

9097247 TOSHIBA ELECTRONIC

02E 17228 D

TA7366P
TA7367P

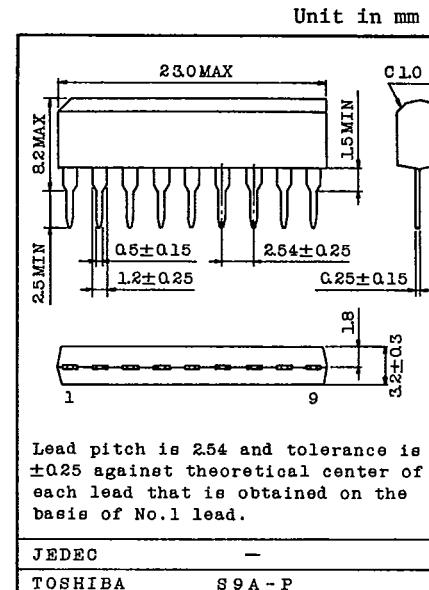
T-77-21

5-LED LEVEL METER DRIVER

The TA7366P and TA7367P are designed for 5 LED level meter driver.

Which are consist of one input amplifier and five comparators for LED level indication.

- . Low Spurious Noise Operation.
- . Constant Driving Current : $I_0=8\text{mA}(\text{Typ.})$
- . Indication Level Steps
 - : TA7366P 5dB, 5dB, 3dB, 3dB
 - : TA7367P 2dB, 2dB, 2dB, 2dB
- . Wide Operating Supply Voltage Range
 - : $V_{CC}=4 \sim 12\text{V}$
- . Variable Input Amplifier Gain : $Gy=0 \sim 20\text{dB}$



Weight : 0.92g

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	14	V
LED Driving Terminal Voltage (Note 1)	V_L	15	V
Power Dissipation (Note 2)	P_D	600	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	$-25 \sim 75$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	$-55 \sim 150$	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note 1 : For Pin 1~4 and 6

2 : Derated above $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ in the proportion of $4.8\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$.

AUDIO LINEAR IC

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(Unless otherwise specified, V_{CC}=9V, f=1kHz, Ta=25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Quiescent Current	I _{CCQ}	-	V _{IN} =0V	-	3	5	mA
Output Current	I _{O(1~5)}	-		5	8	10	mA
Output Leak Current	I _{O(OFF)}	-		-	-	50	μA
Sensitivity	V _{LD5(ON)}	-	R _S =24kΩ, R _f =100kΩ	-	230	-	mVrms

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LED Turn-on Input Level	LD5	-	R _S =24kΩ, R _f =100kΩ I _O =1mA	-1	0	1	dB
	LD4	-		-4	-3	-2	dB
	LD3	-		-7.5	-6	-4.5	dB
	LD2	-		-13	-11	-9	dB
	LD1	-		-19	-16	-13	dB

TA7367P

LED Turn-on Input Level	LD5	-	R _S =24kΩ, R _f =100kΩ I _O =1mA	-1	0	1	dB
	LD4	-		-3	-2	-1	dB
	LD3	-		-5	-4	-3	dB
	LD2	-		-7	-6	-5	dB
	LD1	-		-9	-8	-7	dB

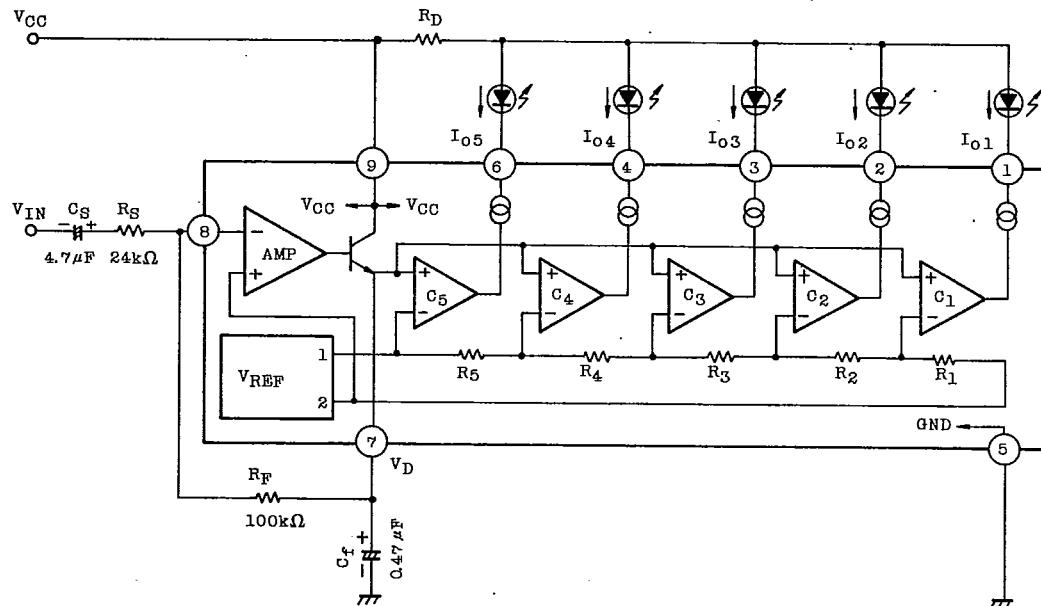
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TEST CIRCUIT/BLOCK DIAGRAM



INTERNAL RESISTANCE VALUE

	TA7366P	TA7367P	UNIT
R1	1.36	3.66	kΩ
R2	1.08	0.948	kΩ
R3	1.89	1.19	kΩ
R4	1.78	1.50	kΩ
R5	2.50	1.89	kΩ

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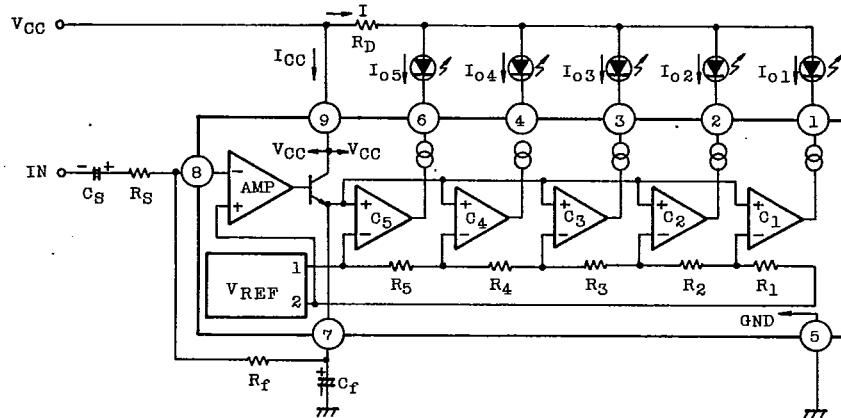
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PRECAUTION FOR USE AND APPLICATION METHOD



1. Setting of Turn-on Level

Turn-on input level can be set through changing the voltage gain (G_v) of the input amplifier. This voltage gain is determined by the external resistor (R_S, R_f) and obtained by the equation below.

$$G_v = 20 \log \frac{R_f}{R_S} \quad (\text{Use in the range of } G_v = 0 \sim 20 \text{ dB})$$

When $G_v = 0 \text{ dB}$ ($R_S = R_f = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$), the turn-on level at fifth LED is 958.3 mVrms (Typ.). For turning on the fifth LED with the arbitrarily set input level (V_{IN}), use the following equation to set R_S and R_f .

$$\frac{R_f}{R_S} = \frac{958.3 \text{ mVrms}}{V_{IN}} \quad (\text{Use the resistor of } R_f = 56 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ or over})$$

2. Setting of Power Dissipation and Limiting Resistor

Since the output of this IC is driven by constant current, all the output current ($I_{O1} \sim 5$) are dissipated in the IC. Therefore, set the limiting resistor (R_D) so that the power dissipation (P_D) may not exceed the maximum rating because of the ambient temperature.

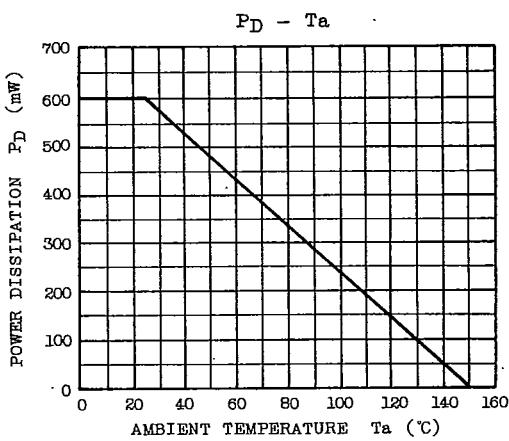
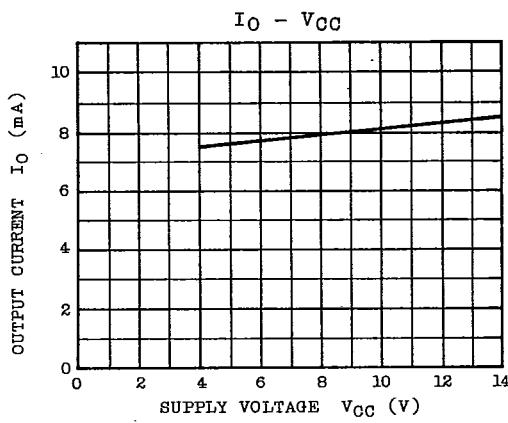
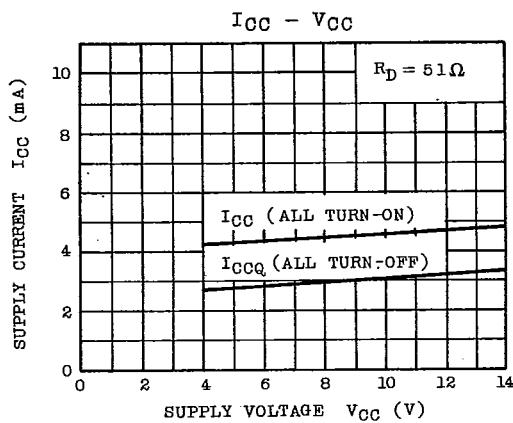
$$P_D = V_{CC} \cdot I_{CC} + (V_{CC} - R_D \cdot I - V_F) I_{O1} + \dots + (V_{CC} - R_D \cdot I - V_F) I_{O5}$$

$$\text{Total output current; } I = I_{O1} + I_{O2} + I_{O3} + I_{O4} + I_{O5}$$

$$\text{LED forward voltage; } V_F = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

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APPLICATION

RANGE EXTENSION (10 LEDs, TA7366P+TA7367P)

The figure displays the internal circuitry of the 7777 integrated circuit, which contains two operational amplifiers (OP-AMP). The top half of the diagram illustrates a non-inverting amplifier configuration. It features a voltage reference source labeled V_{REF} connected between the output node (pin 5) and the inverting input terminal (pin 8). The inverting input is also connected to the non-inverting input (pin 9) through a resistor R_S . The non-inverting input is connected to ground (GND) via a resistor R_D . The output signal is fed back through a network of resistors R_1 through R_5 and capacitors C_1 through C_5 to the inverting input. The output node (pin 5) is also connected to ground (GND) through a resistor R_1 . The bottom half of the diagram illustrates an inverting amplifier configuration. In this configuration, the inverting input (pin 8) is connected to the non-inverting input (pin 9) through a resistor R_S . The non-inverting input is connected to ground (GND) via a resistor R_D . The output signal is fed back through a network of resistors R_1 through R_5 and capacitors C_1 through C_5 to the inverting input. The output node (pin 5) is also connected to ground (GND) through a resistor R_1 . Both sections include biasing and protection diodes.

TA7366P

$$R_S' = 20k\Omega, R_F' = 82k\Omega$$

$$C_S' = 4.7\mu F, C_F' = 0.47\mu$$

$$R_S=4.7\text{k}\Omega, R_F=56\text{k}\Omega$$

$$C_S=4.7\mu\text{F}, C_F=0.47\mu\text{F}$$

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