37 W × 4-Channel BTL Power IC

HITACHI

ADE-207-264A (Z)

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Description

The HA13159 is four-channel BTL amplifier IC designed for car audio, featuring high output and low distortion, and applicable to digital audio equipment. It provides 37 W output per channel, with a 13.7 V power supply and at Max distortion. DZSG.COM

Functions

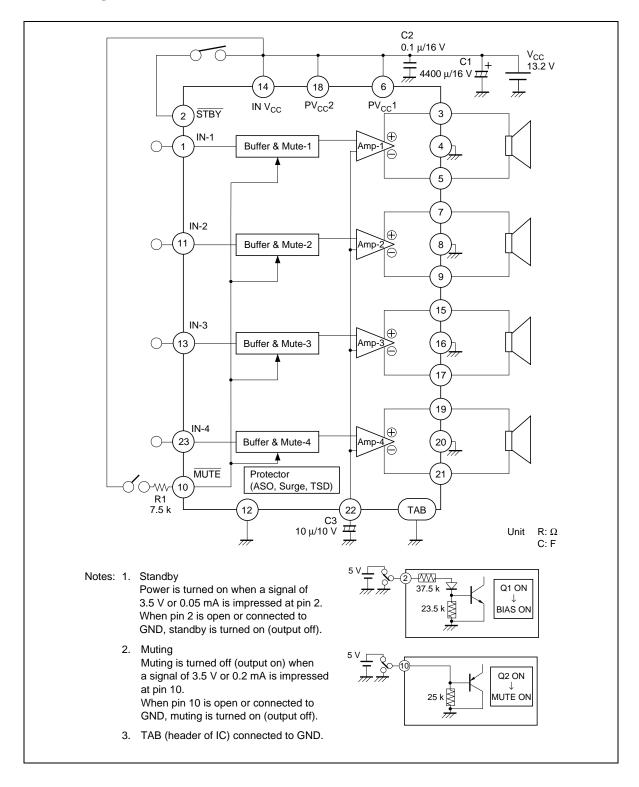
- 4 ch BTL power amplifiers
- Built-in standby circuit
- Built-in muting circuit
- Built-in protection circuit (surge, T.S.D and ASO)

Features

- Low power dissipation
- Soft thermal limiter
- Requires few external parts (C:3, R:1)
- Popping noise minimized
- Low output noise
- Built-in high reliability protection circuit
- Pin to pin with HA13153A/HA13154A/HA13155/HA13157/HA13158/HA13158A



Block Diagram

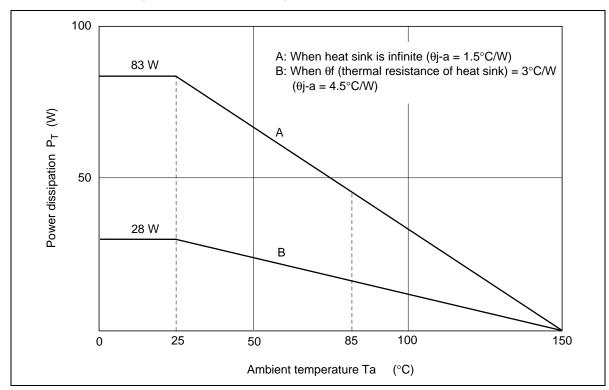


Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Item | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|
| Operating supply voltage | V _{cc} | 18 | V |
| Supply voltage when no signal*1 | V _{cc} (DC) | 26 | V |
| Peak supply voltage*2 | V _{cc} (PEAK) | 50 | V |
| Output current*3 | I _o (PEAK) | 4 | A |
| Power dissipation*4 | P _T | 83 | W |
| Junction temperature | Tj | 150 | °C |
| Operating temperature | Topr | -30 to +85 | °C |
| Storage temperature | Tstg | -55 to +125 | °C |

Note: 1. Tolerance within 30 seconds.

- 2. Tolerance in surge pulse waveform.
- 3. Value per 1 channel.
- 4. Value when attached on the infinite heat sink plate at Ta = 25 °C. The derating carve is as shown in the graph below.



Electrical Characteristics (V $_{\rm CC}$ = 13.2 V, f = 1 kHz, R $_{\!\scriptscriptstyle L}$ = 4 $\Omega,$ Rg = 600 $\Omega,$ Ta = 25°C)

| Item | Symbol | Min | Тур | Max | Unit | Test Conditions |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------|-------|---|
| Quiescent current | I _{Q1} | _ | 220 | _ | mA | Vin = 0 |
| Output offset voltage | $\Delta V_{_{Q}}$ | -180 | 0 | +180 | mV | |
| Gain | G _v | 30.5 | 32 | 33.5 | dB | |
| Gain difference between channels | $\Delta G_{\scriptscriptstyle ee}$ | -1.0 | 0 | +1.0 | dB | |
| Rated output power | P _o | _ | 22 | _ | W | $V_{cc} = 13.2 \text{ V},$ THD = 10%, $R_L = 4 \Omega$ |
| Max output power | P _{omax} | _ | 37 | _ | W | $V_{cc} = 13.7 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 4 \Omega$ |
| Total harmonic distortion | T.H.D. | _ | 0.03 | _ | % | Po = 3 W |
| Output noise voltage | WBN | _ | 0.15 | _ | mVrms | Rg = 0Ω , BW = 20 to 20 kHz |
| Ripple rejection | SVR | _ | 55 | _ | dB | f = 120 Hz |
| Channel cross talk | C.T. | _ | 70 | _ | dB | Vout = 0 dBm |
| Input impedance | Rin | _ | 25 | _ | kΩ | |
| Standby current | I _{Q2} | _ | _ | 10 | μΑ | |
| Standby control voltage (high) | V _{STH} | 3.5 | _ | V _{cc} | V | |
| Standby control voltage (low) | V _{STL} | 0 | | 1.5 | V | |
| Muting control voltage (high) | V _{MH} | 3.5 | _ | V _{cc} | V | |
| Muting control voltage (low) | V _{ML} | 0 | _ | 1.5 | V | |
| Muting attenuation | ATTM | _ | 70 | _ | dB | Vout = 0 dBm |

Pin Explanation

| Pin No. | Symbol | Functions | Input Impedance | DC Voltage | Equivalence Circuit |
|------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | IN1 | CH1 INPUT | 25 kΩ (Typ) | 0 V | 1 → W → W S 25 k |
| 11 | IN2 | CH2 INPUT | _ | | |
| 13 | IN3 | CH3 INPUT | _ | | |
| 23 | IN4 | CH4 INPUT | | | |
| 2 | STBY | Standby control | 90 kΩ (at Trs. cutoff) | _ | 23.5 k |
| 3 | OUT1 (+) | CH1 OUTPUT | _ | V _{cc} /2 | 3 |
| 5 | OUT1 (-) | _ | | | <i>'''</i> |
| 7 | OUT2 (+) | CH2 OUTPUT | _ | | |
| 9 | OUT2 (-) | _ | | | |
| 15 | OUT3 (+) | CH3 OUTPUT | _ | | |
| 17 | OUT3 (-) | _ | | | |
| 19 | OUT4 (+) | CH4 OUTPUT | _ | | |
| 21 | OUT4 (-) | _ | | | |
| 10 | MUTE | Muting control | 25 kΩ (Typ) | _ | 10 \$ 25 k |
| 22 | RIPPLE | Bias stability | _ | V _{cc} /2 | 22 \frac{1}{2} |

$\label{eq:pin_explanation} \textbf{Pin Explanation} \; (cont)$

| Pin No. | Symbol | Functions | Input Impedance | DC Voltage | Equivalence Circuit |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 6 | PV _{cc} 1 | Power of output stage | _ | V _{cc} | _ |
| 18 | PV _{cc} 2 | - | | | |
| 14 | INV _{cc} | Power of input stage | _ | V _{cc} | _ |
| 4 | CH1 GND | CH1 power GND | _ | _ | _ |
| 8 | CH2 GND | CH2 power GND | _ | | |
| 16 | CH3 GND | CH3 power GND | _ | | |
| 20 | CH4 GND | CH4 power GND | _ | | |
| 12 | IN GND | Input signal GND | _ | _ | _ |

Point of Application Board Design

- 1. Notes on Application Board's Pattern Design
- For increasing stability, the connected line of V_{cc} and OUTGND is better to be made wider and lower impedance.
- For increasing stability, it is better to place the capacitor between V_{cc} and GND (0.1 μ F) close to IC.
- It is better to place the grounding of resistor (Rg), between input line and ground, close to INGND (Pin 12) because if OUTGND is connected to the line between Rg and INGND, THD will become worse due to current from OUTGND.

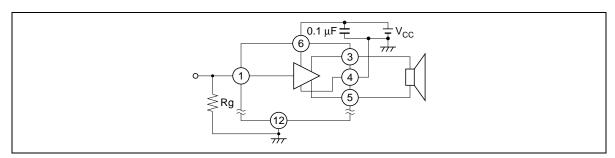


Figure 1 Notes on Application Board's Pattern Design

2. How to Reduce the Popping Noise by Muting Circuit

At normal operating circuit, Muting circuit operates at high speed under 1 µs.

In case popping noise becomes a problem, it is possible to reduce the popping noise by connecting capacitor, which determines the switching time constant, between pin 10 and GND. (Following figure 2)

We recommend value of capacitor greater then 1 µF.

Also transitional popping noise can be reduced sharply by muting before V_{cc} and Standby are ON/OFF.

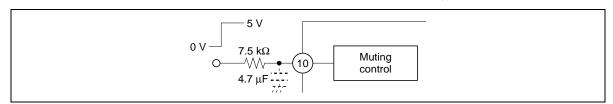
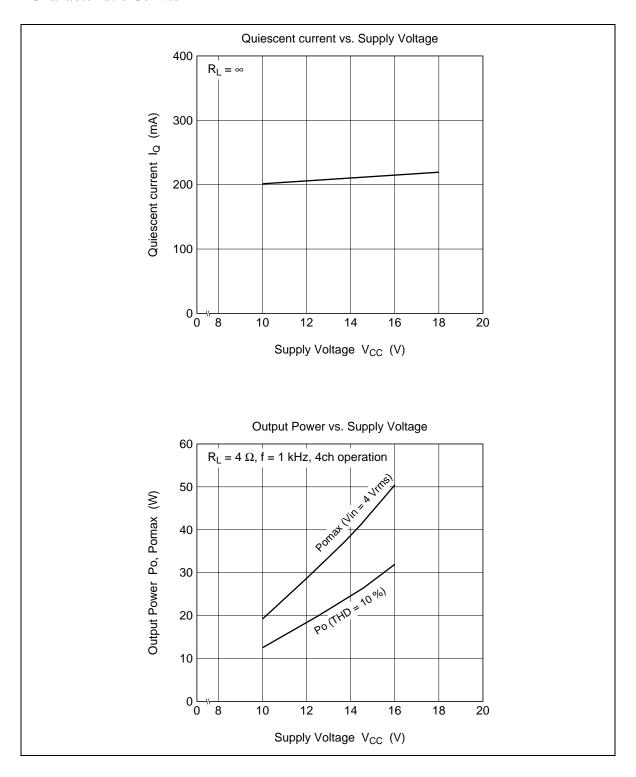


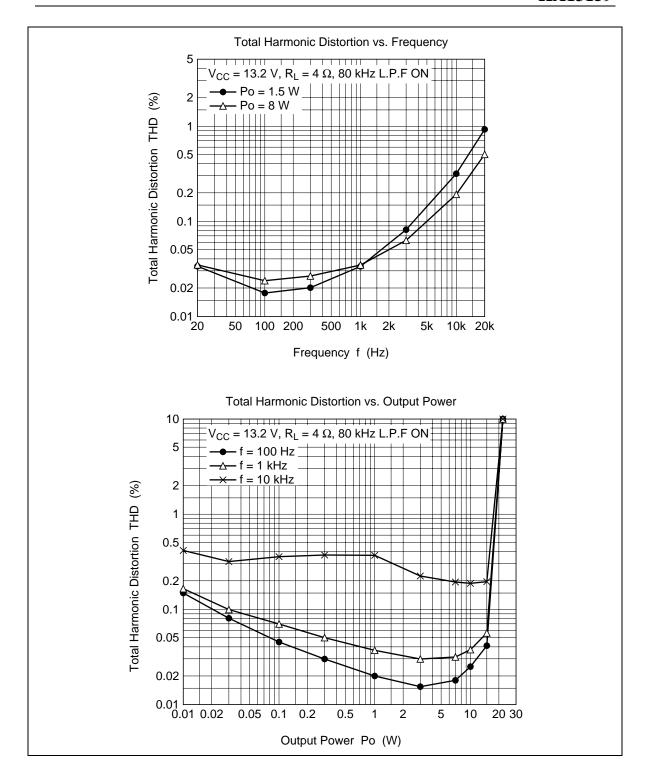
Figure 2 How to use Muting Circuit

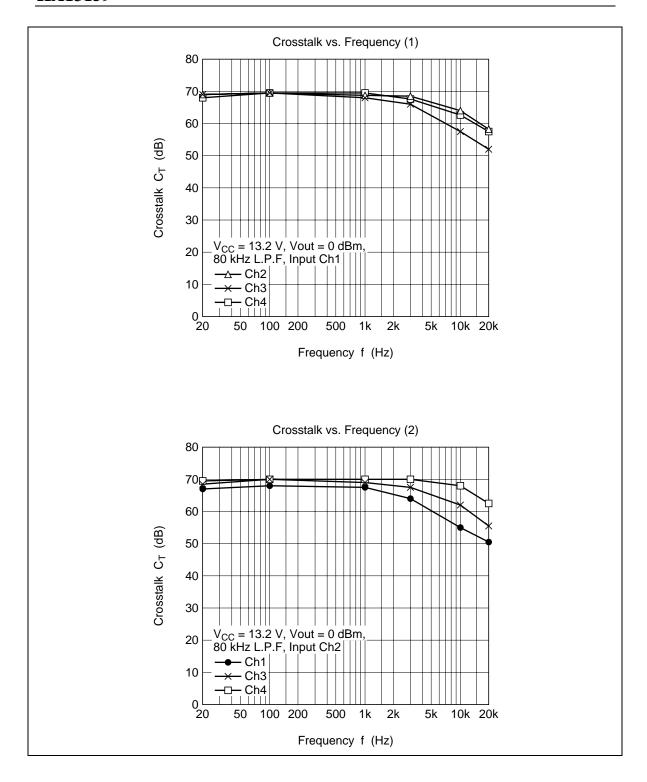
Table 1 Muting ON/OFF Time

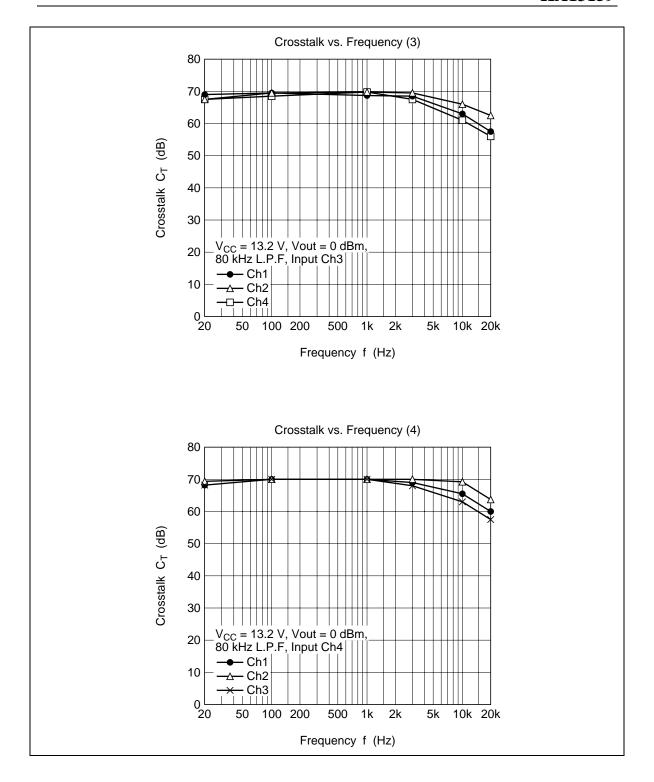
| C (μF) | ON Time | OFF Time |
|---------|------------|------------|
| nothing | under 1 μs | under 1 μs |
| 0.47 | 2 ms | 2 ms |
| 4.7 | 19 ms | 19 ms |

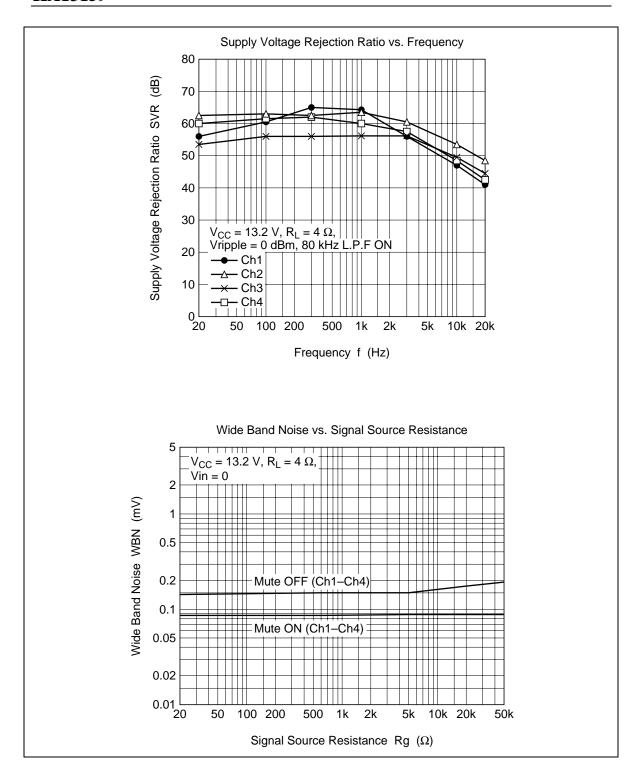
Characteristic Curves

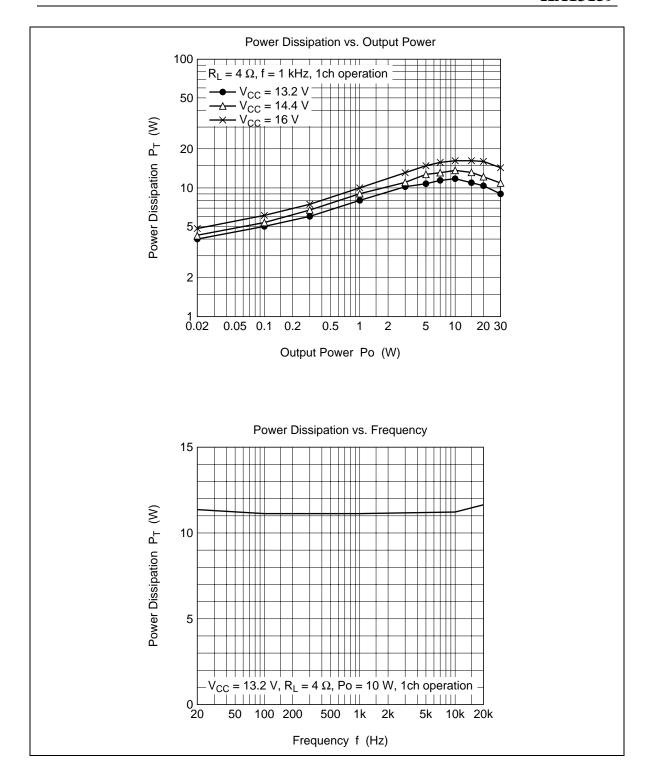




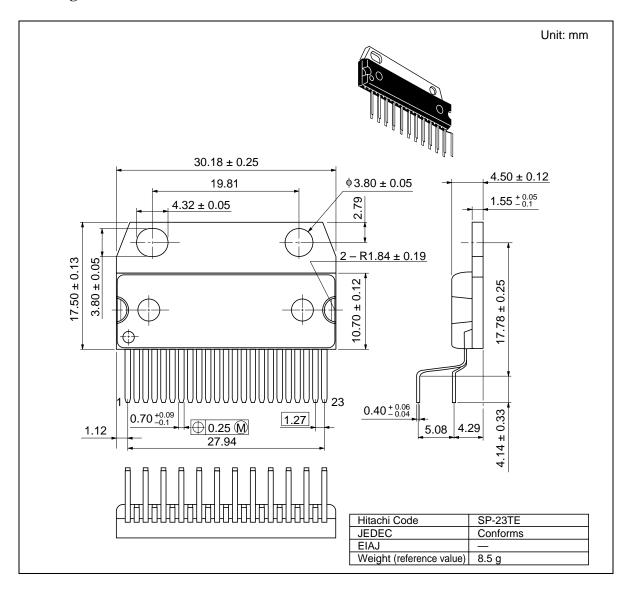








Package Dimensions



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HITACHI Hitachi, Ltd.

Semiconductor & Integrated Circuits. Nippon Bldg., 2-6-2, Ohte-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan Tel: Tokyo (03) 3270-2111 Fax: (03) 3270-5109

URL NorthAmerica : http://semiconductor.hitachi.com/
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For further information write to:

Hitachi Semiconductor (America) Inc. 179 East Tasman Drive, San Jose,CA 95134 Tel: <1> (408) 433-1990 Fax: <1>(408) 433-0223 Hitachi Europe GmbH Electronic Components Group Dornacher Straße 3 D-85622 Feldkirchen, Munich Germany Tel: <49> (89) 9 9180-0

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Maiderinead Berkshire SL6 8YA, United Kingdom Tel: <44> (1628) 585000 Fax: <44> (1628) 585160 Hitachi Asia Ltd. Hitachi Tower 16 Collyer Quay #20-00, Singapore 049318 Tel: <65>-538-6533/538-8577 Fax: <65>-538-6933/538-3877 URL: http://www.hitachi.com.sg

Hitachi Asia Ltd. (Taipei Branch Office) 4/F, No. 167, Tun Hwa North Road, Hung-Kuo Building, Taipei (105), Taiwan

Taipei (105), Taiwan
Tel: <886>-(2)-2718-3666
Fax: <886>-(2)-2718-8180
Telex: 23222 HAS-TP
URL: http://www.hitachi.com.tw

Hitachi Asia (Hong Kong) Ltd. Group III (Electronic Components) 7/F., North Tower, World Finance Centre, Harbour City, Canton Road Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Hong Kong
Tel: <852>-(2)-735-9218
Fax: <852>-(2)-730-0281
URL: http://www.hitachi.com.hk

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