

IC for Headphone Stereos

Monolithic IC LAG 665

Outline

This IC was developed for use in headphone stereos, and incorporates dual preamp, power amp, electronic VR and motor control circuits. It can be used in a simple circuit configuration which requires very few external components.

Features

1. Broad operating voltage range of 2.0 to 5.0 V (amp system operates to 1.8 V)
2. Few external components required
 1. Internal equalizer resistance
 2. Direct coupling of preamps, electronic VR, power amp
 3. No need for output coupling capacitor
3. Well-balanced electronic VR, A-curve attenuation characteristic obtained with B-curve VR
4. Internal motor control circuit, with noise from motor driving unit suppressed
5. Provided with pin to turn off preamps

Package

SOP-28B (LAG665F)
SDIP-30A (LAG665D)

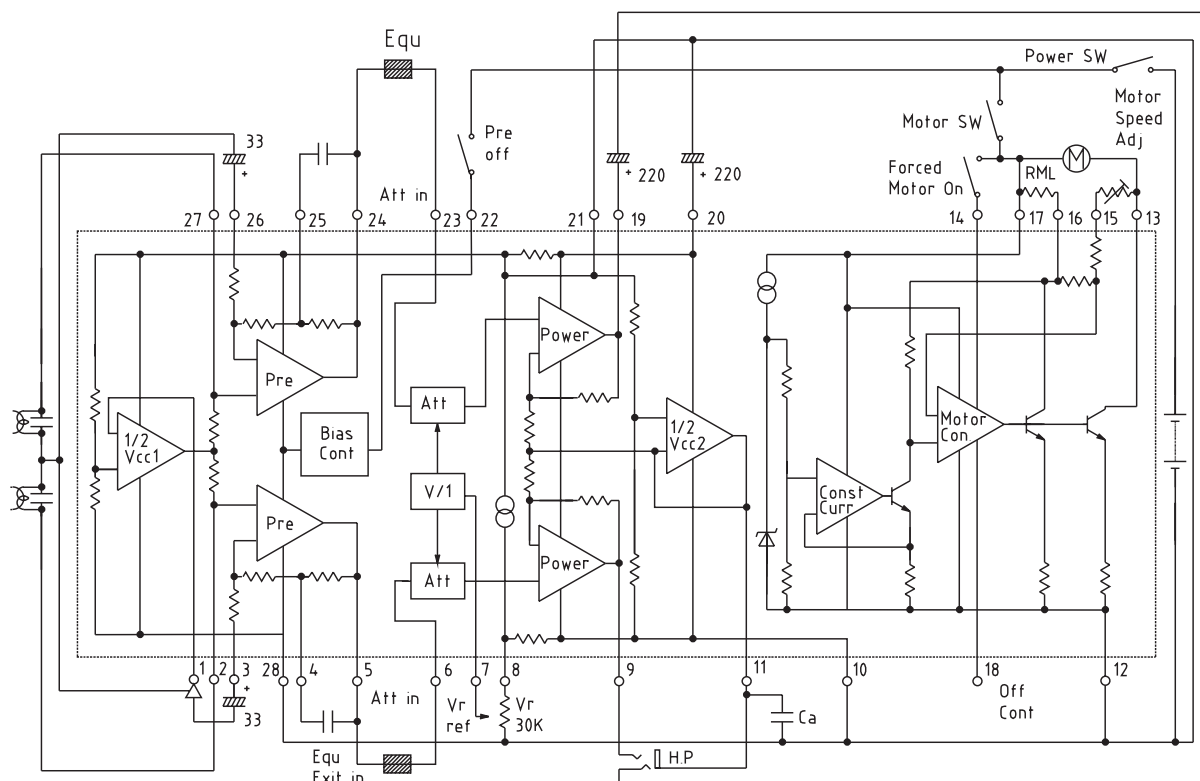
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Ratings	Units
Operating temperature	Topr	-20~+65	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-40~+125	°C
Power supply current	Vcc	-0.3~+7.5	V
Power consumption	Pd	450 (SOP-28B) 750 (SDIP-30A)	mW
Operating voltage	Vop	2.0~5.0	V

Electrical Characteristics

[illegible]

Block Diagram



Note 1: The potentiometer for motor speed adjustment is 150HM (where the motor used is assumed to be M25E-7 (Mitsumi)).

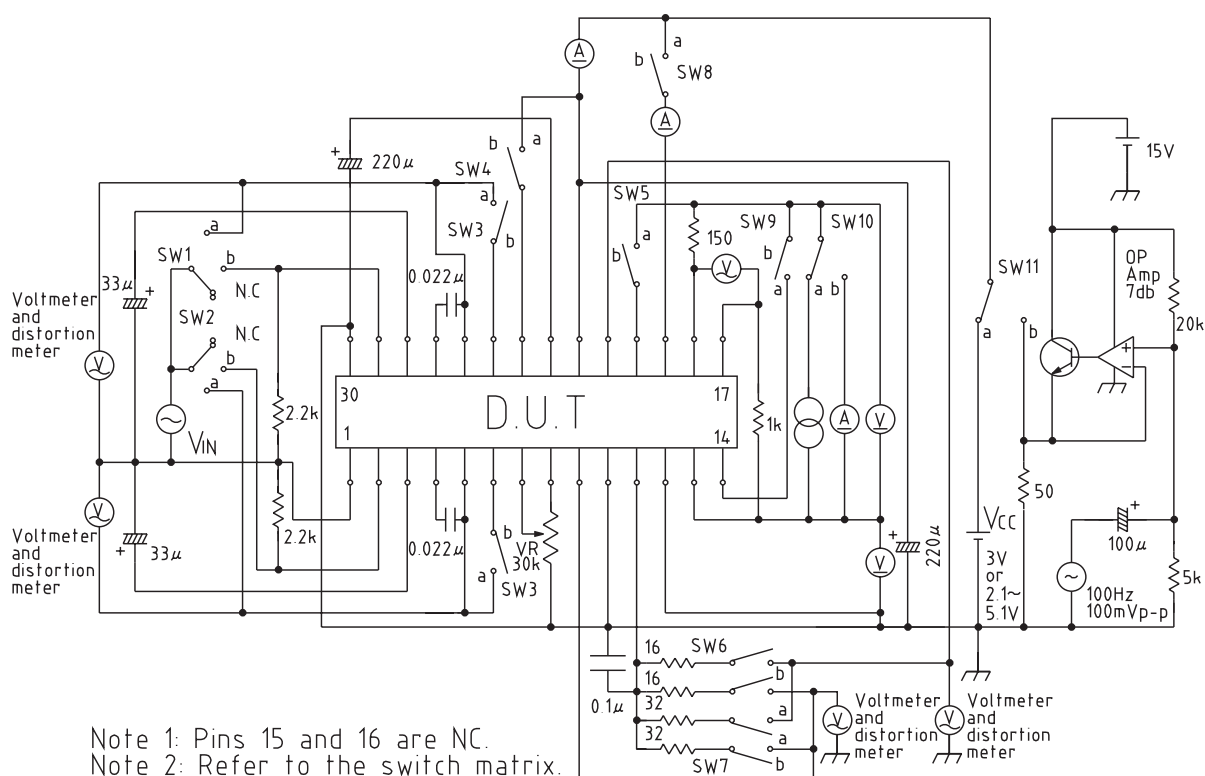
Note 2: RML (motor load correction resistance)

Note 3: When the preamp off pin is connected to +Vcc, the preamp circuits are turned off.

Note 4: When the motor forced-on pin is connected to +Vcc, the motor is turned on (no control).

Ca is a 100,000 pF capacitor used to prevent oscillation in the 1/2Vcc and amp circuits. Pins 15 and 16 are NC.

Measuring Circuit



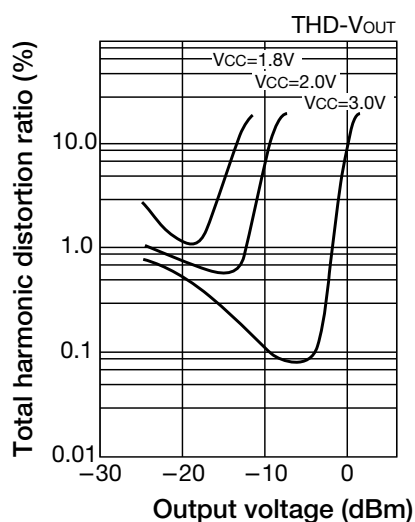
Switch Matrix

Item	Switch Number											Conditions (Except where noted otherwise, $R_L=16\Omega$, $V_{CC}=3V$, $F_{osc}=1kHz$)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Consumption current	c	c	a	b	b	a	b	b	b	a	a	$IM=0mA$, $VR=max.$	Amp unit
Closed-circuit gain	b	b	b									$VO=-10dBm$	Preamp unit
Maximum output voltage												$THD=10\%$	
Total harmonic distortion ratio												$VO=400mVrms$	
Output noise voltage	c	c										Measured after inserting BPF (30 Hz to 20 kHz)	
Crosstalk between channels	b											$VO=-10dBm$, measured with channels swapped using SW1, SW2	
	c	b											Attenuator unit
Output voltage with preamp off	b			a								$V_{IN}=100mVrms$	
Maximum input voltage	a	a	a									V_{IN} voltage when $VR=mid$, $THD=10\%$	
Maximum attenuation												Difference in VO output when $VR=max$ and output voltage when $VR=min$	
Voltage gain												$P_{OUT}=5mW$	
Voltage gain difference between channels												Channel output difference at $VR=max$	Power amp unit
Maximum output power I							b	a				$R_L=32\Omega$, $THD=10\%$	
Maximum output power II							a	b				$R_L=16\Omega$, $THD=10\%$	
Total harmonic distortion ratio												$P_{OUT}=5mW$	
Crosstalk between channels		c										$P_{OUT}=5mW$ measured with channels swapped output voltage when $VR=min$	
	c	a											Motor unit
Output noise voltage		c		b								$VR=min.$	
Ripple rejection			b	a							b	$VR=max.$	
Pre + power noise			a	b							a	$VR=max.$	
Consumption currentt				a					a			$IM=0mA$	
Startup current										b			Motor unit
Reference voltage										a			
Reference voltage fluctuation I												$IM=100mA$ (15~16PIN)	
Reference voltage fluctuation II												$IM=100mA$, $V_{CC}=2.1\sim5.0V$ (13~17PIN)	
Output voltage on forced on												$V_{CC}=3.0V$, $IM=25\sim250mA$	
Leakage current on forced off												$IM=200mA$	

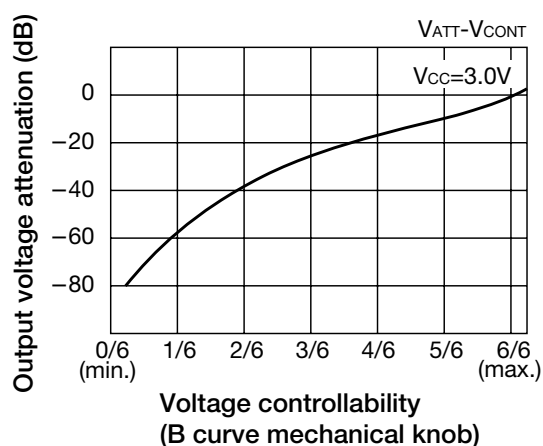
Note: For switches with only on and off states, a = on and b = off.

Characteristics

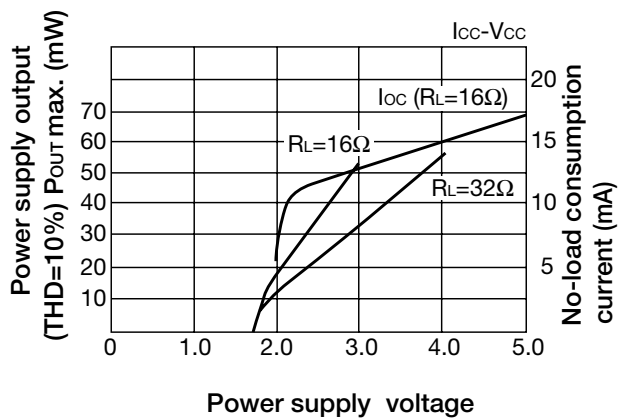
Preamp



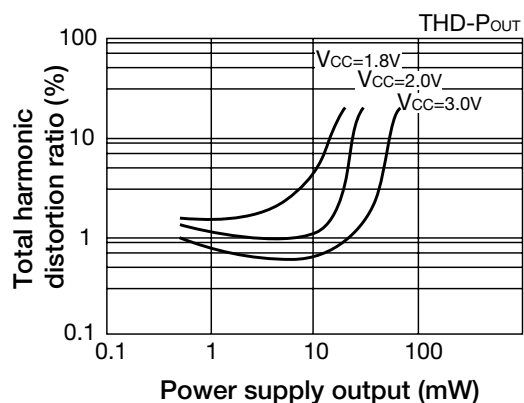
Attenuator



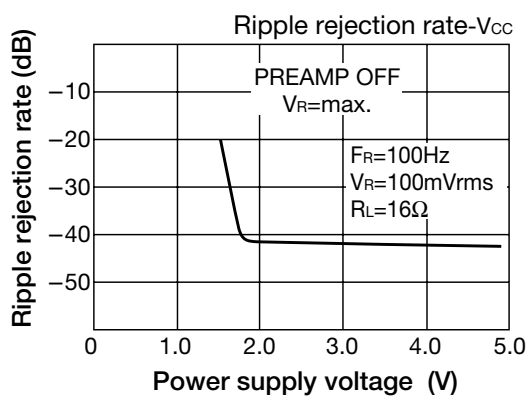
■ P_{OUT}.



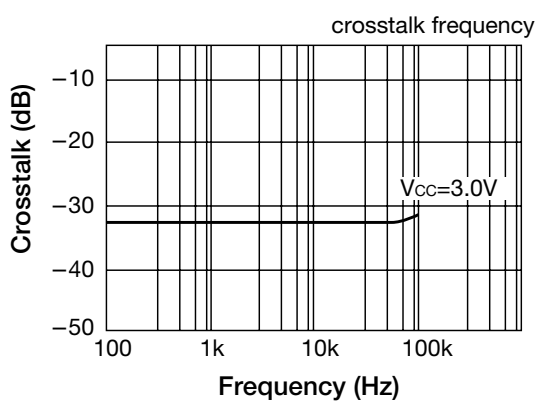
■ Power amp



■ Power amp



■ Power amp



■ Voltage gain vs. frequency

