


**LA4598**

## Two-channel Power Amplifier for Radio Cassette Players (No Heat Sink Needed during 9 V Operation)

### Overview

The LA4598 is a two-channel power IC that is intended for use in portable audio equipment. Needing no heat sink during 9 V operation facilitates set design with a small footprint.

### Functions

- Thermal shutdown protector built in.
- Standby switch built in.

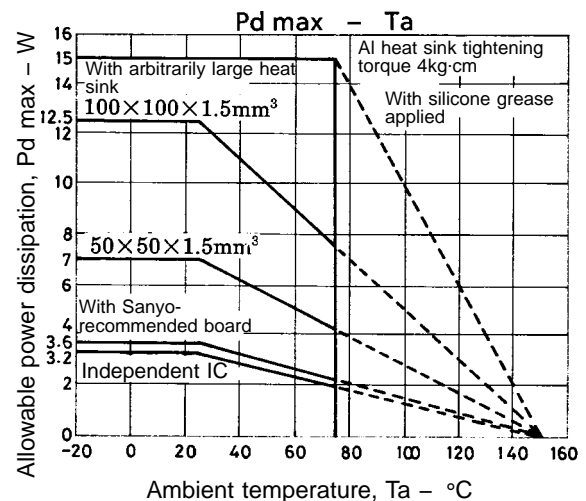
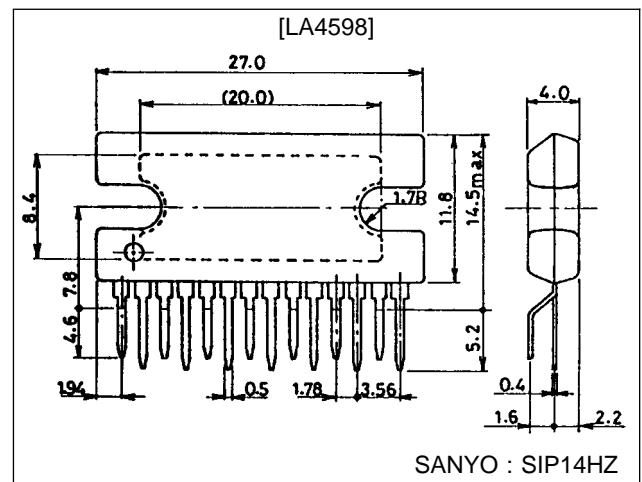
### Features

- No heat sink needed during 9 V operation
- $P_O = 2.9 \text{ W} \times 2$  ( $V_{CC} = 9 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 3.2 \Omega$ , THD = 10%).
- Less quiescent current. ( $V_{CC} = 9 \text{ V}$ , 20 mA, typ).
- Operating voltage range:  $V_{CC \text{ op}} = 4.2$  to 16 V.

### Package Dimensions

unit : mm

#### 3113-SIP14HZ



### Specifications

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	$V_{CC \text{ max}}$		18	V
Allowable power dissipation	$P_d \text{ max}^*$	No heat sink	3.6	W
Junction temperature	$T_j \text{ max}$		+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-20 to +75	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* With Sanyo-recommended board (9.0 cm  $\times$  8.5 cm  $\times$  1.5 mm (thickness))

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# LA4598

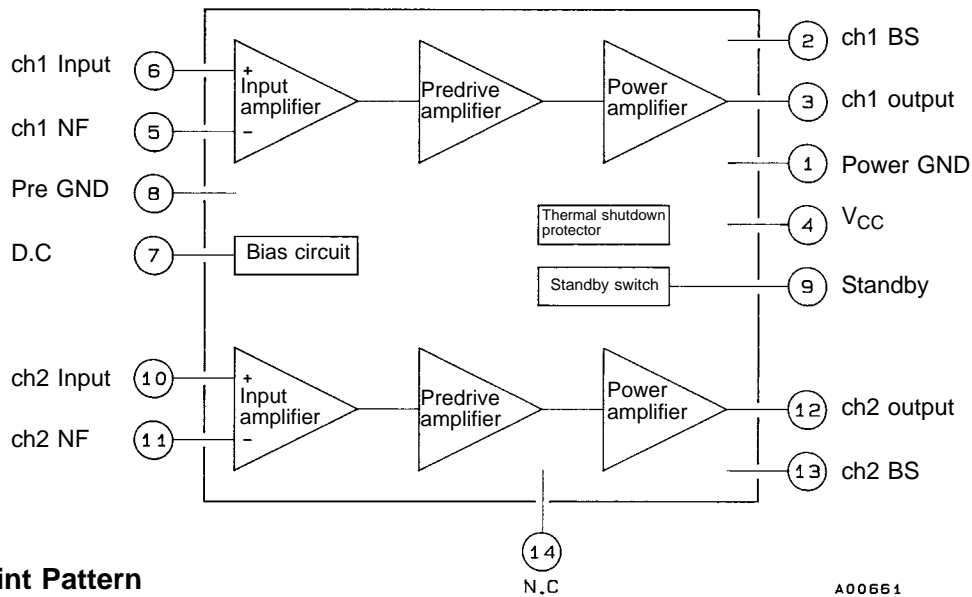
## Operating Conditions at $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	$V_{CC}$		9	V
Recommended load resistance	$R_L$		3.2	$\Omega$
Operating voltage range	$V_{CC\text{ op}}$		4.2 to 16.0	V

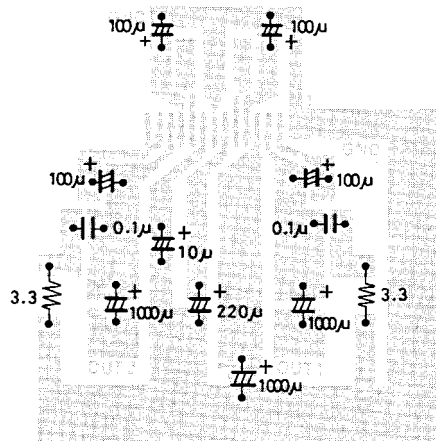
## Operating Characteristics at $T_a = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 9\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_g = 600\text{ }\Omega$ , $R_L = 3.2\text{ }\Omega$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	unit
Quiescent current	$I_{CCO}$		10	20	40	mA
Voltage gain	VG		47	49	51	dB
Output power	$P_{O1}$	THD = 10%	2.2	2.9		W
	$P_{O2}$	THD = 10%, $R_L = 4\text{ }\Omega$		2.3		W
Total harmonic distortion	THD	$V_O = 2\text{ V}$		0.3	1.0	%
Input resistance	$r_i$		20	30		$k\Omega$
Output noise voltage	$V_{NO1}$	$R_g = 0$ , B.P.F = 20 Hz to 20 kHz		0.4	1.0	mV
	$V_{NO2}$	$R_g = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , B.P.F = 20 Hz to 20 kHz		0.6	2.0	mV
Ripple rejection ratio	Rr	$R_g = 0$ , $f_r = 100\text{ Hz}$ , $V_{CCr} = 150\text{ mV}$	40	50		dB
Channel separation	CH Sep	$R_g = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = 0\text{ dB}$	45	55		dB
Standby current	$I_{sd}$				10	$\mu\text{A}$

## Block Diagram



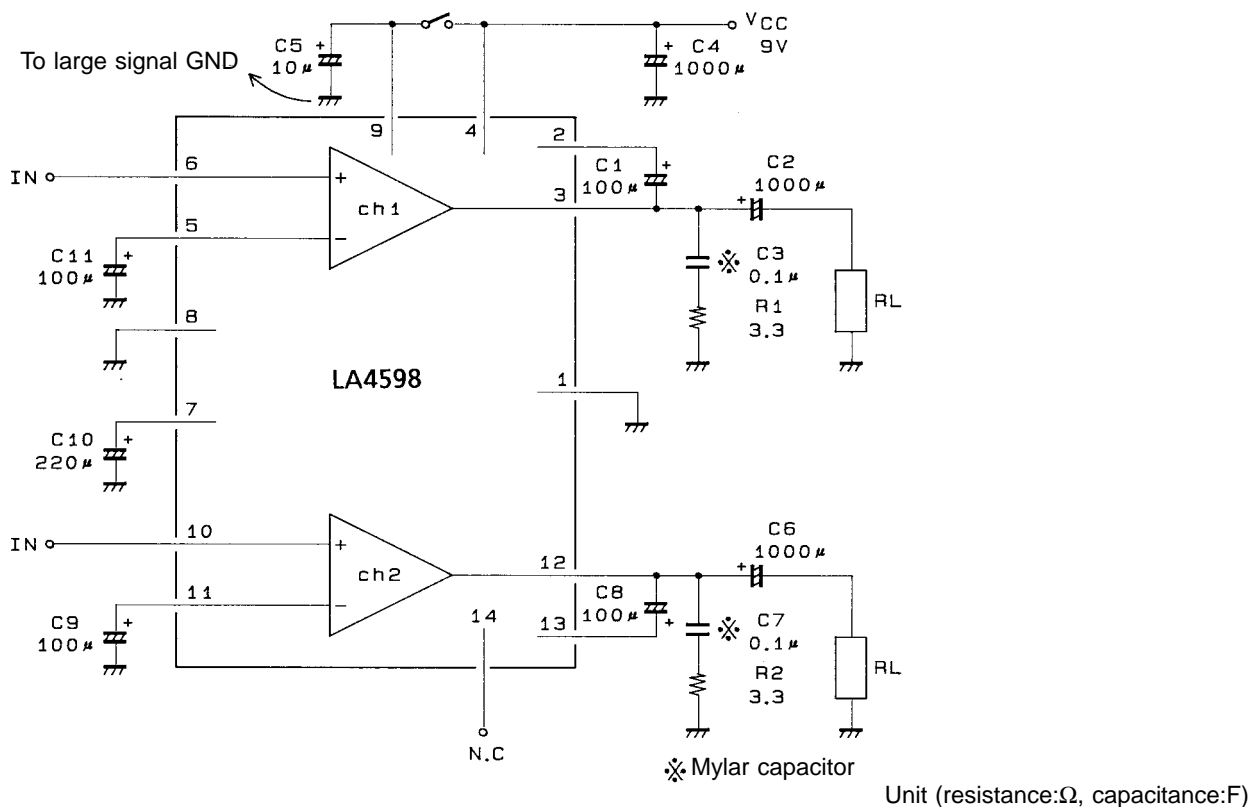
## Sample Print Pattern



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

Copper-foiled side  $85 \times 90\text{ mm}^2$

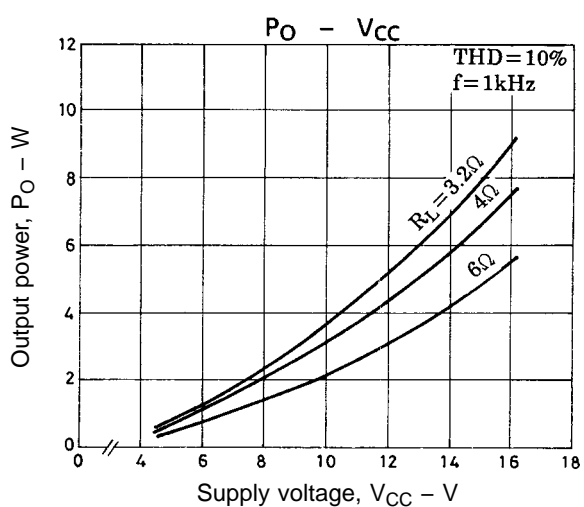
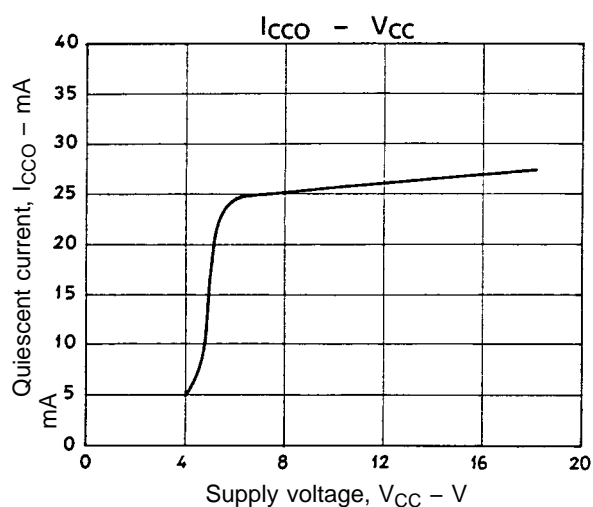
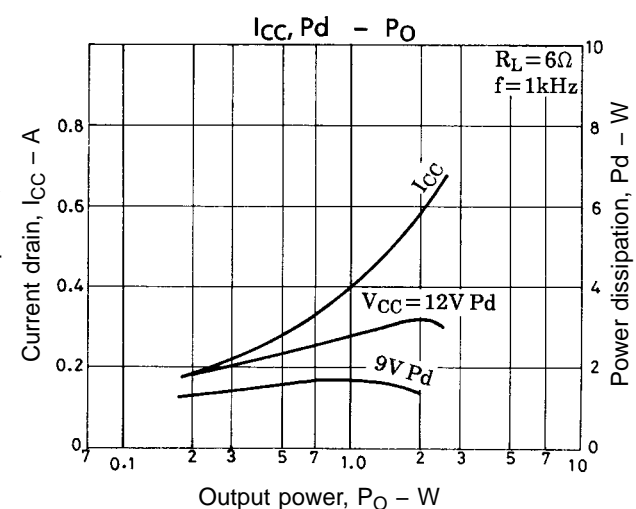
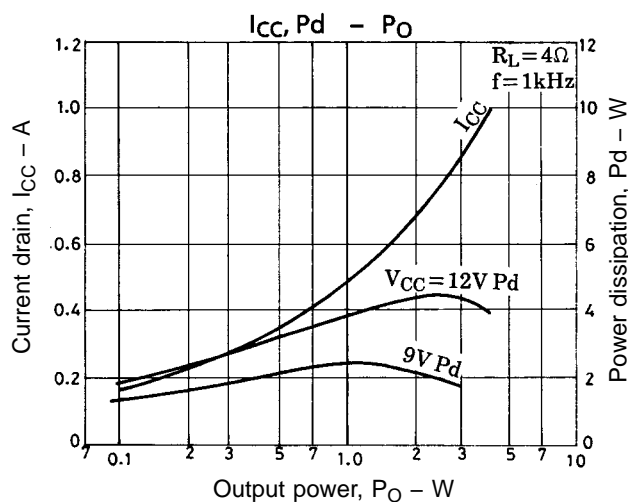
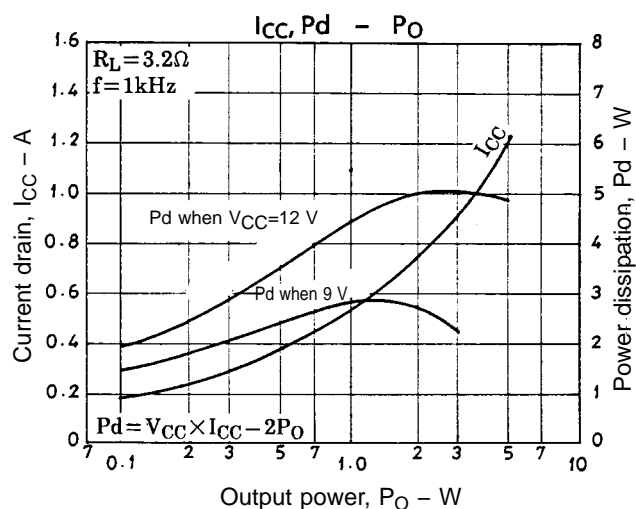
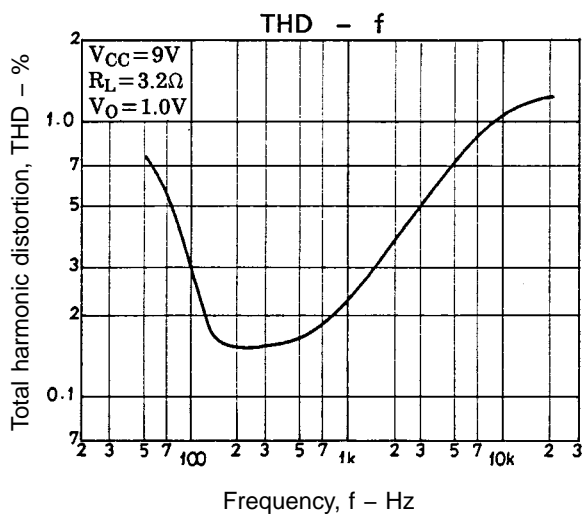
Sample Application Circuit

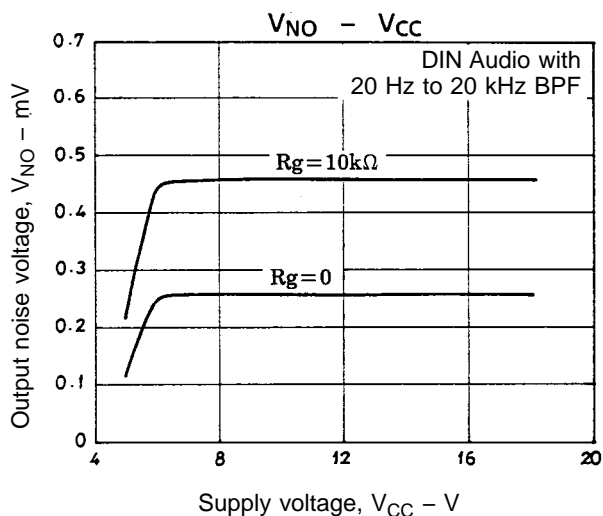
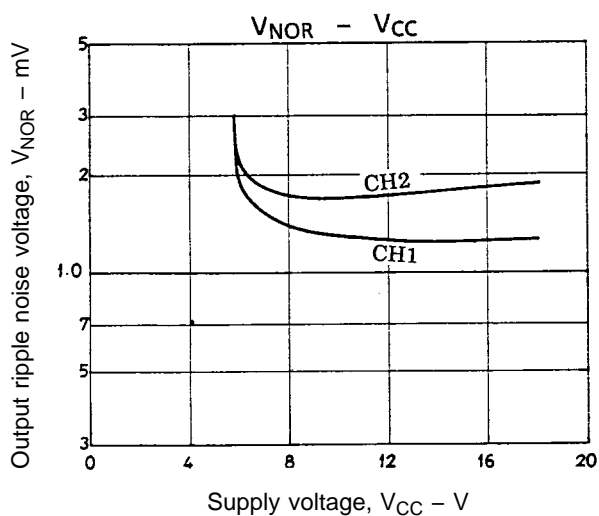
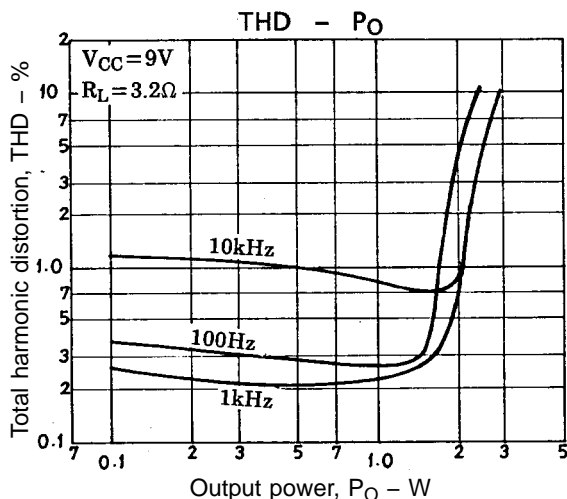
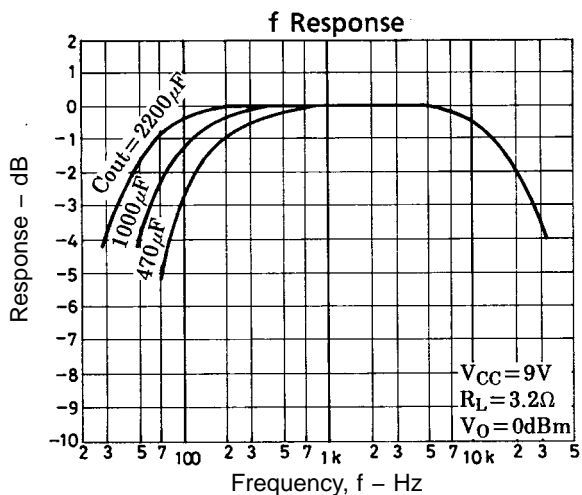
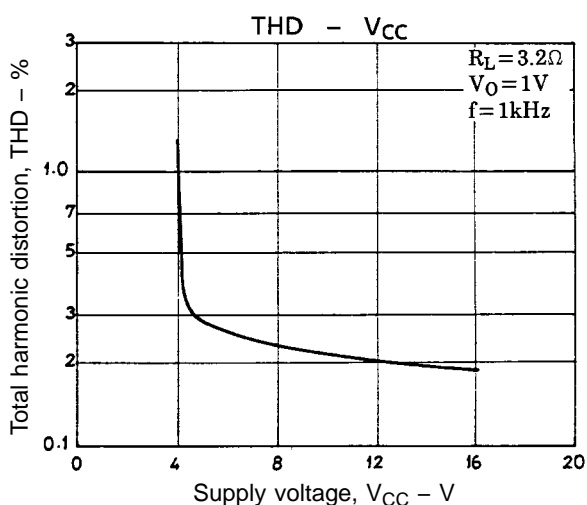
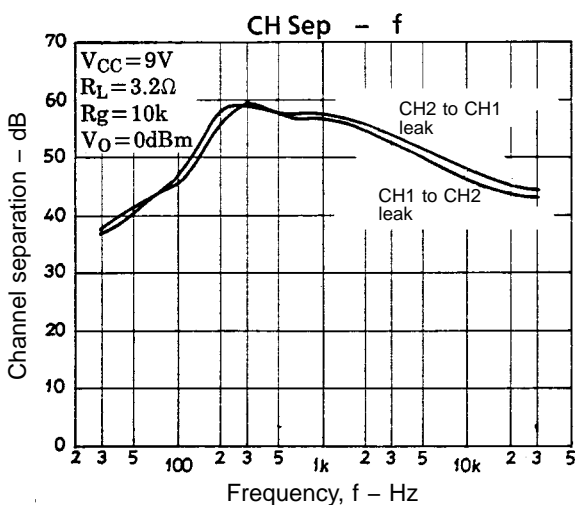


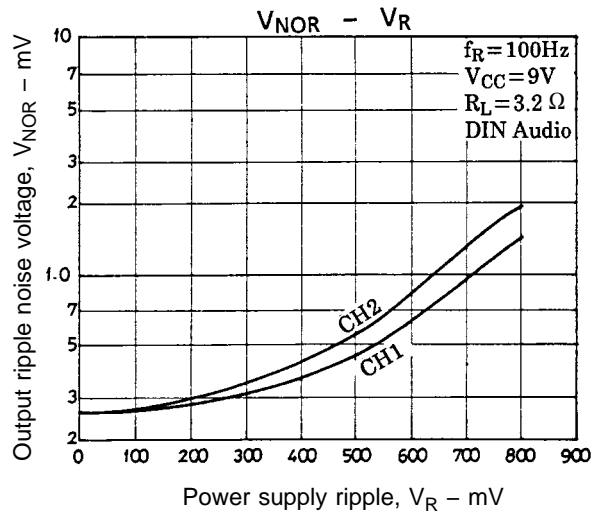
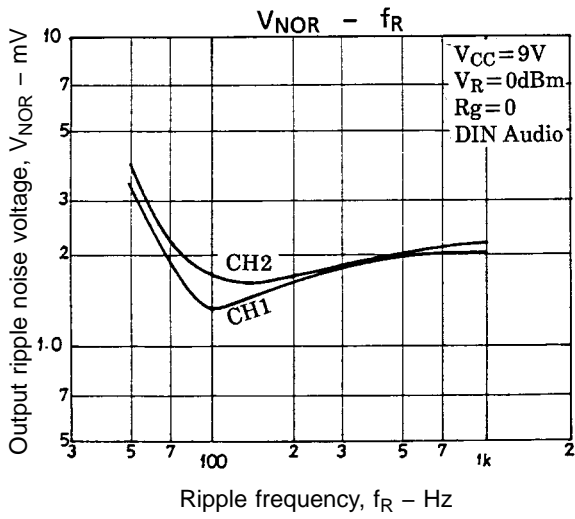
※ : Mylar capacitor  
 C + R can be added to the negative side of the output capacitor.  
 However, this is true only for a Sanyo-recommended board; for a set board, artwork must also be considered.

Description of External Components

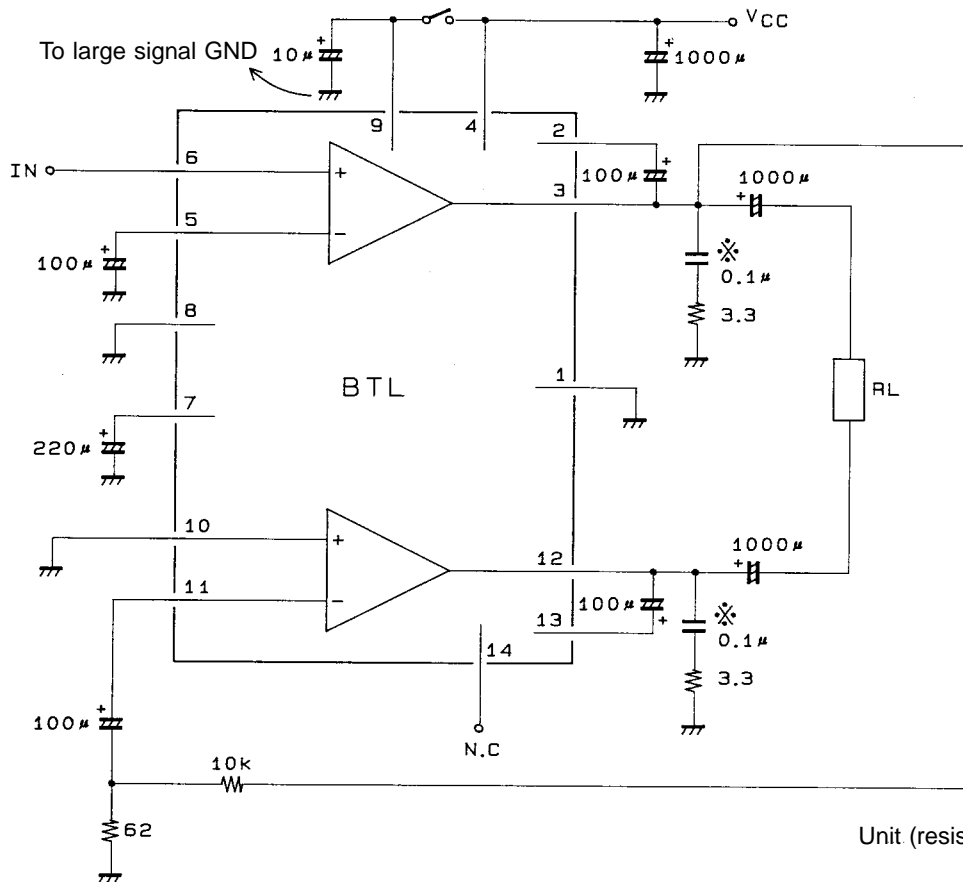
- C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>: Bootstrap capacitors  
 These capacitors affect low-region output; if the capacitor value is reduced, the low-region output decreases. Therefore, 47 μF or more is desirable.
- C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>: Output capacitors  
 If the capacitor value is reduced, low-region roll-off frequency  $f_L$  and low-region  $P_o$  worsen.
- C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>: Oscillation blocking capacitors  
 Mylar capacitor, which is excellent in temperature characteristics and frequency characteristics is used.
- C<sub>4</sub>: Power supply capacitor  
 The capacitor values depends on the power supply line loads (motor, and the like.) and transformer ripple component. 1000 μF to 2200 μF is recommended.
- C<sub>5</sub>: Standby capacitor  
 Pop noise reduction capacitor
- C<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>11</sub>: Feedback capacitors  
 In addition to affecting low-region roll-off frequency  $f_L$ , if the capacitor value is increased, the start-up time is extended.
- C<sub>10</sub>: Decoupling capacitor  
 This capacitor absorbs power supply ripples; 220 μF is recommended.
- R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>: Oscillation blocking resistors  
 The resistor value may be varied 3.3 Ω to 1.0 Ω.







**BTL Sample Application Circuit**

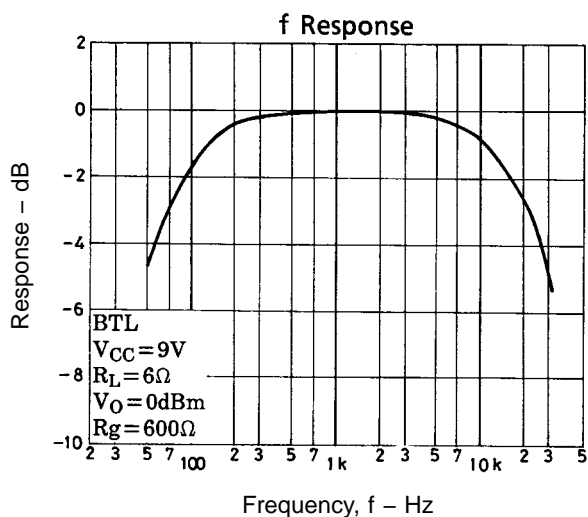
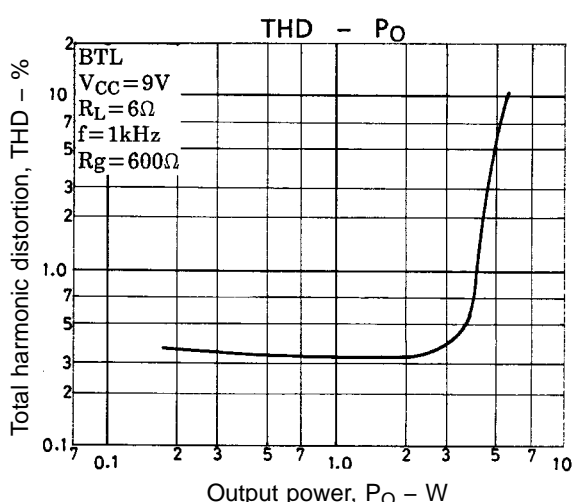
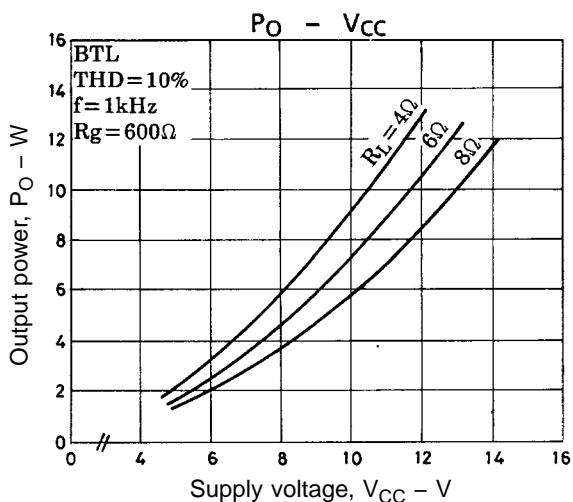
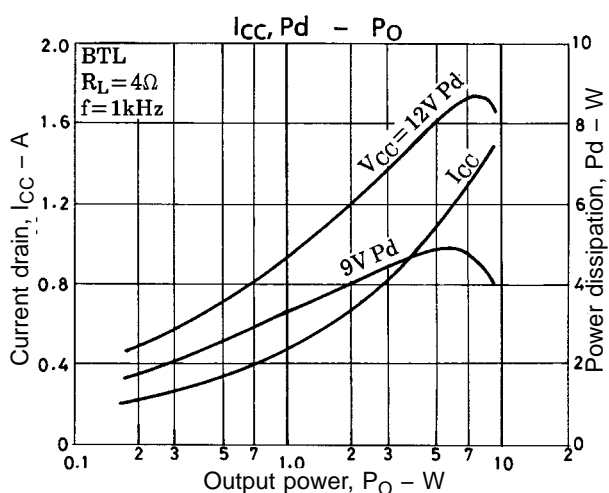
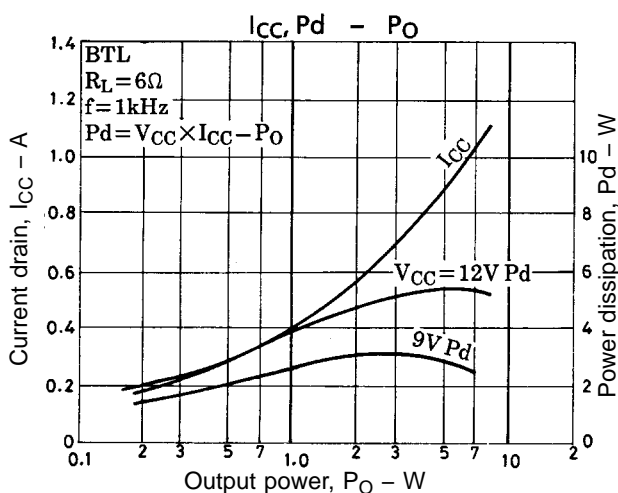


※ : Mylar capacitor

C + R can be added to the negative side of the output capacitor.

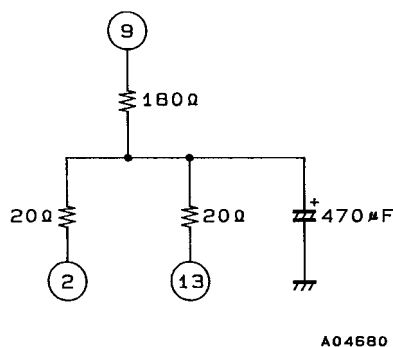
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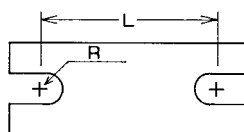
## Features and Usage Notes

1. VG can be lowered by adding an  $R_{NF}'$  to the NF pins (pins 5 and 11).  
Calculated as follows:  
$$VG = 20 \log R_f / (R_{NF} + R_{NF}')$$
The IC contains  $R_f = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{NF} = 62 \Omega$ .  
However, the following must be noted:
  - a) If  $R_{NF}'$  is added, the ripple bypass effect due to the NF capacitor will worsen, resulting in a worsening of ripple rejection.
  - b) Oscillation stability requires, use at 40 dB or less to be avoided.
2. Pin 9 is intended for standby. It is used in conjunction with power supply pin 4. However, it should be noted that when power supply pin 9 and pin 4 are used for separate systems, the output power is affected by the pin 9 supply voltage.
3. It is recommendable to use no input capacitor. However when rubbing noise generated by the volume control is offensive to the ear, an input capacitor must be inserted.
4. Extreme caution must be exercised when the IC is used in the vicinity of the maximum ratings, since even a slight variation in conditions may cause the maximum ratings to be exceeded, thereby leading to breakdown.
5. When making the board, refer to the sample printed circuit pattern. No feedback loop must be formed between input and output. Thick and short wiring is required so that no common resistance exists between the preamplifier GND and power amplifier GND.
6. Addition of components as shown below enables use without introducing an increased distortion at  $V_{CC}$  of up to approximately 4.5 V. A capacitor of 470  $\mu\text{F}$  is inserted against pop noise.



## Proper Cares in Mounting a Radiator Fin

1. The tightening torque should be in a range from 4 to 6 kg.cm.
2. The spacing between the screw holes of the radiator fin must match the spacing between the screw holes of the IC. With case outline dimensions L and R referred to, the screws must be tightened with the distance between them as close to each other as possible.



3. The screws to be used must have a head equivalent to the one of truss machine screw or binder machine screw defined by JIS. Washers must also be used to protect the IC case.
4. No foreign matter such as cutting particles should exist between heat sink and radiator fin. When applying grease on the junction surface, it must be applied uniformly on the whole surface.
5. IC lead pins should be soldered to the printed circuit board after the radiator fin is mounted on the IC.



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