

Thick Film Hybrid IC

SANYO	No. 4608A	STK4044XI
	AF Power Amplifier (Split Power Supply) (100 W min, THD = 0.008 %)	

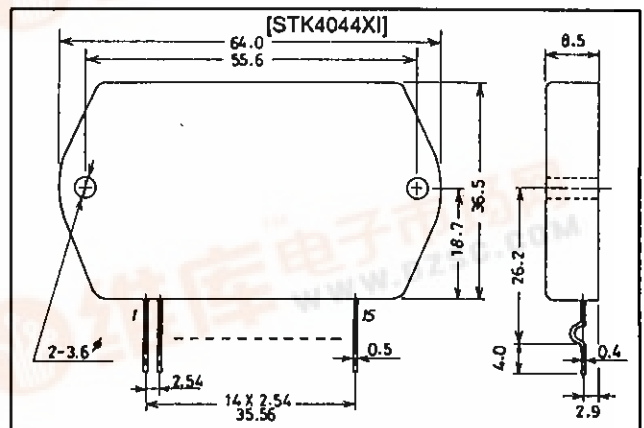
Features

- Compact packaging supports slimmer set designs
- Series designed from 50 up to 150 W and pin-compatibility
- Simpler heat sink design facilitates thermal design of slim stereo sets
- Current mirror circuit, cascade circuit and pure-complimentary circuit application reduce distortion to 0.008 %
- Supports addition of electronic circuits for thermal shutdown and load-short protection circuit as well as pop noise muting which occurs when the power supply switch is turned on and off.

Package Dimensions

unit: mm

4075



Specifications

Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V _{CC} max		± 74	V
Thermal resistance	θj-c		1.2	°C/W
Junction temperature	T _J		150	°C
Operating substrate temperature	T _c		125	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}		-30 to +125	°C
Permissible load short time	t _s *1	V _{CC} = ± 51 V, R _L = 8 Ω, f = 50 Hz, P _O = 100 W	1	s

Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	V _{CC}		± 51	V
Load resistance	R _L		8	Ω

Operating Characteristics

at Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = ± 51 V, R_L = 8 Ω, VG = 40 dB, Rg = 600 Ω, 100 kHz LPF ON, R_L (noninductive)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Quiescent current	I _{CCO}	V _{CC} = ± 61.5 V	15		120	mA
Output power	P _O	THD = 0.008 %, f = 20 Hz to 20 kHz	100			W
Total harmonic distortion	THD	P _O = 1.0 W, f = 1 kHz			0.008	%
Frequency response	f _L , f _H	P _O = 1.0 W, +0 -3 dB		20 to 50k		Hz
Input resistance	r _i	P _O = 1.0 W, f = 1 kHz		55		kΩ
Output noise voltage	V _{NO} *2	V _{CC} = ± 61.5 V, Rg = 10 kΩ			1.2	mVrms
Neutral voltage	V _N	V _{CC} = ± 61.5 V	-70	0	+ 70	mV

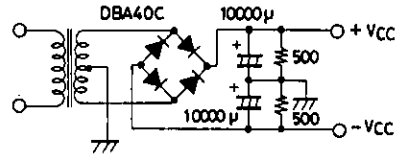
Note: Use rated power supply for test unless otherwise specified.

*1 When measuring permissible load short time and output noise voltage use transformer power supply indicated next page.

*2 Output noise voltage represents the peak value on the rms scale (VTVM). The noise voltage waveform does not include the pulse noise.



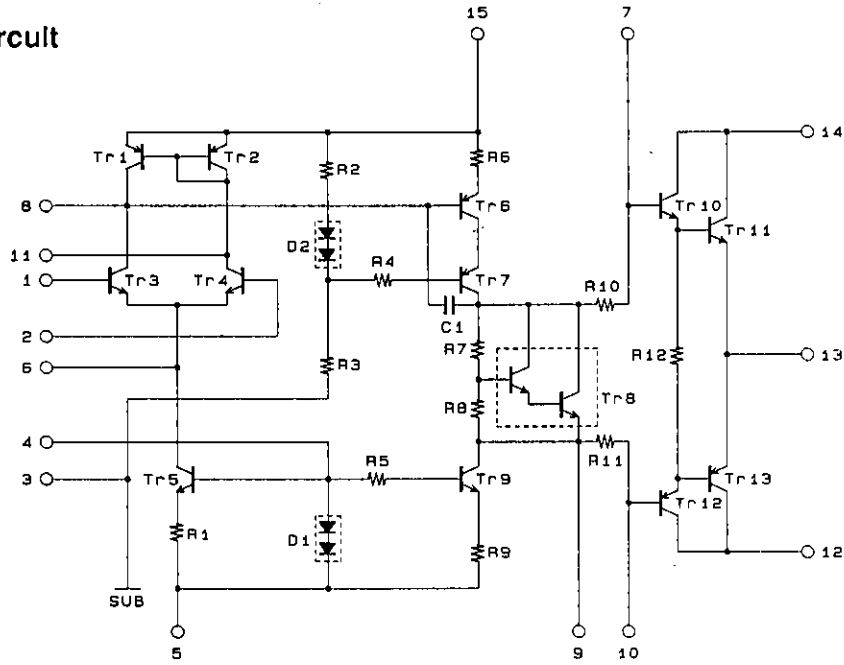
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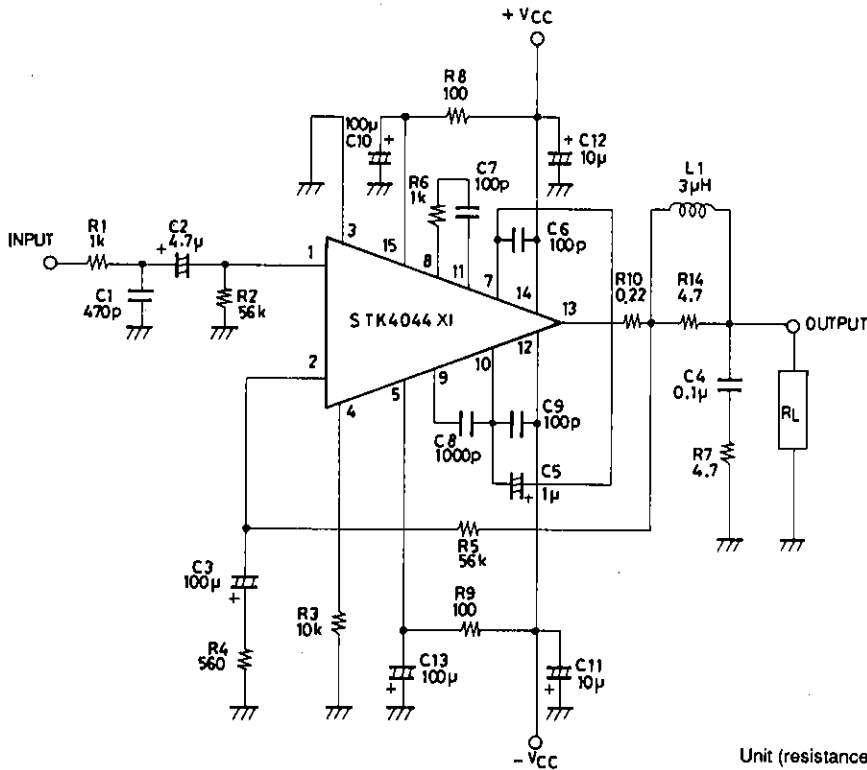
Unit (resistance:Ω , capacitance: F)

Specified Transformer Power Supply
(MG-200 Equivalent)

Equivalent Circuit

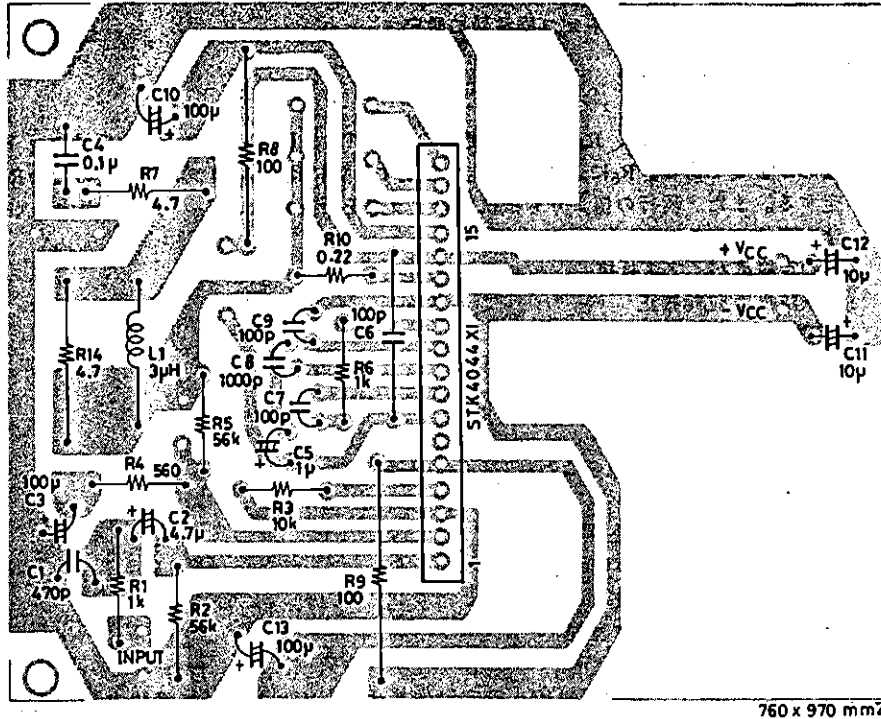


Sample Application Circuit: 100W min Single Channel AF Power Amplifier



Unit (resistance:Ω , capacitance: F)

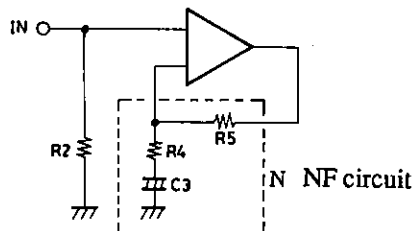
Sample Printed Circuit Pattern for Application Circuit (Copper-folled side)



Description of External Parts

Unit (resistance:Ω , capacitance: F)

- R₁, C₁ : Input filter circuit
 - Reduces high-frequency noise.
- C₂ : Input coupling capacitor
 - DC current suppression. A reduction in reactance is effective because of increases in capacitor reactance at low frequencies and 1/f noise dependence on signal source resistance which result in output noise worsening.
- R₂ : Input bias resistor
 - Biases the input pin to zero.
 - Effects V_N stability (refer to NF circuit).
 - Due to differential input, input resistance is more or less determined by this resistance value.
- R₄, R₅ : NFB circuit (AC NF circuit). Use of resistor with 1% error is suggested.
- C₃ (R₂)



- C₃ : AC NF capacitor
- R₄, R₅ : Used for VG setting.

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- VG settings are obtained using R_4 and R_5 according to the following equation:

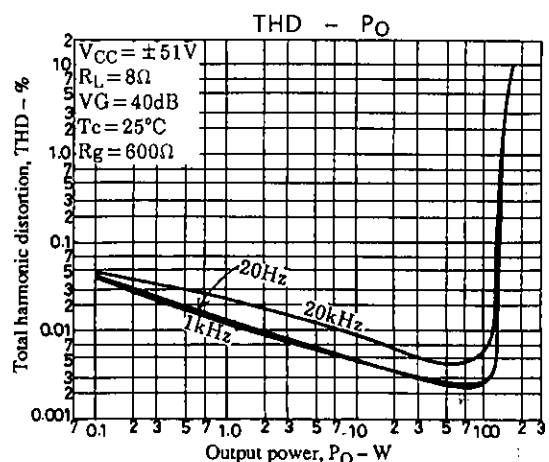
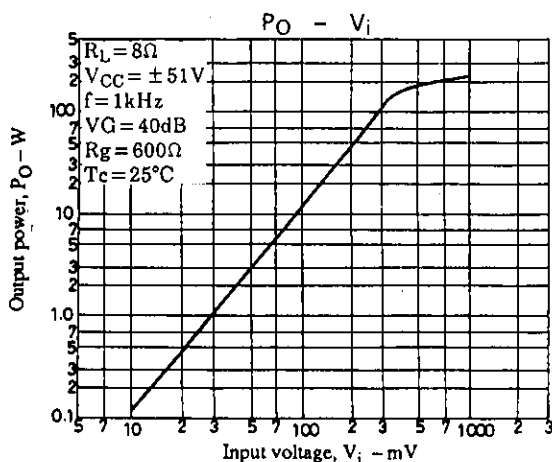
$$\log_{20} \frac{R_5}{R_4} \quad 40 \text{ dB is recommended.}$$

- Low-frequency cutoff frequency settings are obtained using R_4 and C_3 according to the following equation:

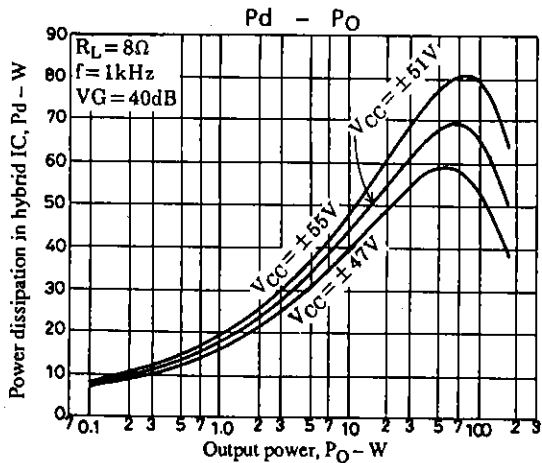
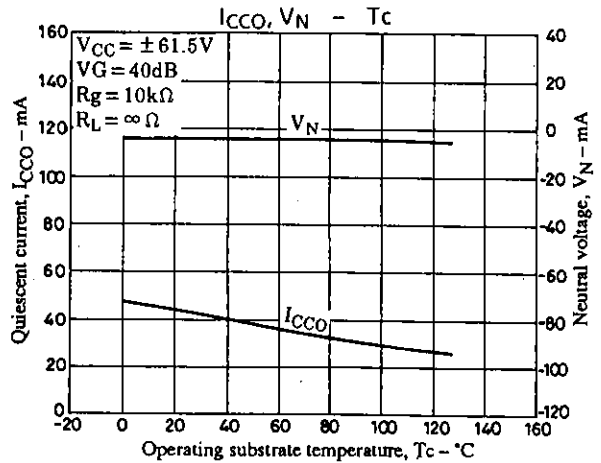
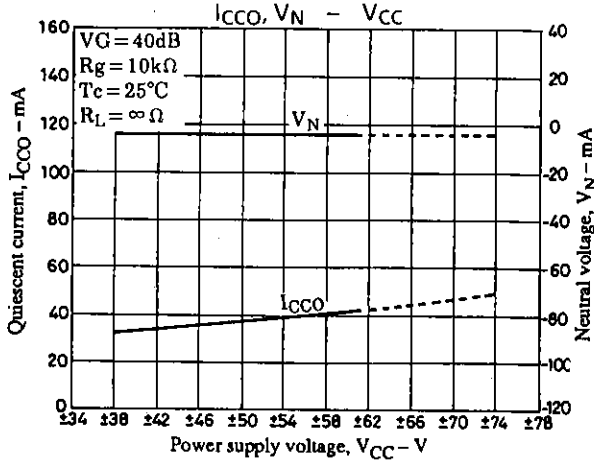
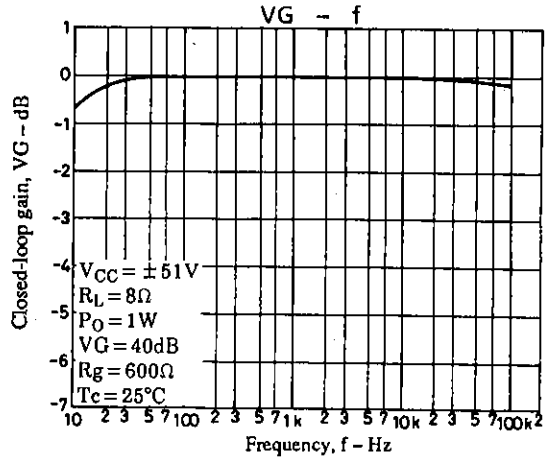
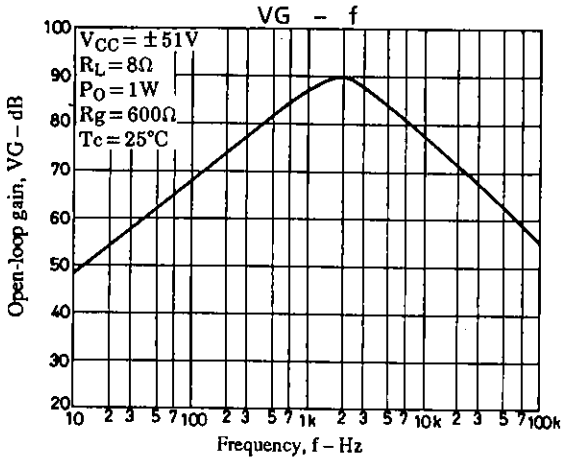
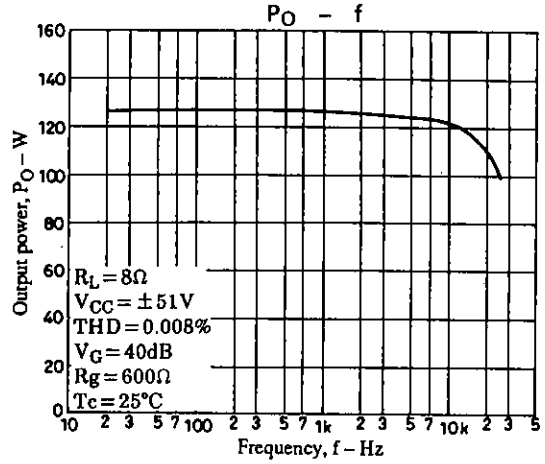
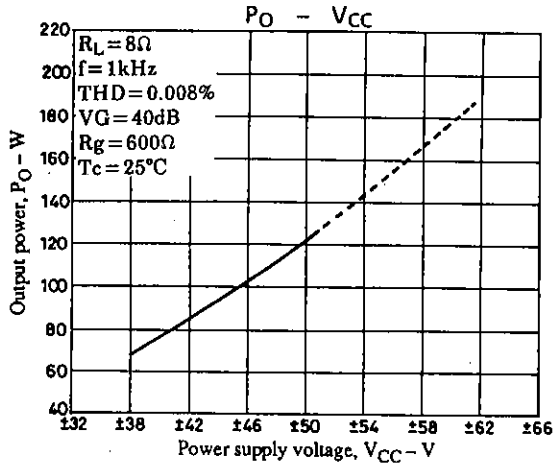
$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_4 \cdot C_3} \quad [\text{Hz}]$$

When changing the VG setting, you should change R_4 which requires a recheck of the low cutoff frequency setting. When the VG setting is changed using R_5 , the setting should ensure R_2 equals R_5 so that V_N balance stability is maintained. If the resistor value is increased more than the existing value, V_N balance may be disturbed and result in deterioration of V_N temperature characteristics.

- R_3 : Differential constant-current bias resistor
- R_6, R_7 : For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications
(For use with differential stage applications)
- R_7, C_4 : For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications
(A Mylar capacitor is recommended for C_4 for use with output stage applications)
- C_6, C_9 : For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications
Power stage (Must be connected near the pin) C_6 : Positive (+) power C_9 : Negative (-) power
- C_8 : For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications
(Oscillation suppression before power step clip)
- C_5 : For oscillation suppression and distortion improvement applications
- R_8, C_{10} : Ripple filter circuit on positive (+) side.
- R_9, C_{13} : Ripple filter circuit on negative (-) side.
- C_{11}, C_{12} : For oscillation suppression applications
 - Used for reducing power supply impedance to stable IC operation and should be connected near the IC pin. We recommend that you use an electrolytic capacitor.
- R_{10} : Output resistor
Increases load shorting endurance capacity during times of high output.
- R_{14}, L_1 : For oscillation suppression applications
Increases oscillation stability against capacitance loads.



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