

Headphone Amplifier for Portable Audio

■ GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **NJM2776** is a low voltage headphone amplifier for portable audio applications.

The **NJM2776** operates directly for one battery supply with independent power supply terminals (V^{+1} and V^{+2}).

Also it provides shock-noise less standby mode.

The **NJM2776** is suitable for portable MD, portable CD and others.

■ PACKAGE OUTLINE

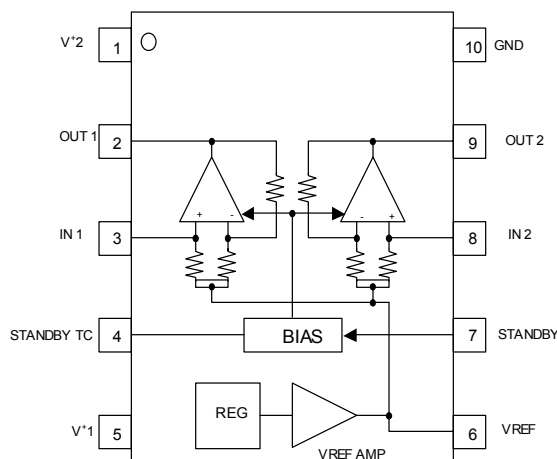


NJM2776RB2

■ FEATURES

- Operating Voltage V^{+1} (from step-up converter) = 1.8 to 4.5V (however, $V^{+1} > V^{+2}$)
 V^{+2} (from battery) = 0.9 to 4.5V (however, $V^{+1} > V^{+2}$)
- Low Operating Current $I_{CC4}(V^{+1} \text{ side})=200\mu\text{A typ. (} V^{+1}=2.3\text{V, } V^{+2}=1.2\text{V, No signal)}$
- Supply Current in Standby mode $I_{CC3}(V^{+2} \text{ side})=350\mu\text{A typ. (} V^{+1}=2.3\text{V, } V^{+2}=1.2\text{V, No signal)}$
- Output Power Exceeds $I_{CC2}(V^{+1} \text{ side})=25\mu\text{A typ. (} V^{+1}=2.3\text{V, } V^{+2}=1.2\text{V)}$
- Shock-noise less Standby mode $I_{CC1}(V^{+2} \text{ side})= 6\mu\text{A typ. (} V^{+1}=2.3\text{V, } V^{+2}=1.2\text{V)}$
- Bipolar Technology $P_O=8.5\text{mW typ. (} R_L=16\Omega, \text{THD}=10\%)$
- Package Outline TVSP10

■ PIN CONFIGURATION AND BLOCK DIAGRAM



1. V^{+2}
2. OUT1
3. IN1
4. STADBY_TC
5. V^{+1}
6. VREF
7. STANDBY
8. IN2
9. OUT2
10. GND

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■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V ⁺	5	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	320 ^(note)	mW
Operating Temperature range	T _{opr}	-20 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-40 to +125	°C

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Voltage Range	V ⁺¹	-	1.8	2.3	4.5	V
	V ⁺²	-	0.9	1.2	4.5	

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, V⁺¹=2.3V, V⁺²=1.2V, V_{IN}=-30dBV (31.6mVrms), f=1kHz, R_L=16Ω, Active mode, unless otherwise specified)

● Power Supply

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	pin	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Operating Current	I _{CC0}	V ⁺¹ =0V	V ⁺²	-	-	1.0	μA
	I _{CC1}	Standby mode	V ⁺²	-	6.0	10.0	
	I _{CC2}		V ⁺¹	-	25	35	
	I _{CC3}	No signal	V ⁺²	-	350	750	mA
	I _{CC4}		V ⁺¹	-	200	400	
		I _{CC5}	P _O =0.1mW+0.1mW	V ⁺²	-	2.5	-
	I _{CC6}	V ⁺¹		-	200	-	
Reference Voltage	V _{REF}	No signal		0.50	0.60	0.65	V

● Amplifier

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Closed loop Gain	G _V		10.0	11.5	12.5	dB
Output Power	P _O	THD=10%	5.0	8.5	-	mW
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	P _O =1mW	-	0.20	0.50	%
Output Noise Voltage	V _{NO}	A-Weighted	-	-100 (10.0)	-96 (15.8)	dBV (μV)
Channel Separation	CS		44	55	-	dB
Mute Level	MUTE	Standby mode 1kHz Band Pass	-	-100	-80	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	PSRR1	V ⁺¹ =1.8V + 0.1Vrms V ⁺² =0.9V	46	52	-	dB
	PSRR2	V ⁺¹ =1.8V V ⁺² =0.9V + 0.1Vrms	70	77	-	

● Mode Control

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
High Level Input Voltage	V _{IH}	V _{IN} =High Level	1.2	-	V ⁺¹	V
Low Level Input Voltage	V _{IL}	V _{IN} =Low Level	0.0	-	0.3	

■ MODE SWITCH FUNCTION

● STANDBY (7PIN)

PARAMETER	CONTROL SIGNAL	STATUS
Standby	L, open	IC is non-active.
Active	H	IC is active.

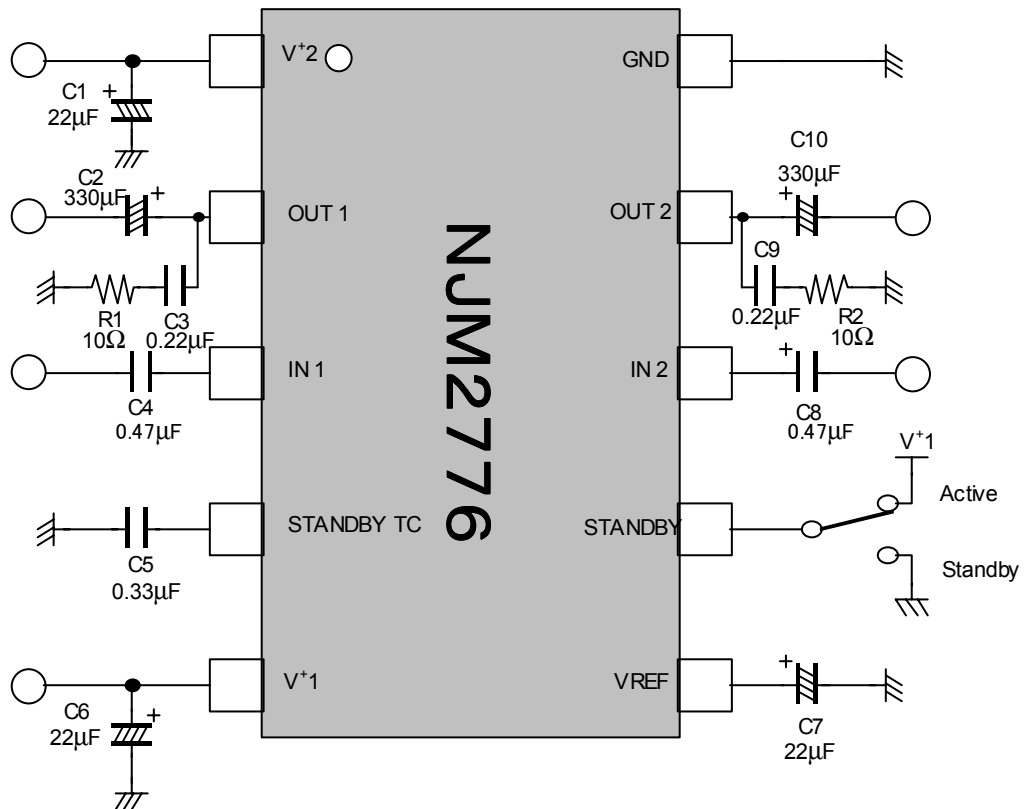
■ TERMINAL DESCRIPTION

PIN No.	SYMBOL	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	VOLTAGE	NOTE
2,9	OUT1, OUT2		0.6V	
3,8	IN1, IN2		0.6V	
4	STANDBY_TC		1.2V	
6	VREF		0.6V	

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PIN No.	SYMBOL	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	VOLTAGE	NOTE
7	STANDBY		-	

APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Note) Recommended the capacitors — C1, C3, C6 and C9 — are featuring higher frequency efficiency to prevent the oscillation.

■ APPLICATION NOTE

1. Procedure for Supplying Power

Supply the power to first V^{+2} (Battery side) and then V^{+1} (Step-up Converter side).

2. Input Dynamic Voltage Range

The reference voltage is fixed at 0.6V. Therefore input dynamic voltage range is not proportion to the power supply voltage.

The input signal over dynamic range makes distortion. For prevent the distortion, adjust the maximum input signal level.

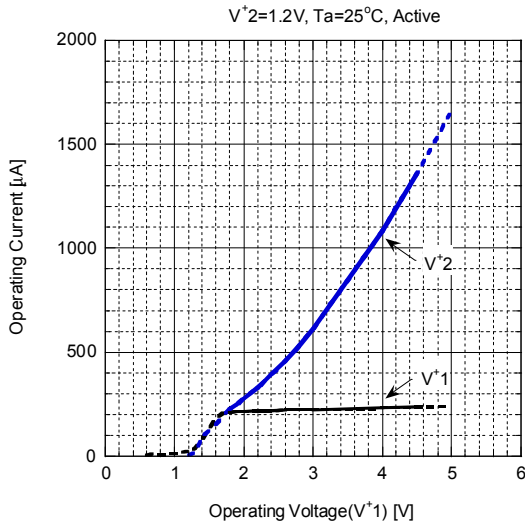
3. Charge Sequence

Pop noise may not be happened with mode switch operation once output voltage becomes reference voltage. The "Charge Sequence" may shorter the time for power up initialization.

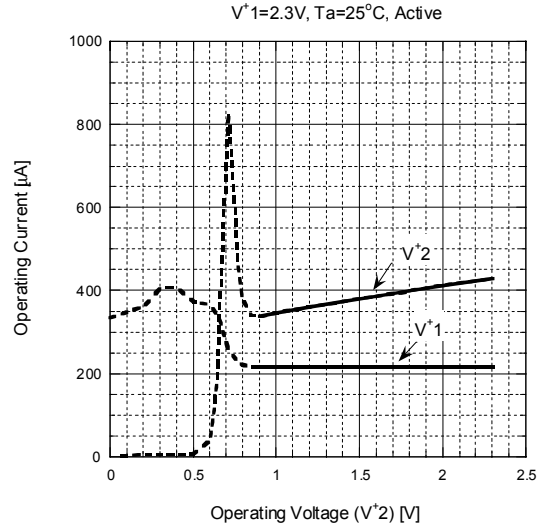
Charge Sequence: To set mode switch from standby to active during power up initialization, activate rapid charge circuit for stabilizing the output voltage.

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

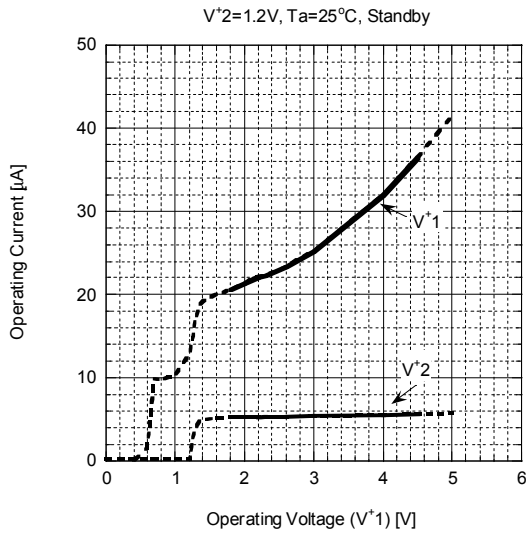
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage



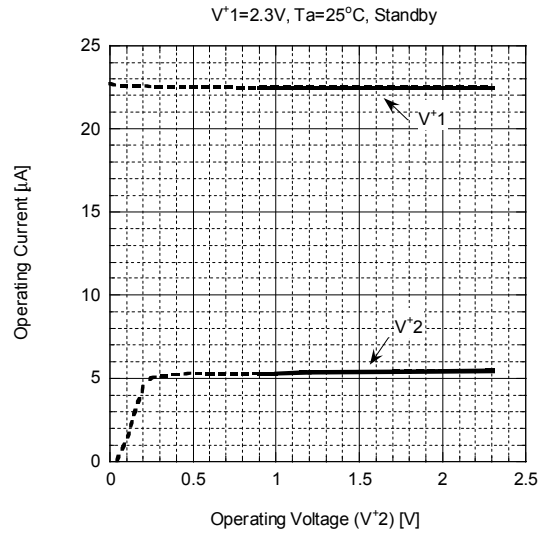
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage



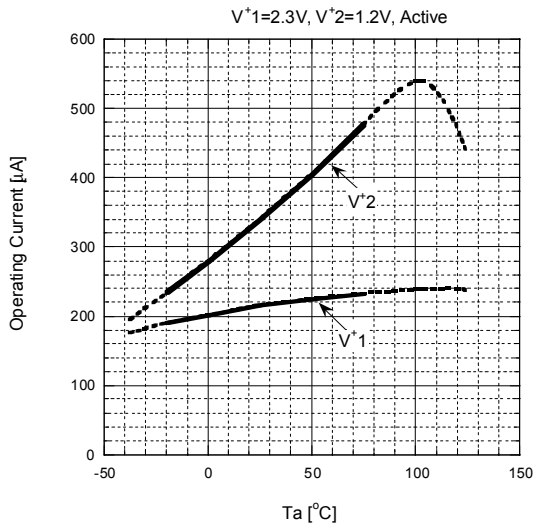
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage



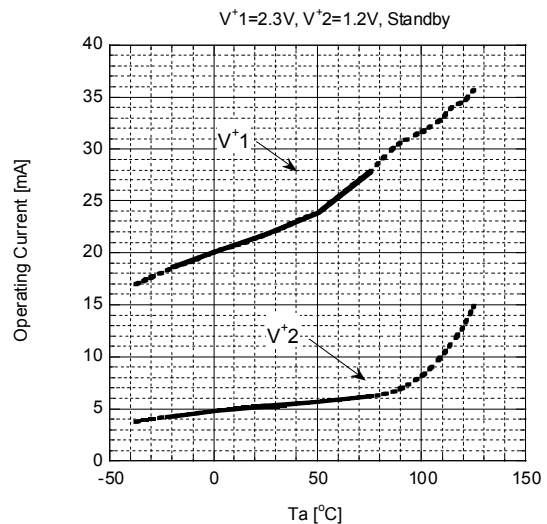
Operating Current vs. Operating Voltage



Operating Current vs. Temperature

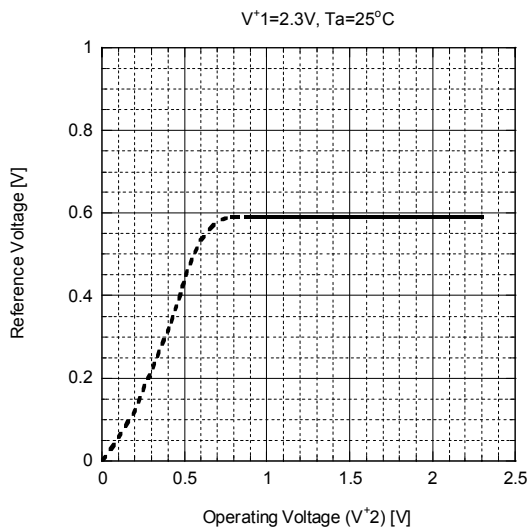


Operating Current vs. Temperature

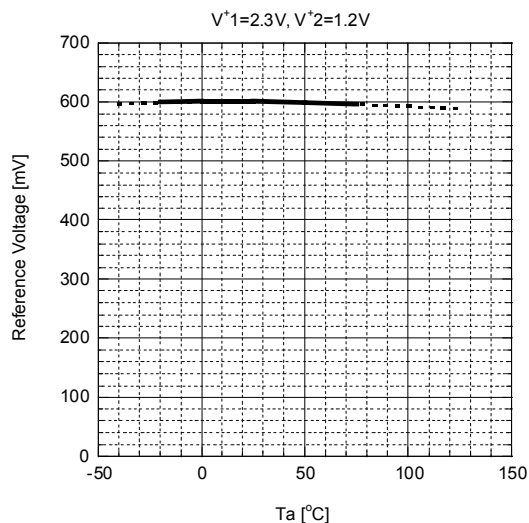


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

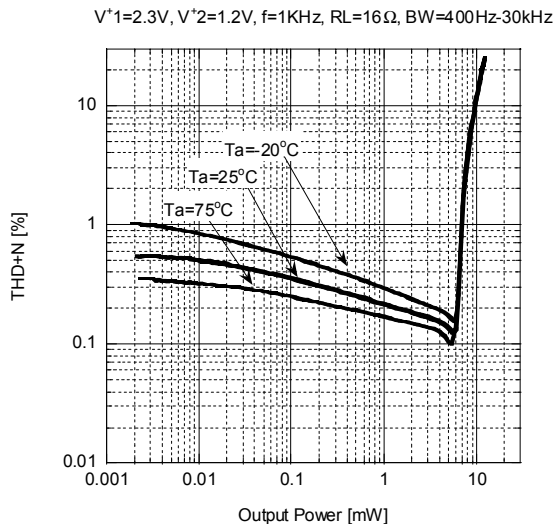
Reference Voltage vs. Operating Voltage



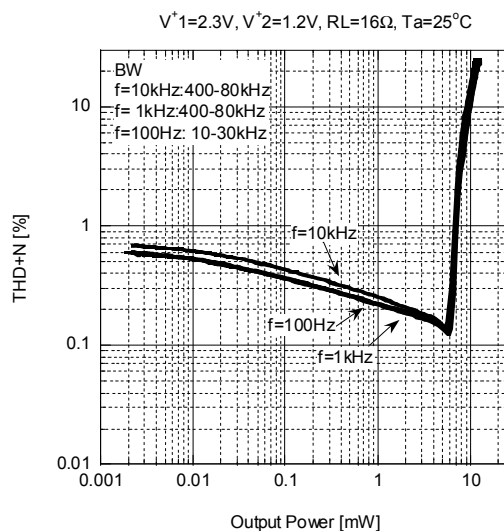
Reference Voltage vs. Temperature



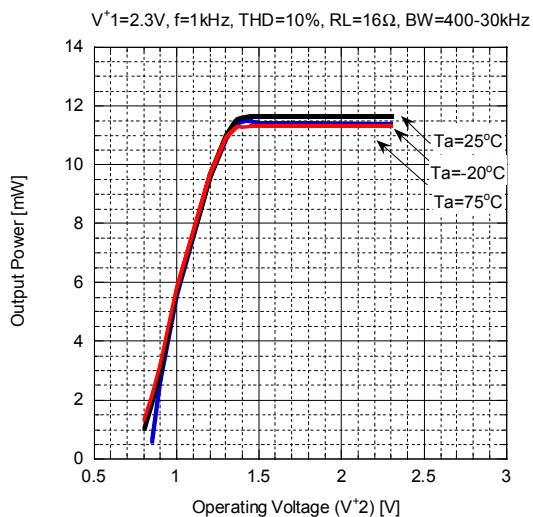
Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Output Power



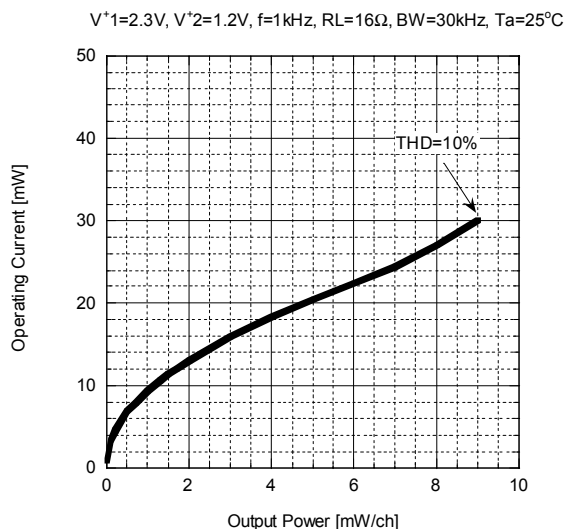
Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Output Power



Output Power vs. Operating Voltage

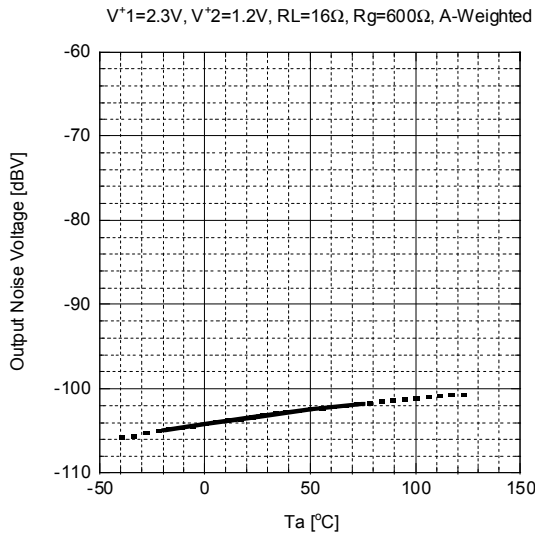


Power Dissipation vs. Output Power

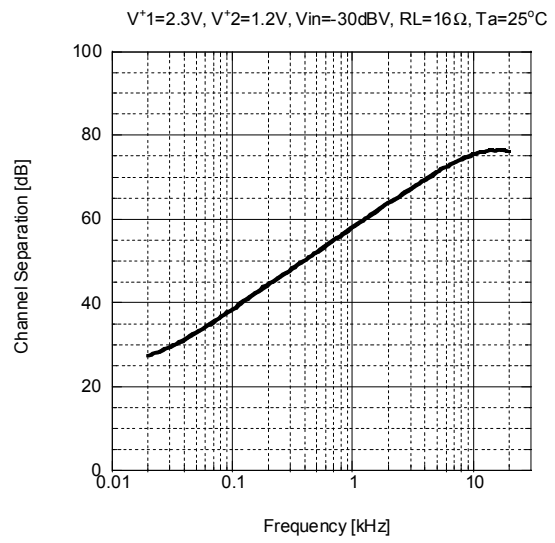


■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

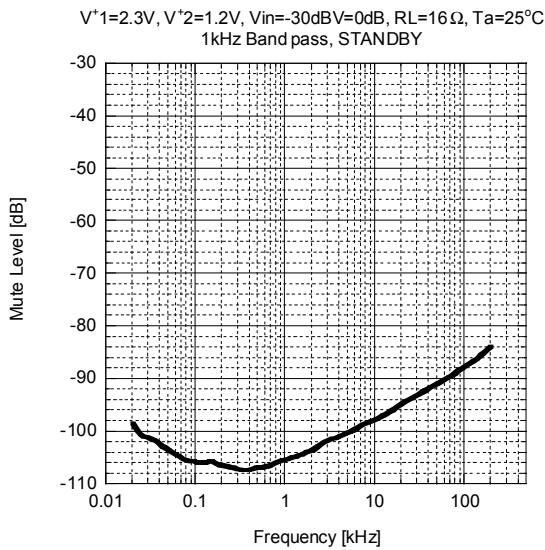
Output Noise Voltage vs. Temperature



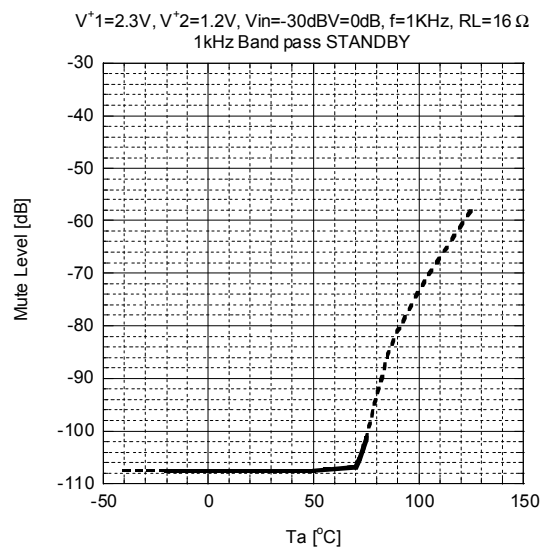
Channel Separation vs. Frequency



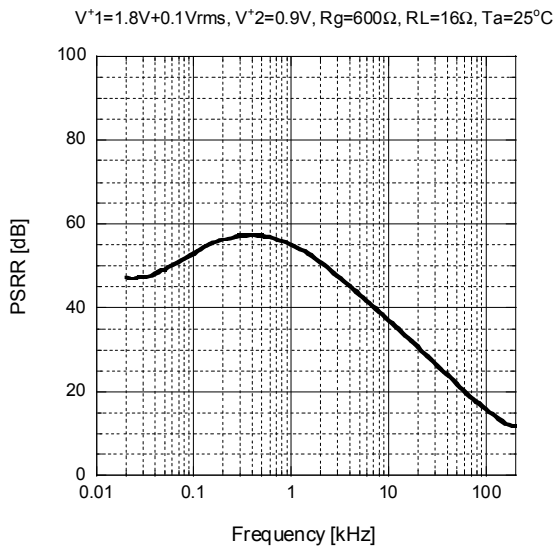
Mute Level vs. Frequency



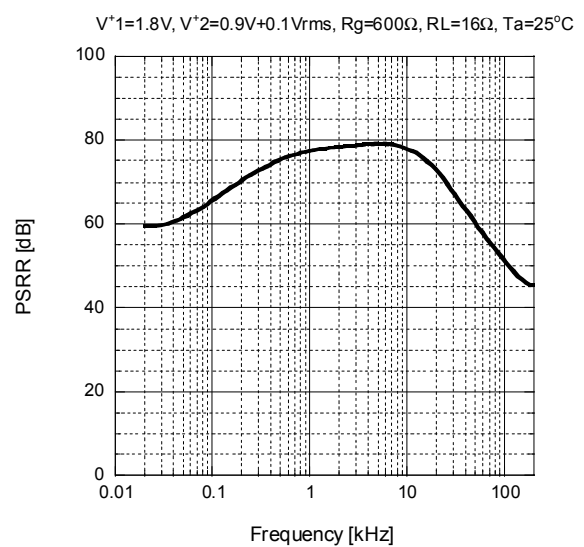
Mute Level vs. Temperature



PSRR vs. frequency (V^+1)



PSRR vs. frequency (V^+2)

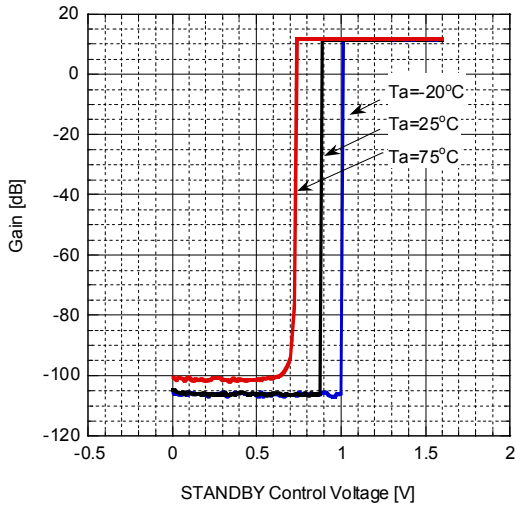


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■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gain vs. STANDBY Control Voltage

$V^*1=2.3V, V^*2=1.2V, V_{in}=30dBV, f=1kHz, R_L=16\Omega$



[CAUTION]

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