the Sample Application Circuits 1, 2.

Features of IC System and Roles of the Remaining Pin Terminals

- Since a zero-bias design is introduced into the input circuit to keep the input potential at about zero by employing PNP in the input circuit, an input coupling capacitor can be removed for direct connection. However, when noises caused by a DC current flowing to a volume control circuit or the input circuit causes problems, connect a capacitor in series with the input circuit.
- To prevent damage or deterioration of the IC due to the load short-circuited, a load short-circuit current limiting type protection circuit has been provided. However, when making the load short-circuit test, always mount the IC on the specified heat sink.
- A circuit which prevents pop noise caused by the power on-off operation is also provided, thereby reducing the offset voltage and protecting speaker systems against damage.

Continued on next page.
Continued from preceding page.

- Soft clipping characteristics are accomplished by lowering the open loop voltage gain and reducing the amount of feedback to reduce undesired radiation to radio frequency circuits and to increase the circuit stability. The distortion deterioration resulted from the decreased amount of feedback will be avoided by using a unique distortion reduction circuit, thus 0.1% typ. will be assured.
- A capacitor for oscillation compensation is included inside the IC as a method of reducing external parts. The capacitance is 30pF and this determines the cutoff frequency \(f_H\) (–3dB point) of the high range \(f_H > 30\text{kHz}\).
- To reduce variations of the voltage gain, a feedback resistor \(R_{NF}\) is also built-in, and the voltage gain is fixed to 51dB. However the voltage gain will be decreased by adding a resistor \(R_{NF}'\), where the \(R_{NF}'\) is the resistor to be connected to the pin 4. (In the Sample Application Circuit 2, the gain adjustment will be made with the resistor connected to either pin 4 or 5.)
- Two ground pin terminals are provided, one for the preamplifier and the other for the power amplifier. Accordingly, stability of the IC is increased, especially, distortion deterioration phenomenon caused by increased signal source impedance \(R_g\) is improved and a flat response will be obtained.
- An overvoltage protector circuit is included to protect the IC from damage when a surge voltage is applied to the power line. The overvoltage is set at 25V, however, the circuit can resist 50V for giant pulse surge of 200ms.
- For OCL connections, a DC short-circuit protection circuit is required. Therefore a grounding protection circuit which endures against the OUTPUT-GND short-circuit is provided. Since consideration is given to the offset caused by short-circuit or releasing the short-circuit both the speaker and the IC can be protected.
- When adding an audio muting circuit in each application circuit, refer to the illustration below.

Flow-in current \(I_O\) is calculated as shown below.

\[
I_O = \frac{V_M - V_{BE}}{R_1}
\]

To increase muting attenuation, connect a resistor of 5.6k\(\Omega\) in series with the input circuit, then the attenuation will be increased to 55dB. It should be noted that adding an input capacitor will increase pop noise when the AC muting is operated. Pop noise can be reduced by increasing the value of \(R_1\) and \(C_1\).
Much data on general characteristics are given for the Sample Application 1, but these data can be also applied to the Sample Application 2 because of no characteristic changed. However, the data on “Pop noise at power turned on”, “Starting time $t_s$” and “DC muting” are shown for only the Sample Application 1. For the same characteristics to be applied to the Sample Application 2, refer to 1-C on page 4.
AC, DC Audio Muting Test Circuit

AC Audio Muting

DC Audio Muting

Shock Noise

AC waveform at pin 7 to 9

on

0.5V

0.05V

off

DC waveform at pin 9 to 8 and pin 7 to 6

on

2 s/div

0.5 s/div

AC mute

1k

+9V

-9V

RL

4k

LA4460N

LA4461N

5G

600Ω

2.8V

3.8V

4.7k

5kΩ

8kΩ

7kΩ

DC mute

Wc

RL

4k

Attenuation: infinite

Power amp off

I_{DC}=10 to 15 mA

rejection 38dB

0.25 s/div

0.2 s/div

No.2660–10/12
Sample Application Circuit 3:

Note: In case where the LA3161 is used, $R_b$ and $C_b$ must be changed. (Refer to the LA3161 catalog.)

Example of oscillation compensation where feedthrough capacitors and used at the output terminals.

Sample Printed Circuit Pattern (42 x 65mm², Cu-foiled side)

Example of oscillation compensation where feedthrough capacitors and used at the output terminals.

1) 

Coil used:
- Air core
- Inner diameter: 8ø
- Number of turns: 6 turns
- Wire size: UEW 1.5
- Winding method: solenoid (0.3mH)

Connect each coil, L1 and L2, in series with each output terminal, where $L_1 = L_2$. 
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Cy is a semiconductor ceramic capacitor (B.C.) of 0.5μF.

**Note on LA4460N/4461N Usage**

- **Maximum ratings**
  When the IC is used in the vicinity of the maximum ratings, a minor change in the conditions could result in exceeding the maximum ratings, and this may lead the IC to damage. Therefore sufficient precautions should be taken in this case.

- **Short-circuiting among pin terminals**
  Damage or deterioration could result if the power is turned on with pins short-circuited. Therefore always make sure the pins are not bridged by solder, etc. when mounting the IC on the PC board and turn the power on.

- **Printed circuit board**
  In designing a printed circuit board, refer to the foil pattern example attached. Also make sure no feedback loop exists between the input and output circuits.

- **Others**
  The IC is an OCL type power IC in which a bridge connection is made. Care should be given to the ground connections of the test equipment so that the ground of the test equipment (VTVM, distortion analyzer, oscilloscope, etc.) connected to the output terminals are not commonly connected to those of the test equipment connected to the input terminals.