

SANYO Semiconductors DATA SHEET



Monolithic Linear IC For Cassette Tape Recorders, Radio Cassette Recorders Equalizer Amplifier with ALC

Overview

The LA3210 is a low-noise equalizer amplifier with ALC for cassette tape recorders, radio cassette recorders.

Features

- Low noise.
- Wide automatic level control range.
- Good reduced voltage characteristics.

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V _{CC} max		15	V
Current dissipation in amplifier	I _{CC} max		3.0	mA
Allowable current in ALC transistor	I ₆ max		3.5	mA
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max		200	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +80	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +125	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	Vcc	5	V
Recommended load resistance	RL	5.1	kΩ

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Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5V, R_L = 5.1k Ω , Rg = 600 Ω , f = 1kHz, See specified Test Circuit.						
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Linit
			min	typ	max	Unit
Current dissipation	ICC	Vi = 0, ALC off		1.4	2.0	mA
Voltage gain	V _{GO}	Open loop	66	69		dB
	VG	Closed loop	33	35	37	dB
Output voltage	VO	THD = 1%	0.7	1.0	/	V
Total harmonic distortion	THD	V _O = 0.2V		0.1		%
Input resistance	ri		60	100		kΩ
Equivalent input noise voltage	V _{NI}	$Rg = 2.2k\Omega$, NAB		1	2	μV
ALT transistor saturation voltage	Vsat			75	100	mV

Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)



Test Circuit



Sample Application Circuit : Equalizer Amplifier with Automatic Level Control designed for Cassette Tape Recorder, Radio



Description of External Parts

C1 :	Input coupling capacitor (10µF)
	DC current blocking capacitor used to prevent the DC current applied to the base from mixing in the AC
	signal source.
	The C1 is calculated using C1 = $1/2\pi f_T z_i$ (z_i : input resistance, f_T : low cutoff frequency). If the
	capacitance value is too decreased, your set is subjected to inductive hum. We recommend using a
	capacitor of 2.2µF or greater. We also recommend using 6.3V or greater because the chemical capacitor
	becomes less leaky as the withstand voltage gets higher.
C2 :	Decoupling capacitor (33µF)
	Used to bypass the power source ripple.
	Decreasing the capacitance value makes the starting time shorter. We recommend using a capacitor of
	33µF.
C3 :	Bypass capacitor (100µF)
	Used to AC-Short the emitter resistance and prevent AC components from being fed back to the input.
C4 :	Output capacitor (10µF)
	Used to block DC components and pass AC Components only.
	The C4 is calculated using C4 = $1/1\pi f_L \cdot R_L$ (f _L : low cutoff frequency, R _L : load resistance).
C5 :	Phase compensation capacitor (30pF)
	Used to prevent high-frequency oscillation caused by phase shift when a deep feedback is provided. It
	should be noted that the high frequency response depends on the capacitance value of C5.
R1·	Decoupling resistor used to bypass the power source ripple through C^{2}

- R1: Decoupling resistor used to bypass the power source ripple through C2.
 R2: Collector resistor of the first stage transistor of IC. Taken as load resistance in terms of AC.
- C6, R3, R4 : Equalizer parts on which the closed-loop voltage gain depends. NAB 4,75cm/s is provided.





Proper cares in ... ing "

1. Maximum vg

If the IC used the vicinity of the maximum rating, even a slight variation in conditions may cause the maximum rating to be concided, the eby leading to a breakdown. Allow an ample margin of variation for supply voltage, etc. and use the IC in the range where the maximum rating is not exceed.

2. Pin-to-pin Short

If the supply voltage is applied when the space between pins is shorted, a breakdown or deterioration may occur. When installing the IC on the board or applying the supply voltage, make sure that the space between pins is not shorted with solder, etc.

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