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#### **Bi-CMOS IC**

# Class-D Audio power Amplifier Power cell BTL 10W×2ch

#### Overview

The LV4924VH is a 2-channel full-bridge driver for digital power amplifiers. It requires a PWM modulator IC in the previous stage. This IC is a power cell that takes in PWM signals as an input and is used to form a digital amplifier system for TVs, amusement equipment, and other such systems.

#### **Features**

- BTL output, class D amplifier system
- High-efficiency class D amplifier
- Muting function reduces impulse noise at power on / off
- Protection circuits incorporated for over-current, thermal, supply voltage drop, output offset detector
- Built-in bootstrap diodes

#### **Specification**

- Output 15W (V<sub>D</sub>=16V, R<sub>L</sub>=8Ω, f<sub>IN</sub>=1kHz, AES17, THD+N=10%)
- Output 10W ( $V_D$ =13V,  $R_L$ =8 $\Omega$ ,  $f_{IN}$ =1kHz, AES17, THD+N=10%)
- Efficiency : 89% (VD=13V, RL=8 $\Omega$ , f<sub>IN</sub>=1kHz, PO=10W)
- THD+N : 0.1% (VD=13V, RL=8 $\Omega$ , f<sub>IN</sub>=1kHz, PO=1W, Filter: AES17)

#### Maximum Ratings / Absolute Maximum Ratings / Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	$v_D$	Externally applied voltage	22	V
Maximum PWM pin voltage	$V_{IN}$	PWM_A1,PWM_A2,PWM_B1,PWM_B2	6	V
Maximum pull-up pin voltage	Vpup max	NPN Open collector pin	20	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Exposed Die-pad Soldered *1	4.6	W
Maximum junction temperature	Tj max		150	°C
Operating temperature	Topr		-25 to 75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-50 to 150	°C

<sup>\*1</sup> Customer bread board rev.1.0: 90.0mm × 70.0 mm × 1.6 mm (two-layer) Material: glass epoxy

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

#### **Recommended Operating Range** at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Cumbal	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	V <sub>D</sub>	Externally applied voltage	9	13	20	V
range						
Recommended PWM pin voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	PWM_A1,PWM_A2,PWM_B1,PWM_B2	0	3.3	5	V
Recommended pull-up supply	Vpup	NPN Open collector pin	-	-	18	V
voltage						
Recommended load resistance	RL	Speaker load	4	8	-	Ω

#### Electrical Characteristics Ta=25°C, VD=13V, RL=8Ω, L=22μH (ΤΟΚΟ: Α7040HN-220M), C=0.33μF (Matsuo: 553M6302-334K)

Descriptor	O. wash ad	O contitue of	Ratings			11-4	
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit	
Quiescent current	Icco	STBY=H, MUTE=H, f <sub>IN</sub> =384kHz, Duty=50%	30	38	45	mA	
Current at MUTE	Imute	STBY=H, MUTE=L, V <sub>IN</sub> =GND	2	4	6	mA	
Standby current	Ist	STBY=L, MUTE=L, V <sub>IN</sub> =GND	-	-	10	μA	
H input voltage	V <sub>I</sub> H	PWM_A, PWM_B, STBY, MUTE	2.3	1	5.5	V	
L input voltage	V <sub>I</sub> L	PWM_A, PWM_B, STBY, MUTE	0	1	1.0	V	
H input current	I <sub>I</sub> H	V <sub>IN</sub> =5V	-	-	60	μA	
L input current	I <sub>Ι</sub> L	V <sub>IN</sub> =GND	-20	1	-	μA	
Output pin leakage current	IOFF	NPN Open collector output OFF-stage 5.0V pull-up	-	-	1	μA	
Output pin current	IOL	NPN Open collector output ON-stage, V <sub>OL</sub> =0.4V	0.5	-	-	mA	
Power Tr ON resistance *1	Rds ON	Id=1A	-	220	-	mΩ	
Turn ON delay time	td ON	f <sub>IN</sub> =384kHz, Duty=50%	-	30	50	ns	
Turn OFF delay time	td OFF	f <sub>IN</sub> =384kHz, Duty=50%	-	30	50	ns	
Rise-up time	tr	f <sub>IN</sub> =384kHz, Duty=50%	-	5	20	ns	
Fall time	tf	f <sub>IN</sub> =384kHz, Duty=50%	-	5	20	ns	

<sup>\*1 :</sup> The maximum power transistor ON resistance(RDSON) is 270m $\Omega$ (design guarantee value).

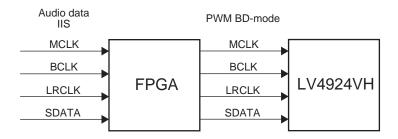
Note: The value of these characteristics were measured in Our test environment. The actual value in an end system will vary depending on the printed circuit board pattern, the components used, and other factors.

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

(Reference value: The table below shows the reference value when FPGA equivalent to the Our reference model is used.)

Descriptor	Symbol Conditions	O a matition man	Ratings			1.1:4
Parameter		min	typ	max	Unit	
Output 1	P <sub>O</sub> 1	THD+N=10%, f <sub>IN</sub> =1kHz, AES17	-	10	-	W
Output 2	P <sub>O</sub> 2	V <sub>D</sub> =16V, THD+N=10%, f <sub>IN</sub> =1kHz, AES17	-	15	-	W
Total harmonic distortion	THD+N	P <sub>O</sub> =1W, f <sub>IN</sub> =1kHz, AES17	-	0.1	-	%

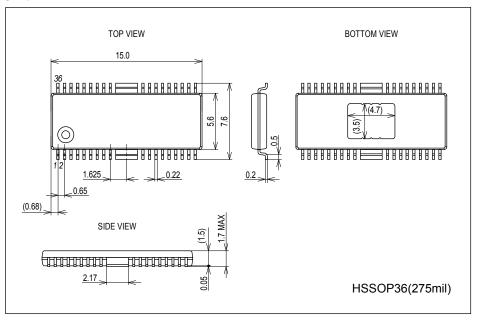
Note: The value of these characteristics were measured in Our test environment. The actual value in an end system will vary depending on the printed circuit board pattern, the components used, and other factors.



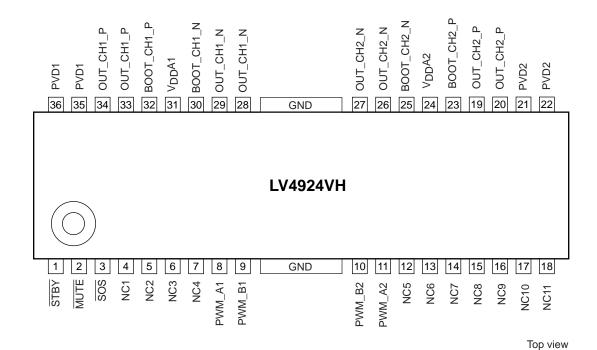
# **Package Dimensions**

unit: mm (typ)

3417

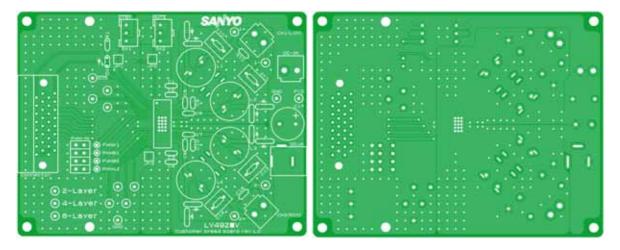


### **Pin Assignment**



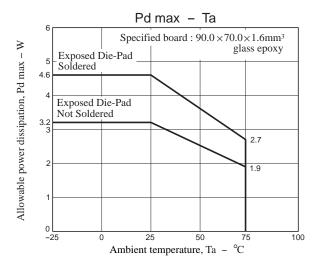
#### Reference data for thermal design

#### Overall view of substrate



Mounted on a specified board (Customer bread board rev.1.0): 90.0mm × 70.0 mm × 1.6 mm (two-layer) Material: glass epoxy

Pd max-Ta



- 1. Data of the Exposed Die-Pad (heat spreader) substrate as mounted represents the value in the state where the exposed Die-Pad surface is wet for 90% or more.
- 2. For the set design, derating design should be made while ensuring allowance.

  Stresses to become an object of derating are the voltage, current, junction temperature, power loss and mechanical stresses including vibration, impact and tension.

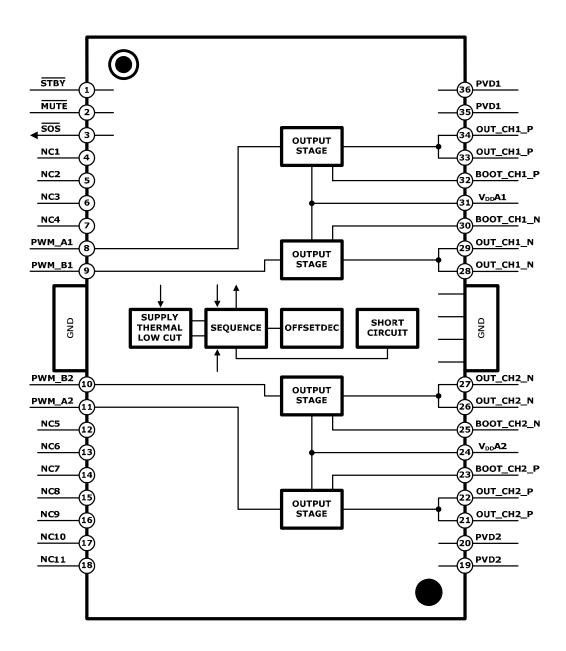
Accordingly, these stresses must be as low or small as possible in the design.

Approximate targets for general derating are as follows:

- (1) Maximum value 80% or less for the voltage rating.
- (2) Maximum value 80% or less for the current rating.
- (3) Maximum value 80% or less for the temperature rating.
- 3. After set design, be sure to verify the design with the product.

Also check the soldered state of the Exposed Die-Pad, etc. and verify the reliability of the soldered joint. If any void or deterioration is observed in these sections, thermal conduction to the substrate is deteriorated, resulting in thermal damage of IC.

# **Block Diagram**



#### **Pin Equivalent Circuit**

Pin No.	Pin name	I/O	Description	Equivalent Circuit
1	STBY	ı	Standby mode control	10kΩ (30g)
2	MUTE	I	Muting control	PVD VDDA  GND  VDDA  GND  VDDA  GND

Continued on next page.

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Pin No.	Pin name	I/O	Description	Equivalent Circuit				
3	SOS	I	Internal protection circuit detection output (OR output of the thermal detection, over-current, voltage drop protection, offset detection circuit) of an NPN open collector output type	PVD 500Ω GND				
4	NC1	-	Non connection					
5	NC2	-	Non connection					
6	NC3	-	Non connection					
7	NC4	-	Non connection					
8	PWM_A1	- 1	PWM input (plus input) of OUT_CH1_P	PVD VDDA				
9	PWM_B1	- 1	PWM input (negative input) of OUT_CH1_N	1 10				
10	PWM_B2	- 1	PWM input (negative input) of OUT_CH2_N	1000				
11	PWM_A2	I	PWM input (plus input) of OUT_CH2_P	10kΩ W C3 GND				
FIN	GND	-	ground					
12	NC5	-	Non connection					
13	NC6	-	Non connection					
14	NC7	-	Non connection					
15	NC8	-	Non connection					
16	NC9	-	Non connection					
17	NC10	-	Non connection					
18	NC11	-	Non connection					
19, 20	PVD2	-	Power pin					
21, 22	OUT_CH2_P	0	Output pin, Channel 2 plus	PVD				
26, 27	OUT_CH2_N	0	Output pin, Channel 2 minus					
28, 29	OUT_CH1_N	0	Output pin, Channel 1 minus					
33, 34	OUT_CH1_P	0	Output pin, Channel 1 plus	GND				
23	BOOT_CH2_P	I/O	Bootstrap I / O pin, channel 2 plus					
24	V <sub>DD</sub> A2	0	Internal power supply decoupling capacitor connection					
25	BOOT_CH2_N	I/O	Bootstrap I / O pin, channel 2 minus					
30	BOOT_CH1_N	I/O	Bootstrap I / O pin, channel 1 minus					
31	V <sub>DD</sub> A1	0	Internal power supply decoupling capacitor connection					
32	BOOT_CH1_P	I/O	Bootstrap I / O pin, channel 1 plus					
35, 36	PVD1	-	Power pin					

#### Description of functions

#### System Standby

The built-in 5V regulator is turned ON / OFF by changing over "H" and "L" of "STBY". The regulator is turned OFF with "STBY" at "L" and ON with "STBY" at "H".

This signal also causes initialization of the internal logic initialization with "L" and the normal mode with "H".

#### **MUTE Function**

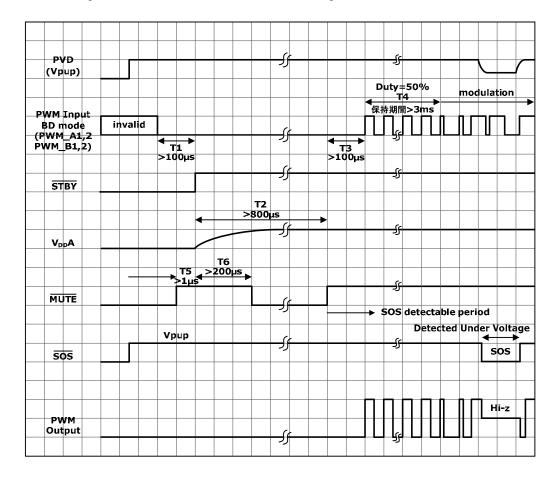
The MUTE function is mainly for muting of the output and for reduction of pop noise at power ON.

#### Muting the output

The output PWM can be turned ON / OFF by changing over "H" and "L" of "MUTE". The PWM output is stopped (putting all of PWM outputs at high impedance) with "MUTE" at "L" and enters the normal operation mode with "MUTE" at "H".

#### Sequence at power ON

To reduce the pop noise, turn ON power supply while controlling in the following timing (PWM=BD mode). In particular, all of inputs of PWM must be held at "L" at canceling of MUTE function.

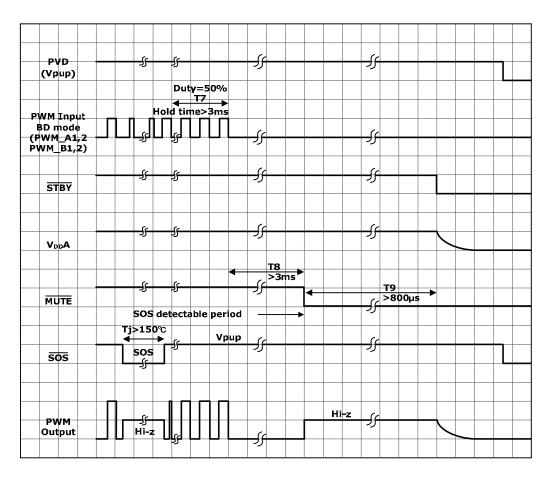


<sup>\*</sup> Please observe the following items for the destruction prevention of the output transistor.

<sup>(1)</sup> Under all conditions must control the period at the "H" level about the PWM input so as not to become more than 200µs when period of the "H" level MUTE and STBY signals both.

#### Sequence at power OFF

To reduce the pop noise, turn OFF power supply while controlling in the following timing (PWM=BD mode).



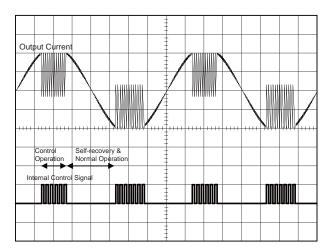
#### **Protection Circuit**

LV4924VH incorporates the over-current protection circuit, thermal protection circuit, supply voltage drop protection circuit and output offset detection protection circuit. Activation of any one of these circuits causes the  $\overline{SOS}$  output pin to become active and thus "L".

#### Over-current protection circuit

This circuit is a protection circuit\* to protect the output transistor from the over-current and compatible with any mode of lightning, ground fault, and load short-circuit.

Protection is done when the detection current value (about 6A) set inside IC is reached, forcing the output transistor to remain OFF for about 20µs. After forced OFF, the transistor returns automatically to the normal operation and performs protection again if the over-current continues to flow.



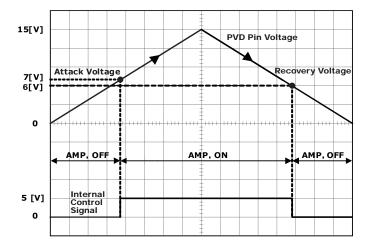
<sup>\*</sup> The over-current protection circuit functions only to avoid the abnormal state, such as output short-circuit, etc., temporarily, and does not guarantee to offer the protection to prevent damage to IC.

#### Thermal protection circuit

This circuit detects the temperature (150°C or more) inside LSI for protection. While this protection circuit is active, the output Tr is turned OFF on both high- and low-sides, putting the output in the high-impedance state. This operation is also provided with the hysteresis.

#### Supply voltage drop protection circuit

To avoid unstable operation at low voltages, this circuit monitors the PVD pin voltage and turns ON the amplifier when this voltage exceeds the Attack voltage ( $V_D = 7V$  typ.). In addition, to avoid unstable operation when the PVD pin voltage has dropped because of certain reasons, the Recover voltage ( $V_D = 6V$  typ.) is set. Both Attack and Recover voltages have the hysteresis (about 1V) to prevent continuous ON / OFF operation of the supply voltage drop protection circuit.

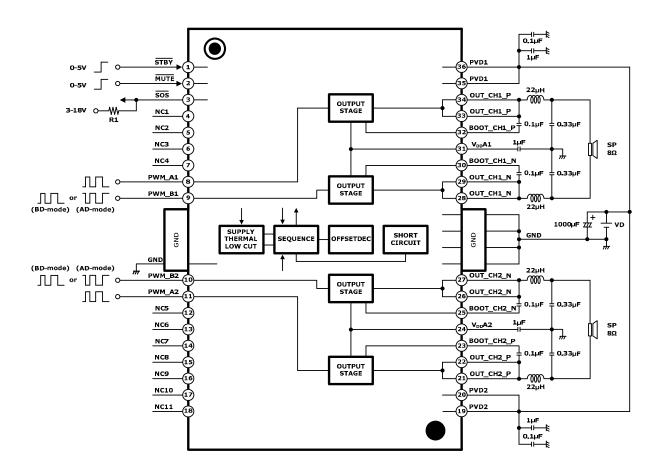


#### Output offset detection protection circuit

This circuit is a protection circuit intended to alleviate burn of the loudspeakers when DC outputs to the BTL output for a certain period or more.

The circuit detects the case in which each BTL input of each channel continues to disagree (for about 300ms), turns OFF the output Tr on both high- and low-sides, and puts the output in the high-impedance state.

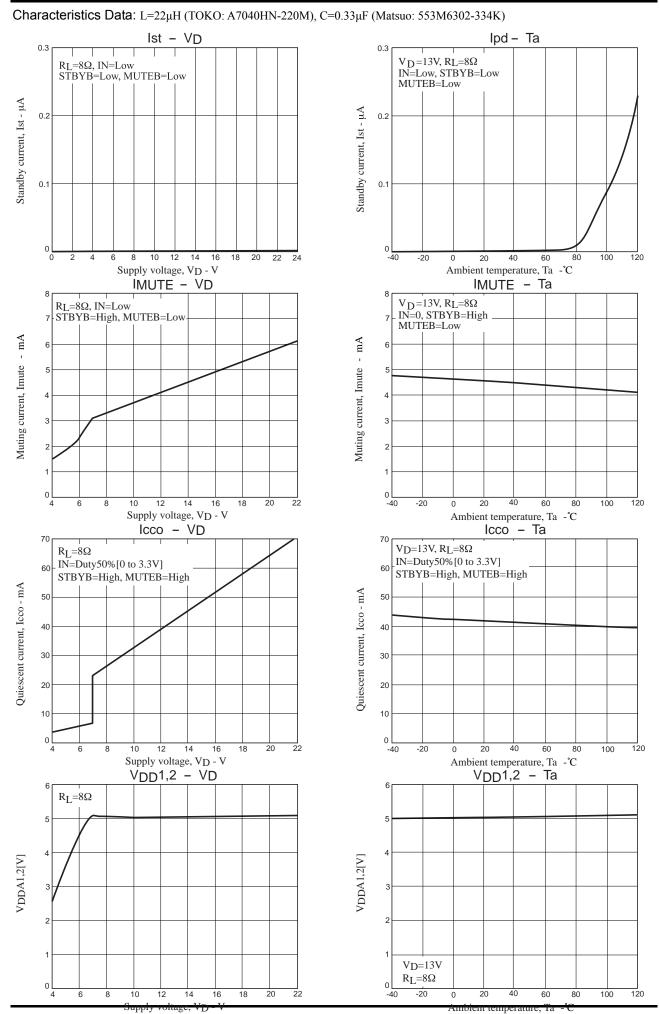
# **Application Circuit**

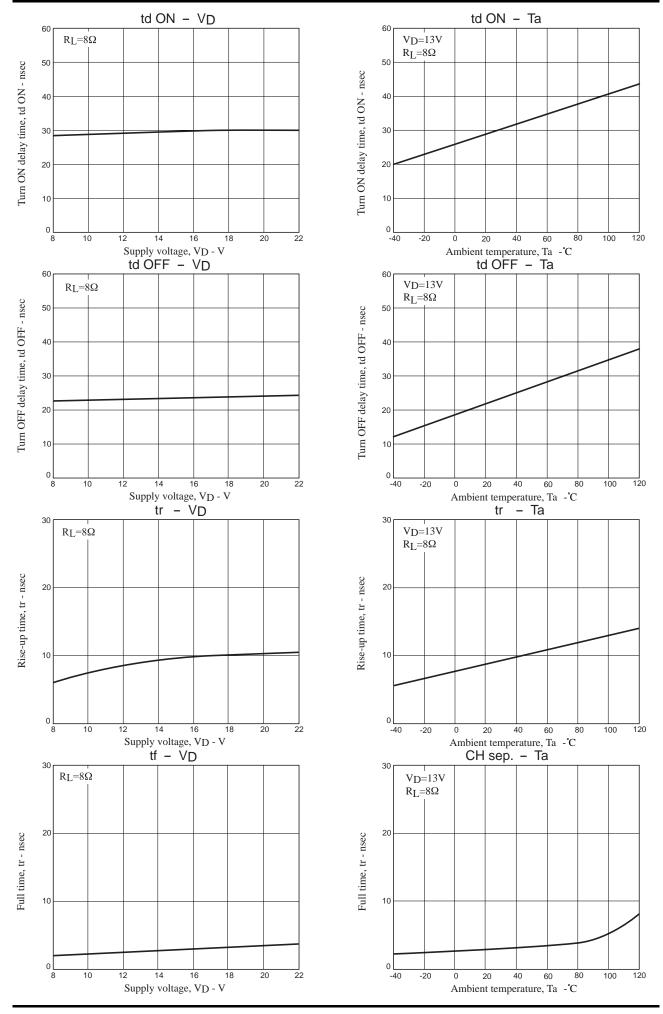


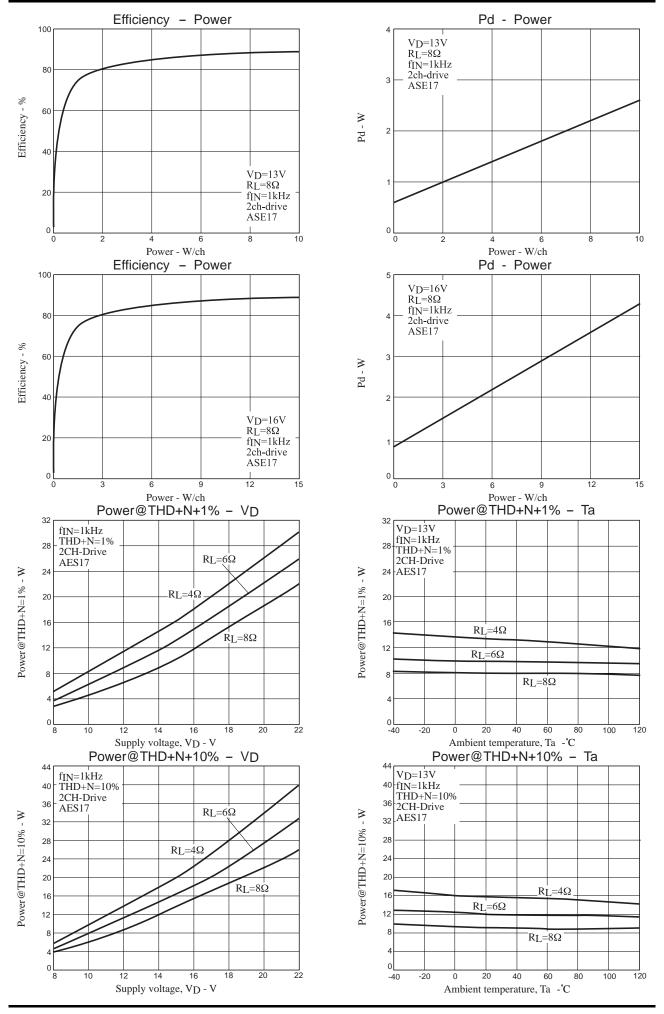
<sup>\*</sup> SOS of pin 3 is the open collector output.

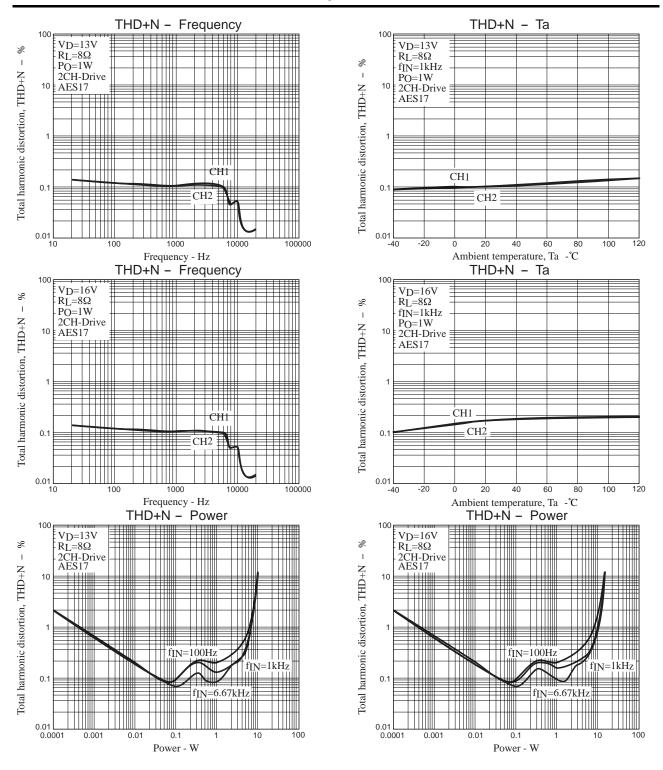
Therefore, to monitor this output with CPU, it is necessary to pull up (resistor: R1) at power supply of CPU, etc.

When the output is not to be used (not to be monitored), it is not necessary to pull-up the resistor.









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