



DESCRIPTION

A2112 is a differential input stereo audio power amplifier circuit for mobile phones and other portable audio devices built-in speaker. It provides a stable output power of 150mW 16Ω loads.

The shutdown current of the A2112 is less than 100nA, that can save energy for the system. At the same time the amplifier gain can be set by external resistors, that it is easy to use.

The A2112 is available in MSOP10 package.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Package Type	Part Number	
MSOP10	MS10	A2112MS10R
		A2112MS10VR
Note	V: Halogen free Package R: Tape & Reel SPQ: 3,000pcs/Reel	
AiT provides all RoHS products Suffix " V " means Halogen free Package		

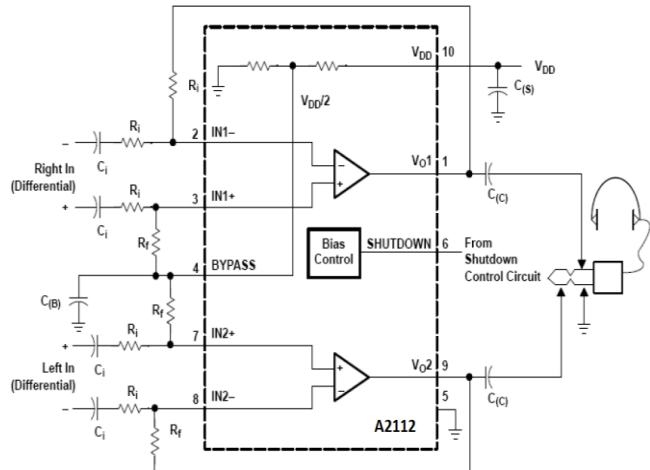
FEATURES

- 150mW Stereo Output
- Differential Inputs
- shutdown current is less than 0.1uA
- Built-in " wave " sound canceling circuit
- Wide input voltage range : 2.2V-5.0V
- Available in MSOP10 Package

APPLICATION

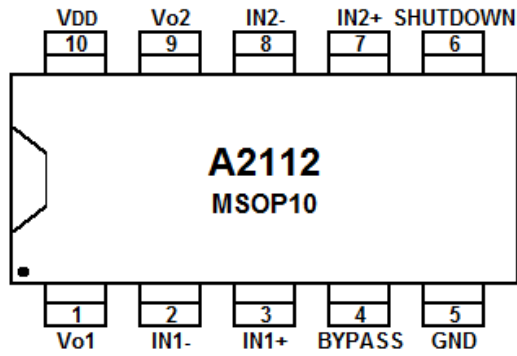
- Mobile Phones
- PDA
- Bluetooth headset

TYPICAL APPLICATION





PIN DESCRIPTION



Pin #	Symbol	Function
1	VO1	VO1 is the audio output for channel 1.
2	IN1-	IN1- is the negative input for channel 1.
3	IN1+	IN1+ is the positive input for channel 1.
4	BYPASS	Bypass Capacitance Input Pin
5	GND	GND is the ground connection.
6	SHUTDOWN	Puts the device in a low quiescent current mode when held high.
7	IN2+	IN2+ is the positive input for channel 2.
8	IN2-	IN2- is the negative input for channel 2.
9	VO2	VO2 is the audio output for channel 2.
10	V _{DD}	V _{DD} is the supply voltage terminal.



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{DD} , Supply Voltage	-0.3V~5.0V
V _{IN} , Input Voltage	-0.3V~V _{DD} +0.3V
T _{OPR} , Operating Free-air Temperature	-40°C~85°C
T _{STG} , Storage Temperature Range	-65°C~150°C
ESD (HBM)	4000V

Stress beyond above listed "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may lead permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operations of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

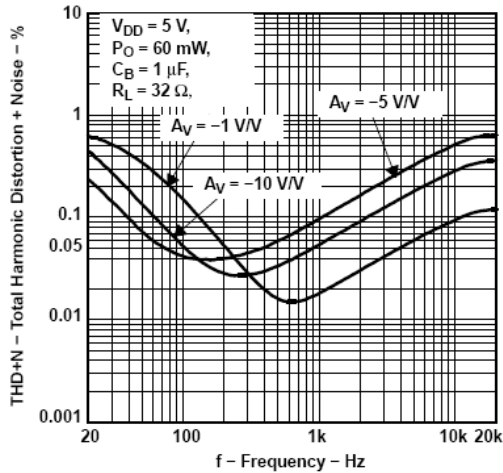
V_{DD}=5V, unless otherwise specified. Limits apply for T_A = 25°C.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply Current	I _{DD}			1.5	3	mA
Supply Current in SHUTDOWN Mode	I _{SD}	V _{shutdown} =5V			0.1	μA
Shutdown Voltage Input High	V _{SDIH}		1.2			V
Shutdown Voltage Input Low	V _{SDIL}				0.4	V
Output Offset Voltage	V _{OS}	A _v =2V/V			15	mV
Output Power (each channel)	P _O	THD = 1% (max); f = 1kHz 16Ω Load		150		mW
Wake-up time	T _{WU}			170	220	ms
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	T _{SD}		150	170	190	°C
Total harmonic distortion + noise	THD+N	P _O = 100mWrms; 20-20KHz		0.06		%
Maximum Output Power BW	B _{om}	G=10 , THD<5%	20			KHz
Supply Current	PSRR	V _{ripple} = 200mV _{sine p-p} f=1kHz	55	60		dB
Channel Isolation	PCS	1KHz		90		dB
Shut Down Time	T _{SDT}	16Ω Load		1.0		ms

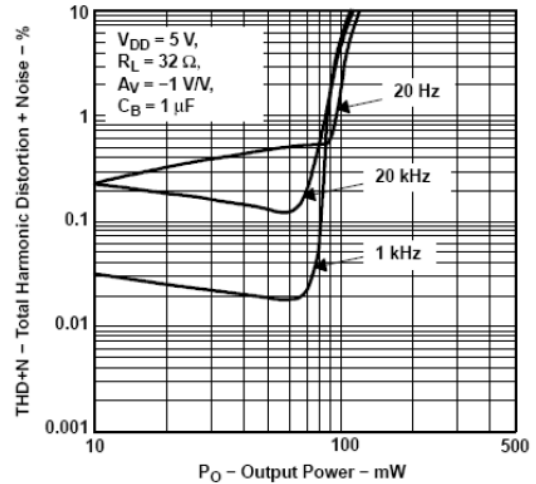


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

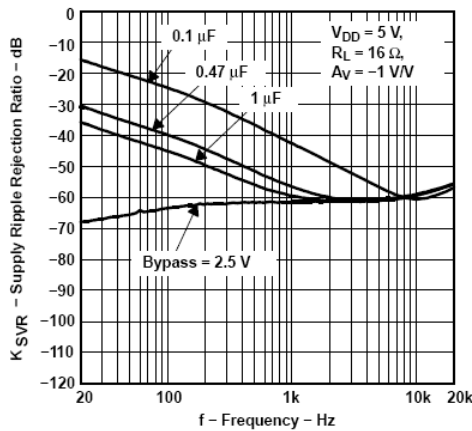
1. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs. Frequency



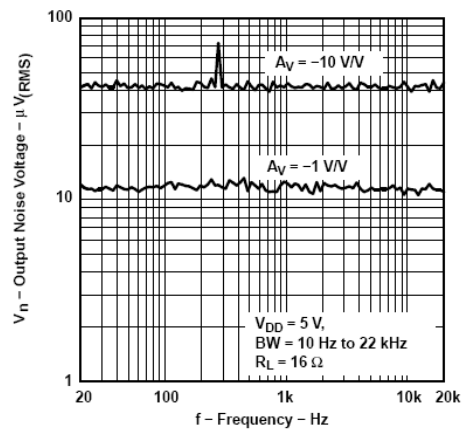
2. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs. Output Power



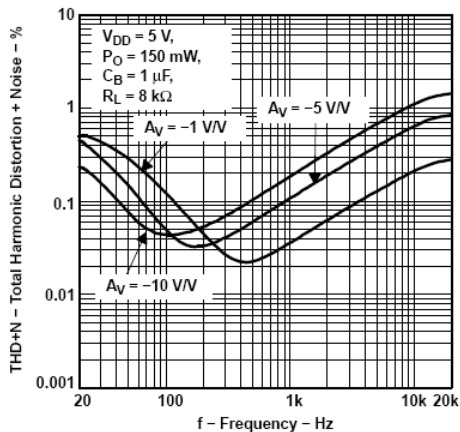
3. Supply Ripple Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency



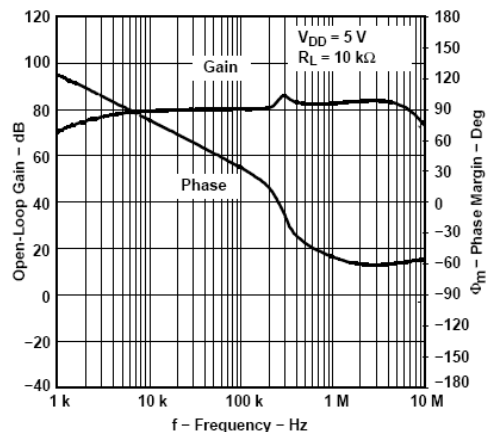
4. Output Noise Voltage vs. Frequency



5. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

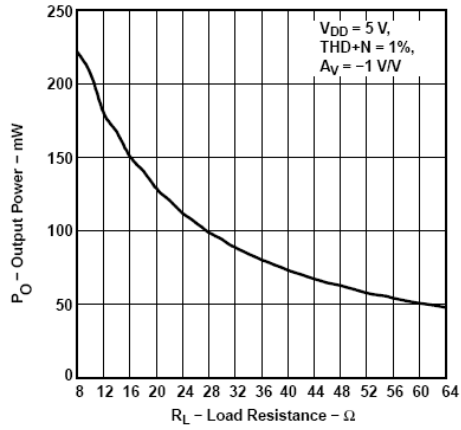


6. Open-loop Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency

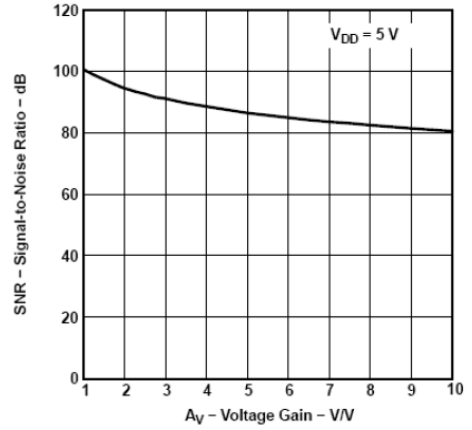




7. Output Power vs. Load Resistance



8. Signal-TO-Noise Ratio vs. Voltage Gain





DETAILED INFORMATION

Application Information

Gain Setting Resistors

The gain for the A2112 is set by resistors R_f and R_i according to $GAIN = - (R_f/R_i)$, and R_i is usually selected for resistance 5K-20K.

When $R_f > 50K$, recommended to use metal film resistors, so that we can get better performance. Meanwhile, in order to prevent system instability, it is recommended R_f in parallel with a capacitor C_f , to forming a low-pass filter network together with R_f , and the cutoff frequency of the low pass filter is $f_c = 1 / (2\pi R_f C_f)$.

For example, if R_f is 100 k Ω and C_f is 5 pF then $f_c(\text{lowpass})$ is 318kHz, which is well outside the audio range.

Input Capacitor, C_i

Input resistance R_i and the input capacitance C_i form a high-pass filter. $f_c(\text{highpass}) = f_c = 1/(2\pi R_i C_i)$. The value of C_i directly affects the bass (low frequency) performance of the circuit. Consider the example where R_i is 10k Ω and the specification calls for a flat bass response down to 20Hz, and C_i is 1 μ F.

ESR additional parasitic capacitance of the resistor will affect the audio signal, so we recommend using a low ESR ceramic capacitor.

Power Coupling Capacitor C_s

For higher frequency transients, spikes, or digital hash on the line, a good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitor, typically 0.1 μ F, placed as close as possible to the device V_{DD} lead, works best. For filtering lower-frequency noise signals, a larger aluminum

BYPASS Capacitor C_B

BYPASS circuit is a voltage divider network through an internal resistor to achieve, and the internal resistor is designed to in series 100K. To get a good job is usually the characteristics required to meet the $C_B * 100K > R_i C_i$.

For example, $R_i = 10K$, $C_i = 1\mu$ F, the C_B value preferably greater than 0.1 μ F, 1 μ F select more suggestions

Output Coupling Capacitors C_c

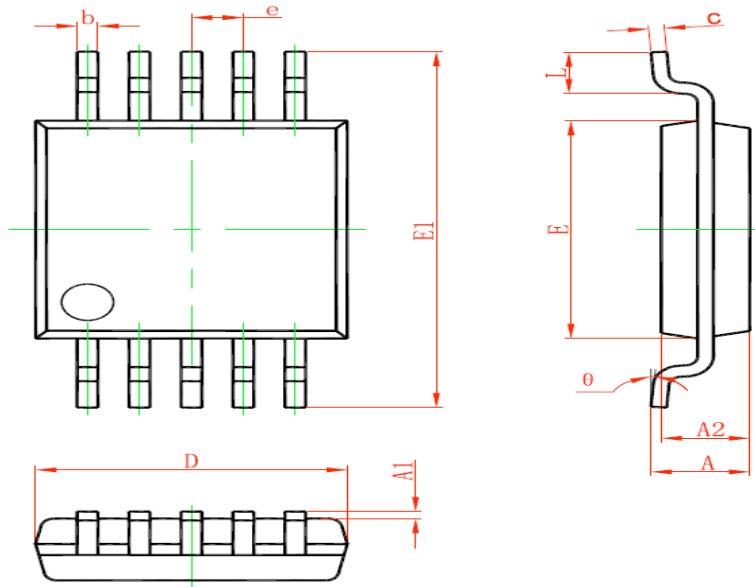
In atypical single-supply, single-ended(SE) configuration, an output coupling capacitor (C_c) is required to block the dc bias at the output of the amplifier, thus preventing dc currents in the load. As with the input coupling capacitor, the output coupling capacitor and impedance of the load form a high-pass filter $f_c = 1/(2\pi R_L C_c)$.

The main disadvantage, from a performance stand-point, is that the typically-small load impedance drives the low-frequency corner higher. Large values of C_c are required to pass low frequencies into the load. The output coupling capacitor required in single-supply SE mode also places additional constraints on the selection of other components in the amplifier circuit. With the rules described earlier still valid, add the following relationship: $C_B * 100K > R_i C_i >> R_L C_c$.



PACKAGE INFORMATION

Dimension in MSOP10 (Unit: mm)



Symbol	Min	Max
A	0.820	1.100
A1	0.020	0.150
A2	0.750	0.950
b	0.180	0.280
c	0.090	0.230
D	2.900	3.100
e	0.500(BSC)	
E	2.900	3.100
E1	4.750	5.050
L	0.400	0.800
θ	0°	6°



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