Monolithic Linear IC

# SANYO Audio Level Sensor

# Overview

LA2000 is an IC for detecting interprogram spaces to pick out the starting point of a program immediately preceding or following a musical program recorded on tape, and to detect end of tape.

# Used in

- · Radio-cassette recorders
- Cassette decks
- Car stereos

# Applications

- Detection of spaces between programs recorded on tape
- Detection of end of tape
- Other

# Features

- Has transistors capable of driving plungers with maximum 600 mA, and a protective diode to prevent induced reverse voltages.
- Can provide designated time delays by externally connected capacitors and resistors.
- Has a comparator with stable hysteresis to handle variations in power supply voltage.
- Detects unrecorded portions of tape.

# Specifications

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> max		15	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max		540	mW
Flow-in current	I <sub>6</sub> max		600	mA
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +125	°C

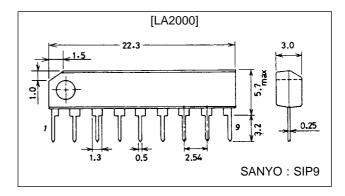
Note: 1. The voltage at pin 8 must not exceed the supply voltage at pin 9.

2. The maximum current flowing into pin 8 should be no greater than 0.5 mA.

Package Dimensions

unit : mm

### 3017B-SIP9



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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Operating voltage range	V <sub>CC</sub> op		3.5 to 14	V

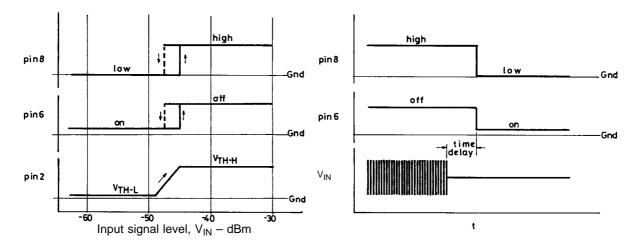
### Electrical Characteristics at Ta = $25^{\circ}$ C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 9.0 V, f = 1 kHz

Parameter	Symbol	ol Conditions		typ	max	Unit
Circuit current	Icc	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, V_{IN} = -45 \text{ dB}$		6	12	mA
Output transistor saturating voltage	V <sub>CE (sat)</sub>	I <sub>6</sub> = 600 mA		1.5	2.5	V
Output diode forward voltage	VF	I <sub>F</sub> = 600 mA		1.5	2.0	V
Output-off level in input equivalent	V <sub>IN</sub>	f = 1 kHz	-43	-50	-54	dBm
Comparator-on level	V <sub>TH-H</sub>		3.0	3.5	4.0	V
Comparator-off level	V <sub>TH-L</sub>		1.8	2.2	2.6	V
Pin 8 high level	V <sub>8</sub> pin		0.45	0.55		V
Output transistor leakage current	I <sub>L-TR</sub>				100	μA
Output diode leakage current	I <sub>L-Di</sub>				100	μA

### 1. Description of external parts

C1	Input coupling capacitor	0.47 to 2.2 µF recommended.		
C2	NF capacitor	Capacitance is reduced, so the off level in input equivalent becomes lower in the bass frequency range. We recommend 1 to 10 $\mu\text{F}.$		
C3, R1	For designation of time delays	Any time delay can be obtained by adequate choice of C3 and R1. We recommend 150 k to 500 k $\Omega$ for R1.		
C4, R3	Power supply ripple filter			
R2	Bias resistor	For diode when pin 8 is used to drive external transistors. A 1 $k\Omega$ resistor is recommended.		

### 2. Individual pins and their operations



As shown above, when input level is raised and the pin 2 voltage reaches the  $V_{TH-H}$  level of the comparator, pins 6 and 8 turn over. ( $V_{IN} = -45$  dBm).

- Pin 6 is for driving plungers, When it is on the "L" side, pin 6 turns on and can draw current up to 600 mA maximum (restricted by duty-cycle chart). It is not to be on continuously for more than 3 seconds.
- Pin 7 is a diode that prevents reverse voltages induced when the plunger is turned off from on.
- Pin 8 functions in phase with pin 6 and can drive external transistors (such as for MUTE ).

### 3. Time delays and obtaining CRs

When input signals that have been applied at a level not less than -45 dBm are removed, discharging occurs through the CR connected at pin 2, lowering pin 2 potential. A time delay is provided before the hysteresis comparator turns over.

$$\frac{E1}{E0} = -\frac{t}{e^{\tau}}$$

$$E0 : Initial voltage$$

$$E1 : Threshold voltage$$

$$\tau : Time constant$$

Accordingly,

$$t=-\tau In\,\frac{E1}{E0}$$

E1/E0, within the IC, is 0.26. A desired time is obtained by an appropriate choice of  $\tau$  ( $\tau$  = C3R1). Therefore, the time delay is obtained by the following formula:

$$t = 1.34 \times C3R1 \text{ (sec)}$$

We recommend 150 k to 500 k $\Omega$  for R when determining CR.

- 4. IC usage notes
  - Maximum ratings

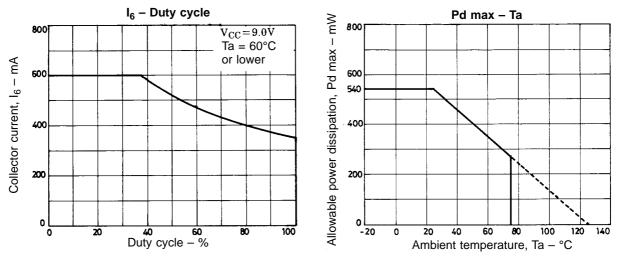
When maximum ratings are surpassed, destruction or deterioration may result. Use the IC in the range where the maximum rating is not exceeded.

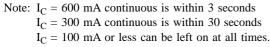
• Interpin short circuits and reverse insertions

These cause destruction or deterioration of the IC: be careful when mounting on circuit board.

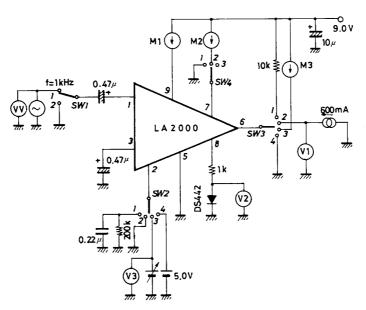
- Voltage applied to pin 8 should never exceed pin 9 voltage.
- The current flowing into pin 8 is to be 0.5 mA maximum.

• Pin 4 is unconnected, but is not to be used for GND or an interconnecting terminal.





### **Test Circuit**

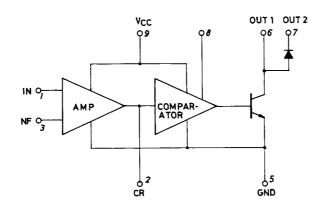


Unit (resistance:  $\Omega$ , capacitance: F)

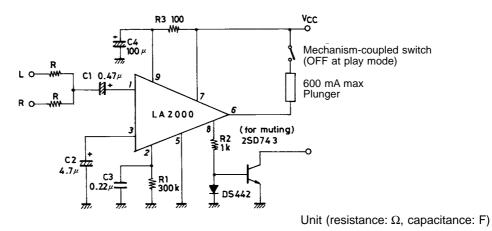
### **Test Conditions**

Test items	Symbol	SW-1	SW-2	SW-3	SW-4	Conditions
Circuit current	ICC	1	1	1	3	Measure current flowing into pin 9 at $V_{IN} = -45 \text{ dB}$
Output transistor saturation voltage	V <sub>CE (sat)</sub>	2	2	2	3	Measure V <sub>IN</sub> at pin 6
Output diode forward voltage	VF	2	4	2	1	Measure V <sub>IN</sub> at pin 6
Output-off level in input equivalent	V <sub>IN</sub>	1	1	1	3	Input level (V.V) when pin 6 turns over
Comparator-on level	V <sub>H</sub>	2	3	1	3	Measure V3 When pin 6 turns over
Comparator-off level	VL	2	3	1	3	Measure V3 When pin 6 turns over
Pin 8 high level	Vp-8	2	4	1	3	Measure V2 at pin 8
Output transistor leakage current	ITL	2	4	3	3	Measure M3
Output diode leakage current	I <sub>DL</sub>	2	4	4	2	Measure M2

## Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram

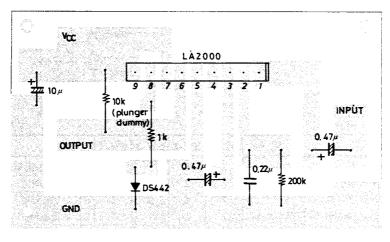


### **Sample Application Circuit 1**



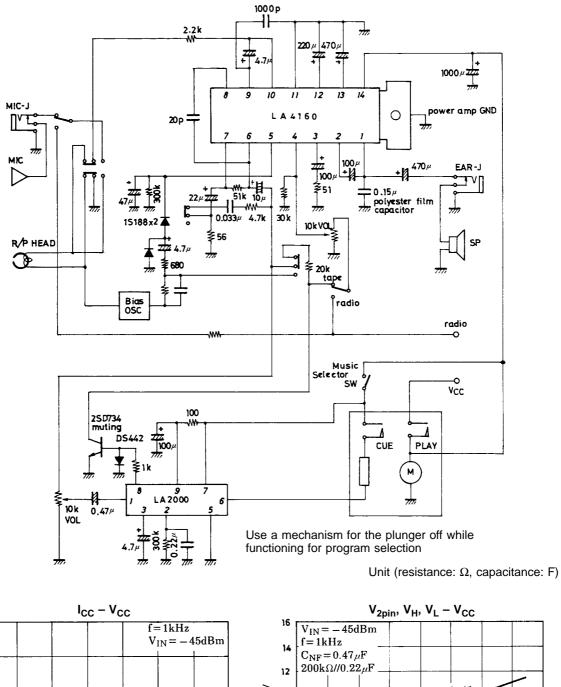
Pin 4 is unconnected but is not be used for GND or an interconnection terminal.

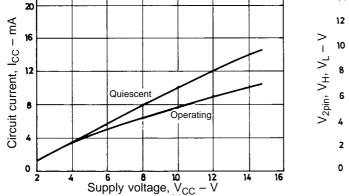
# Sample Printed Pattern (copper foil side)



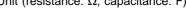
Unit (resistance:  $\Omega$ , capacitance: F)

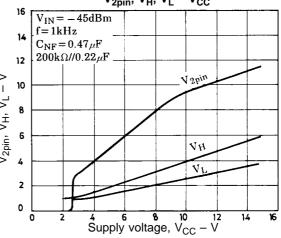
### **Sample Application Circuit 2**

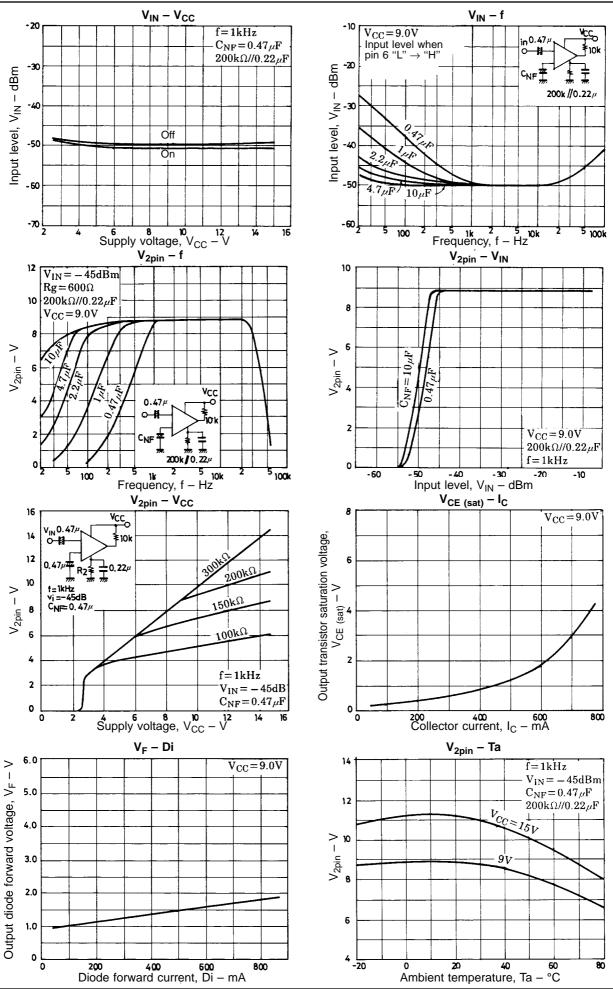


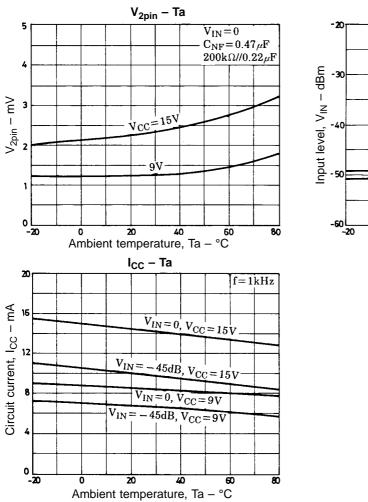


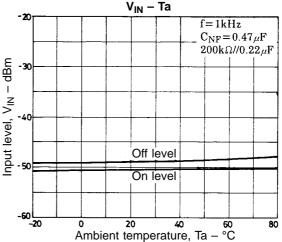
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