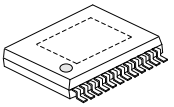
PA3428

CMOS IC

2W STEREO AUDIO AMPLIFIER



HTSSOP-24

Lead-free: PA3428L
Halogen-free: PA3428G

■ DESCRIPTION

As a stereo audio speaker which is operating on a single 5V supply, the UTC **PA3428** is capable of delivering 2W of output power per channel into 4Ω loads with less than 1% THD+N.

Way of two terminals (GAIN0 and GAIN1) can configured and control the amplifier gain. It also provide gain settings of 2, 6, 12, and 24V/V.

Other features include internal gain control which requires few external components, an active-low shutdown mode input and thermal shutdown protection.

■ FEATURES

* Internal Depop circuitry
* Output power at 1% THD+N
  Supply voltage:5V
  Delivering 2.0W into a 4Ω load
  Delivering 1.2W into a 8Ω load
* Tow mode:
  Bridge-tied Load (BTL),
  Single-ended (SE)
* Stereo input signal
* Fully differential input
* Gain control Internally
* Differential Input fully

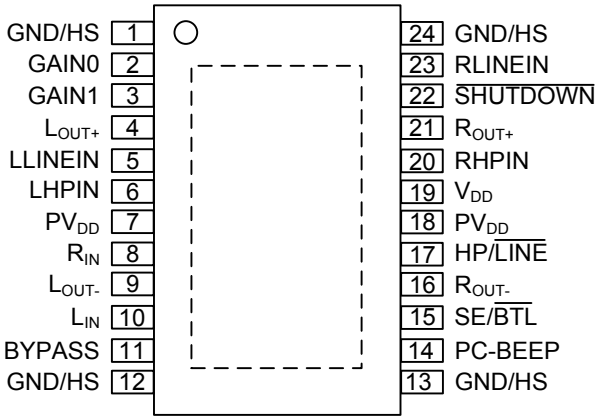
■ ORDERING INFORMATION

Ordering Number			Package	Packing
Normal	Lead Free	Halogen Free		
PA3428-N24-R	PA3428L-N24-R	PA3428G-N24-R	TSSOP-24	Tape Reel
PA3428-N24-T	PA3428L-N24-T	PA3428G-N24-T	TSSOP-24	Tube

PA3428L-N24-R
(1)Packing Type
(2)Package Type
(3)Lead Plating

(1) R: Tape Reel, T: Tube
(2) N24: HTSSOP-24
(3) G: Halogen Free, L: Lead Free, Blank: Pb/Sn

■ PIN CONFIGURATION



■ PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO	PIN NAME	I/O	DESCRIPTION
1,12,13,24	GND/HS		Ground, connected to thermal pad directly.
11	BYPASS		Connected to voltage divider
2	GAIN0	I	For gain control: Bit 0
3	GAIN1	I	For gain control: Bit 1
5	LLINEIN	I	Line input for Left channel, available when pin17 is held low.
6	LPHIN	I	Headphone input Left channel, available when pin17 is held high.
7,18	PV_{DD}	I	Supply voltage
8	R_{IN}	I	Differential input for Right channel. And for single-ended inputs is also AC ground.
10	L_{IN}	I	Differential input for Left channel. And for single-ended inputs is also AC ground.
14	PC-BEEP	I	PC-BEEP mode input. When at least eight continuous > 1-V_{PP} square waves is input to this pin, PC-BEEP is enabled.
15	SE/$\overline{BTL}$	I	Low for BTL mode, high for SE mode.
17	HP/$\overline{LINE}$	I	Input of MUX control. Being high to select the inputs of Pin6, 20, and low to select inputs of PIN 5, 23.
19	V_{DD}		Analog V_{DD} Supply voltage
20	RHPIN	I	Right channel headphone input, selected when HP/$\overline{LINE}$ pin is held high.
22	$\overline{SHUTDOWN}$	I	in shutdown mode when held low, expect PC-BEEP remains active.
23	RLINEIN	I	Headphone input right channel, available when pin17 is held low.
4	L_{OUT+}	O	Positive output for Left channel in BTL mode, positive output in SE mode.
9	L_{OUT-}	O	Negative output for Left channel, and high impedance in SE mode.
16	R_{OUT-}	O	Negative output for Right channel, and high impedance in SE mode.
21	R_{OUT+}	O	Positive output for right channel in BTL mode, positive output in SE mode.

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	6	V
Power Dissipation T_A≤25°C	P_D	2.7	W
Operating Free-Air Temperature Range	T_A	-40~+85	°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65~+150	°C

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		4.5	5	5.5	V
High-Level Input voltage	V_{IH}	$\overline{SHUTDOWN}$,SE/$\overline{BTL}$, HP/LINE, GAIN0, GAIN1	3.5			V
Low-Level Input voltage	V_{IL}	$\overline{SHUTDOWN}$,SE/$\overline{BTL}$, HP/$\overline{LINE}$,GAIN0, GAIN1			1	V
DC Differential Output Voltage	$V_{OUT(DIFF)}$	V_{DD}= 5V,Gain = 2V/V		5	50	mV
Supply Current in Mute Mode	I_{DD}	V_{DD}= 5V, Stereo BTL		7.5	13	mA
		V_{DD}= 5V, Stereo SE		4	7	
Supply Current, Shutdown Mode	$I_{DD(SD)}$	V_{DD}= 5V		160	300	μA
AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS V_{DD} = 5.0V, R_L = 4Ω, unless otherwise specified						
Output Power	P_{OUT}	THD =1%, BTL, R_L=4Ω, G=2V/V		2		W
		THD =1%, BTL, R_L=8Ω, G=2V/V		1.25		
		THD =10%, BTL, R_L=4Ω, G=2V/V		2.5		
		THD =10%, BTL, R_L=8Ω, G=2V/V		1.6		
		THD =0.1%, SE, R_L=32Ω		85		mW
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD+N	P_{OUT} =1.6W, BTL, R_L= 4Ω, G=2V/V		100		m%
		P_{OUT} =1W, BTL, R_L= 8Ω, G=2V/V		60		
		P_{OUT} =75mW, SE, R_L=32Ω		80		
		V_I=1V, BTL, R_L=10kΩ, SE		30		
Max Output Power Bandwidth	B_{OM}	THD =5%		15		kHz
Power Supply Ripple Rejection	PSRR	F=1kHz, BTL, G=2V/V, C_{BYP}=1μF		68		V/V
Channel-to-Channel Output Separation		F=1kHz		80		V/V
Line/HP Input Separation				80		V/V
BTL Attenuation (SE mode)				85		V/V
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	SNR	P_{OUT} =500mW, BTL, G=2V/V		90		V/V
Output Noise Voltage	eN	BTL,G=2V/V, A Weighted filter		45		μV(rms)

Note: Output power is measured at the output terminals of the IC at 1kHz.

■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

Shutdown Mode Operating

INPUT			AMPLIFIER	
HP/$\overline{\text{LINE}}$	SE/$\overline{\text{BTL}}$	$\overline{\text{SHUTDOWN}}$	INPUT	OUTPUT
X	X	L	X	MUTE
L	L	H	LINE	BTL
L	H	H	LINE	SE
H	L	H	HEADPHONE	BTL
H	H	H	HEADPHONE	SE

X: Ignore
L: Low
H: High

C_I (Input Capacitor)

The value of C_I is important to consider as it directly affects the bass performance of the application circuit. When C_I is required to allow the amplifier to bias the input signal to the proper dc level for optimum operation, it's value can be calculate by this equation:

$C_I=1/ (2\pi R_I F_C)$
R_I: Input Impedance
F_C: High-pass Filter's Frequency

The low leakage tantalum or ceramic capacitors are suggested to be used as the input coupling capacitors, because of the small leakage current of the input ca-pacitors will cause the dc offset voltage at the input to the amplifier that reduces the operation headroom, especially at the high gain applications. It is important to let the positive side connecting to the higher dc level of the application when using the polarized capacitors.

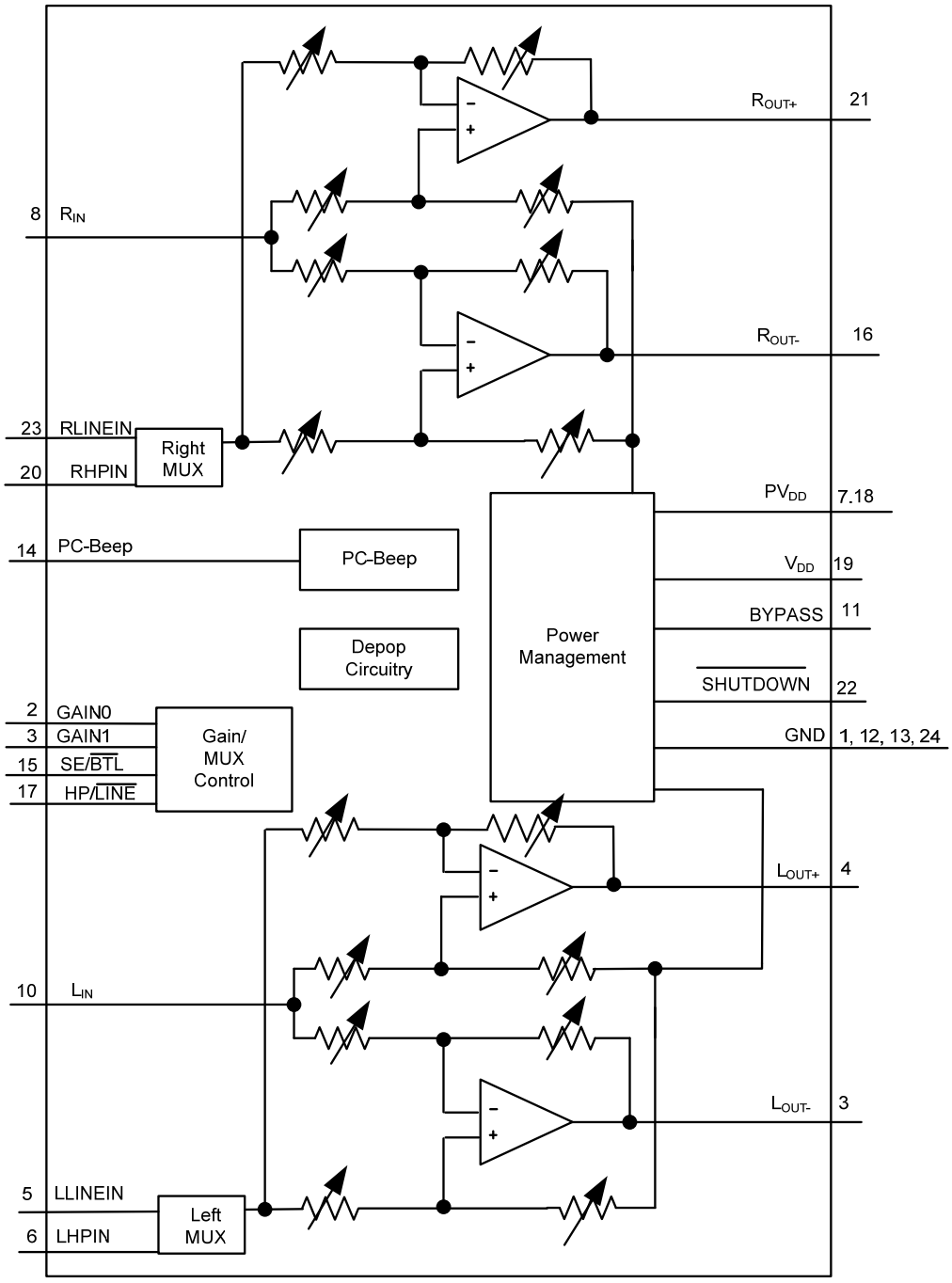
Gain setting (Vs Gain0, Gain1 and R_I, SE/BTL)

Gain setting is determined by GAIN0 and GAIN1. The gains listed in the next table are realized by changing the taps on the input resistors inside the amplifier which will cause the internal input impedance(R_I) to be dependent on the gain setting as we can see listed in the next table.

A_V(V/V)	GAIN0	GAIN1	SE/$\overline{\text{BTL}}$	R_I(kΩ)
2	0	0	0	90
6	0	1	0	45
12	1	0	0	30
24	1	1	0	15
1	X	X	1	

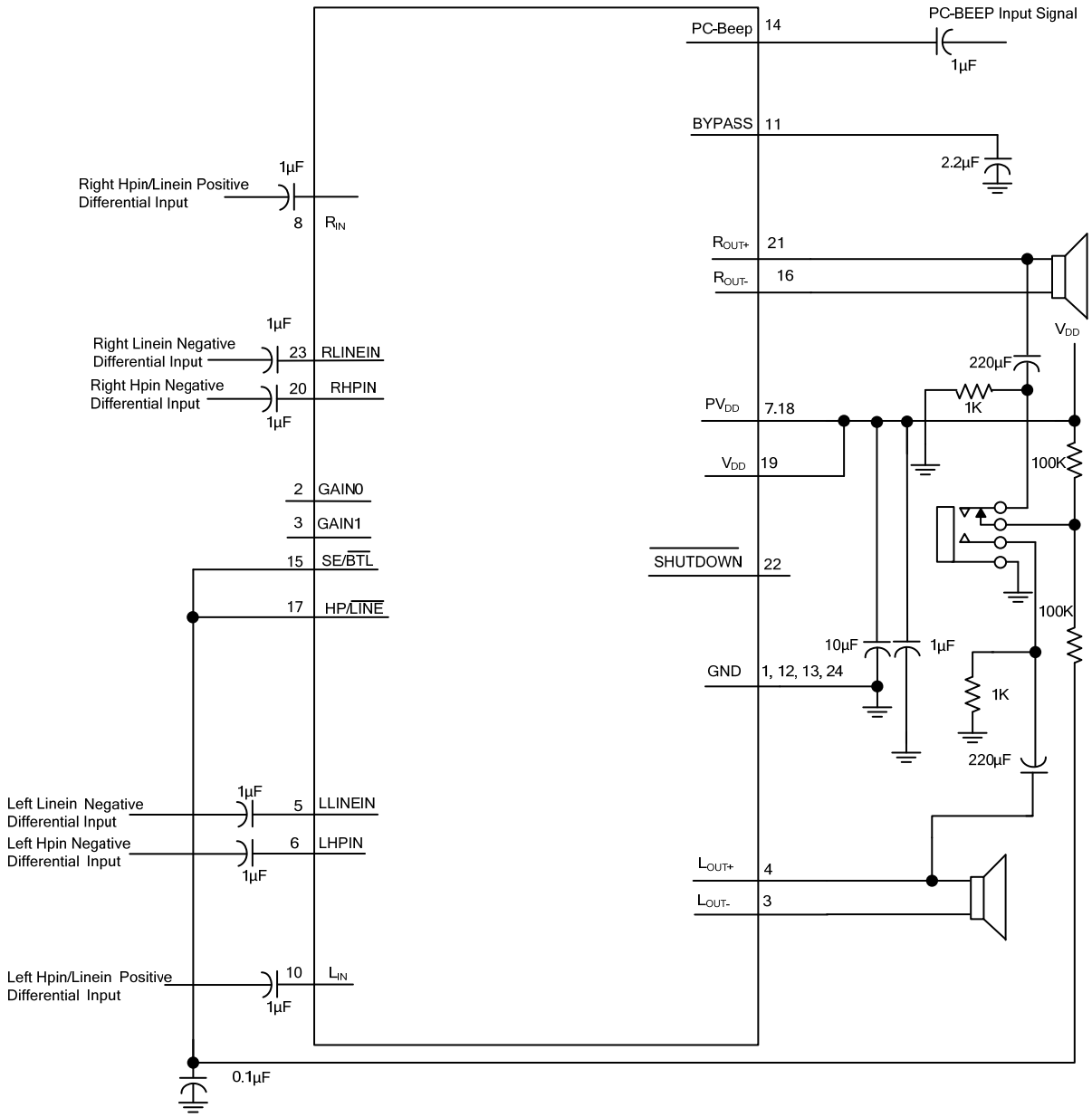
X: Ignore

■ BLOCK


ROUT+ 21
8 RIN
ROUT- 16
23 RLINEIN
20 RHPIN
Right MUX
PVDD 7.18
14 PC-Beep
PC-Beep
VDD 19
BYPASS 11
Depop Circuitry
Power Management
SHUTDOWN 22
2 GAIN0
3 GAIN1
15 SE/BTL
17 HP/LINE
Gain/ MUX Control
GND 1, 12, 13, 24
LOUT+ 4
10 LIN
LOUT- 3
5 LLINEIN
6 LHPIN
Left MUX

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

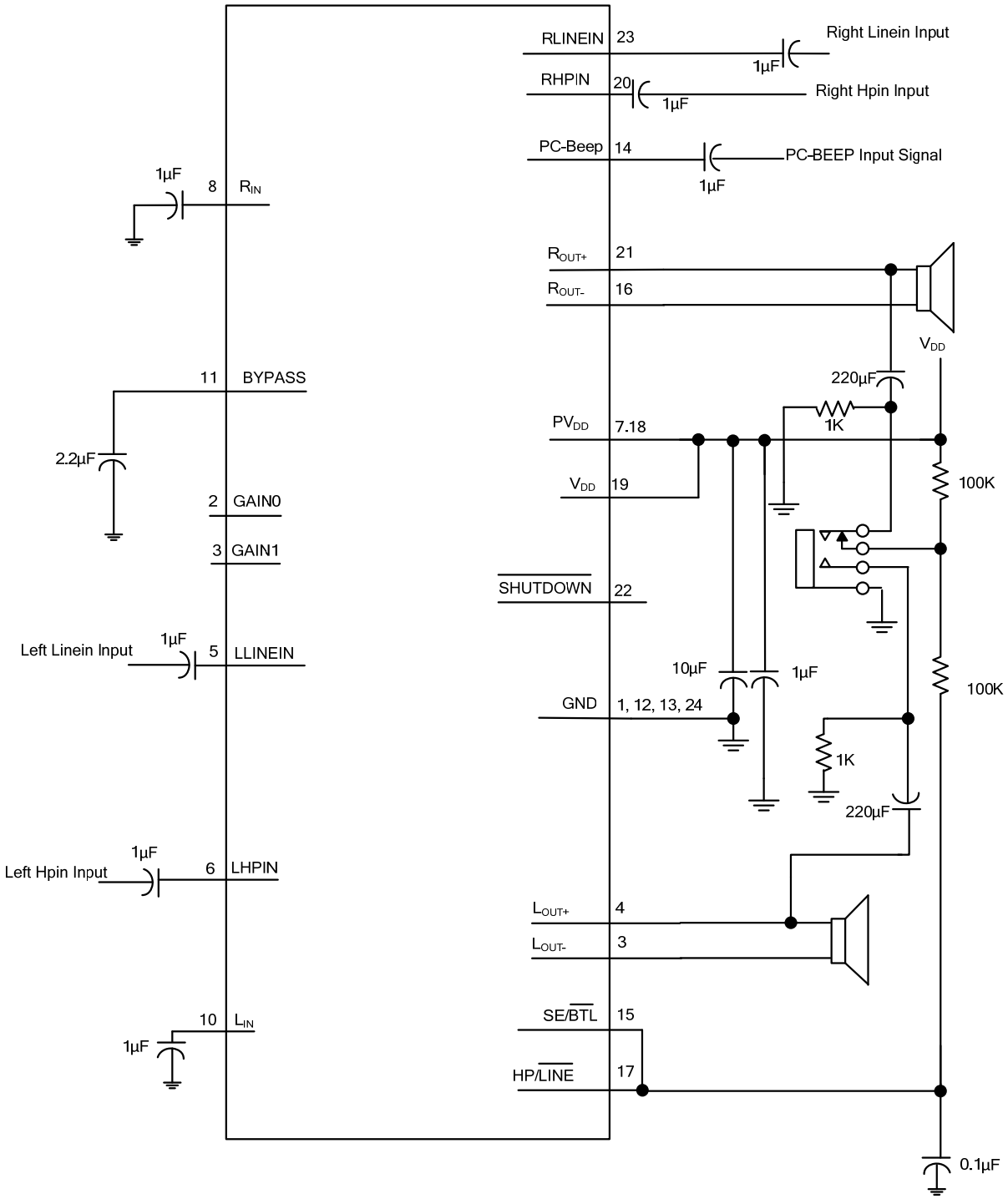
FOR DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS



Note: A 0.1µF ceramic capacitor must be placed much closely to the IC. For filtering lower frequency noise signals, a larger electrolytic capacitor of 10µF or greater should be placed as close as possible to the audio power amplifier.

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT(Cont.)

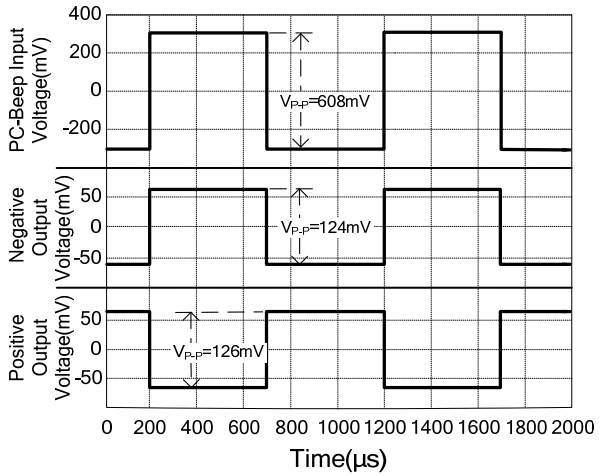
FOR SINGLE-ENDED INPUTS



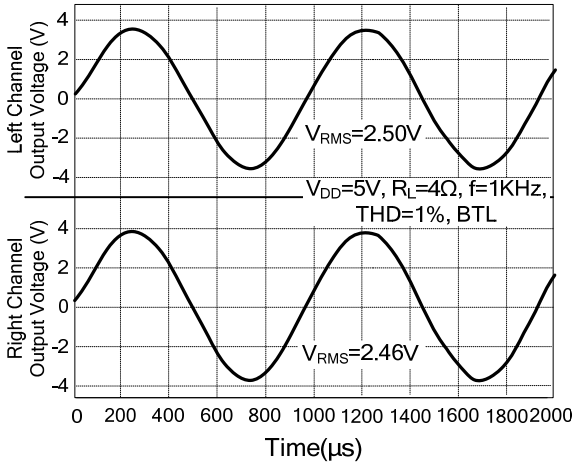
Note: 1µF ceramic capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the IC to filter the higher-frequency noise.

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

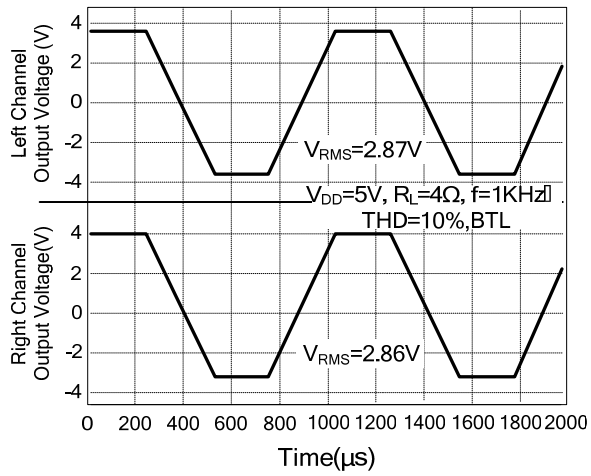
Waveform For PC-Beep



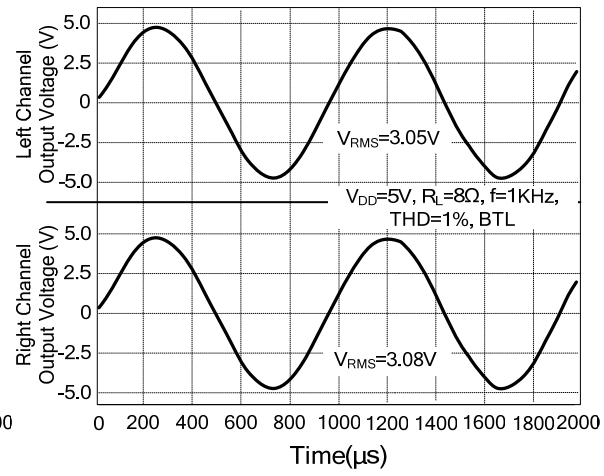
Waveform For BTL Mode



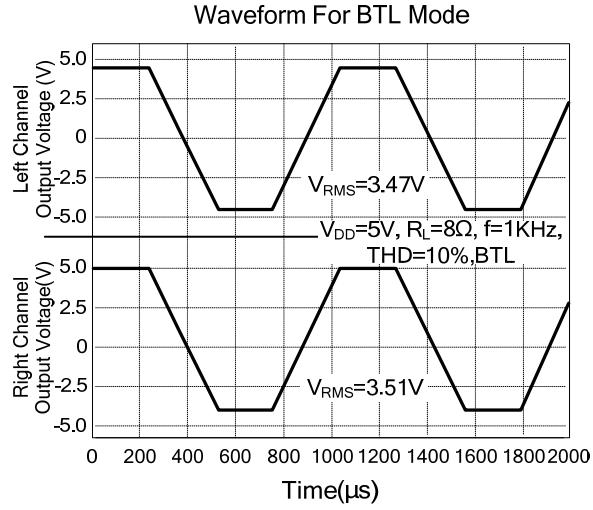
Waveform For BTL Mode



Waveform For BTL Mode



Waveform For BTL Mode



Waveform For SE Mode