Ordering number : EN4608A

Thick Film Hybrid IC

SANYO No. 4608A

STK4044XI

AF Power Amplifier (Split Power Supply) (100 W min, THD = 0.008 %)

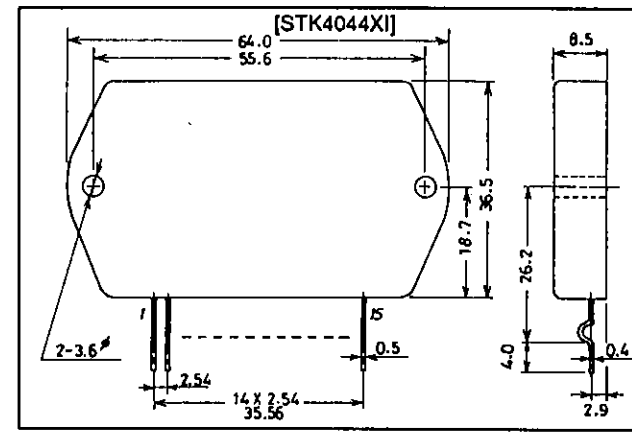
Features

- 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	Tj		150	°C
Operating substrate temperature	Tc		125	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		−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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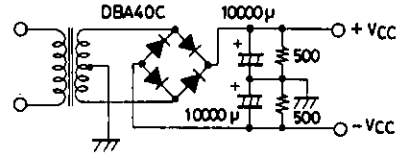
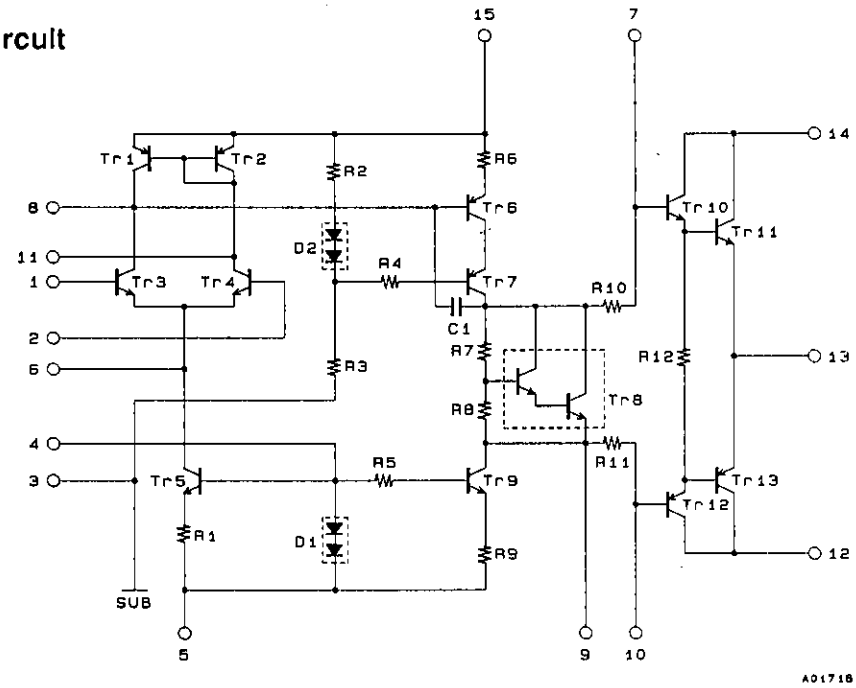


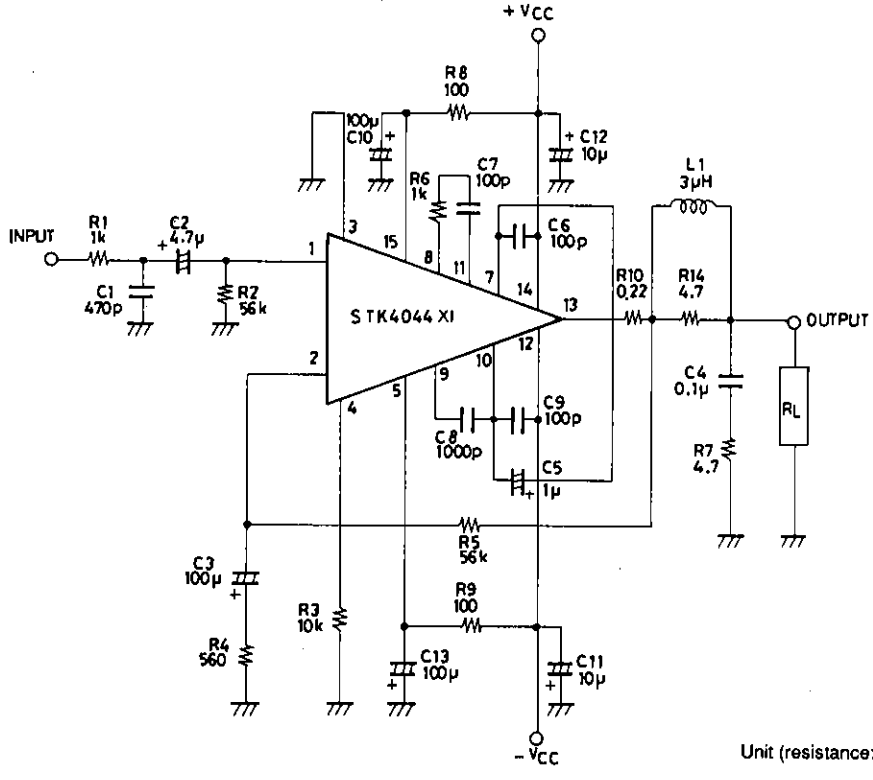
Unit (resistance:Ω , capacitance: F)

Specified Transformer Power Supply
(MG-200 Equivalent)

Equivalent Circuit

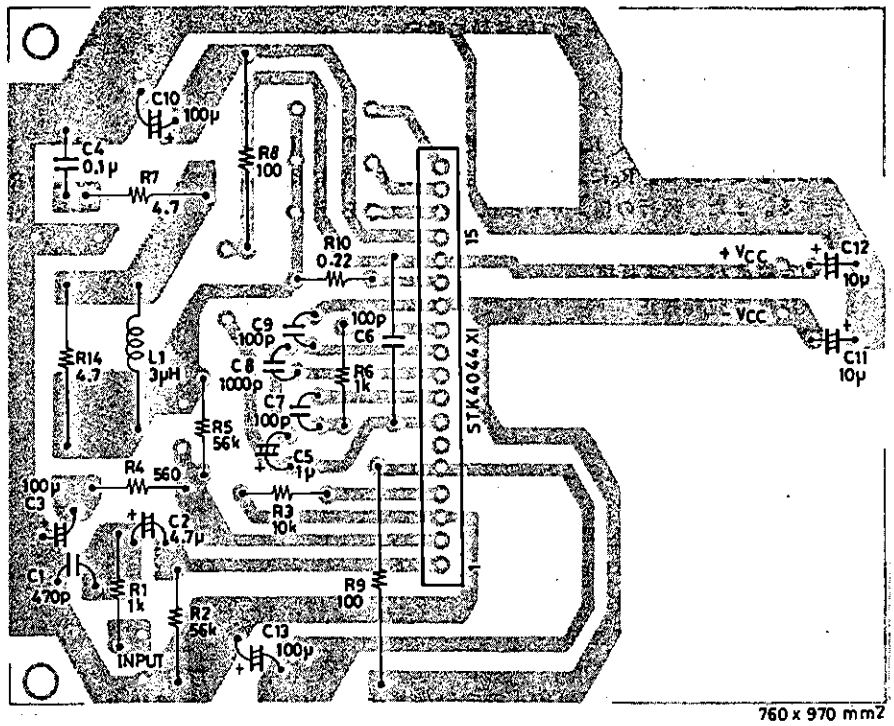


Sample Application Circuit: 100W min Single Channel AF Power Amplifier



Unit (resistance:Ω , capacitance: F)

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



Description of External Parts

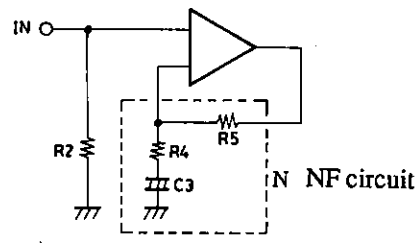
Unit (resistance:Ω , capacitance: F)

R_1, C_1 : Input filter circuit
- Reduces high-frequency noise.

C_2 : 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.

R_2 : 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.

R_4, R_5 : NFB circuit (AC NF circuit). Use of resistor with 1% error is suggested.
C_3 (R_2)



C_3 : AC NF capacitor
R_4, R_5 : Used for VG setting.

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

$\log 20 \cdot \frac{R_5}{R_4}$ 40 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

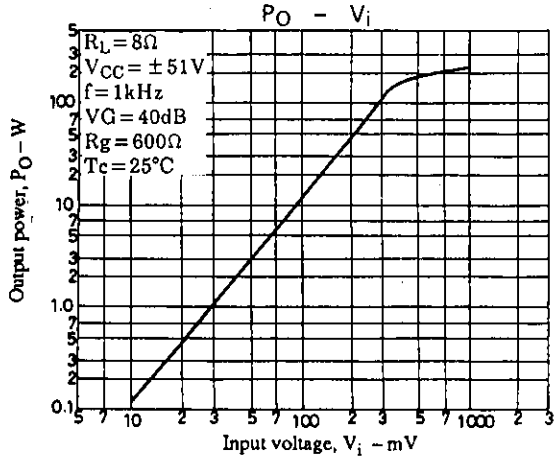
R_8, C_{10} : Ripple filter circuit on positive (+) side.

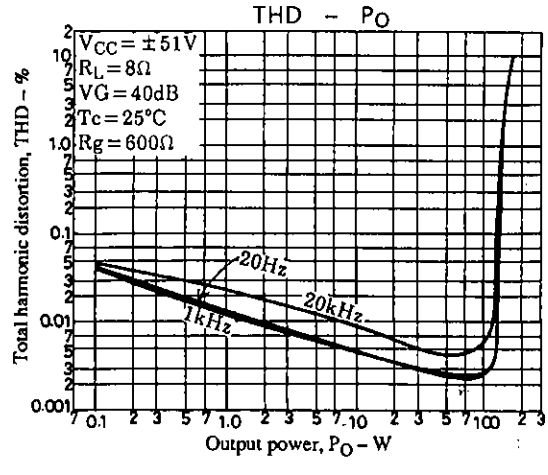
R_9, C_{13} : Ripple filter circuit on negative (–) side.

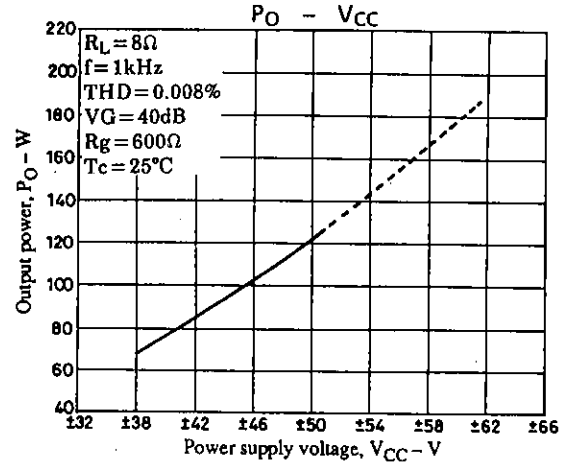
C_{11}, C_{12} : For oscillation suppression applications
• Used for reducing power supply impedance to stable IC operation and should be connected near the IC pin. We recommend that you use an electrolytic capacitor.

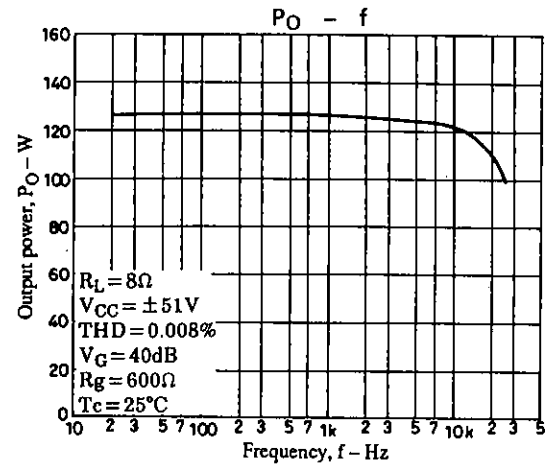
R_{10} : Output resistor
Increases load shorting endurance capacity during times of high output.

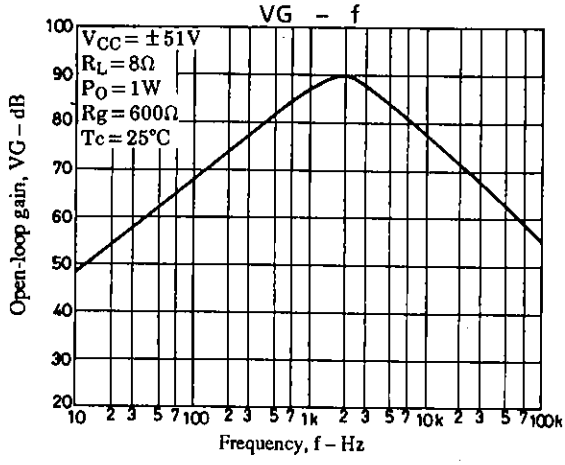
R_{14}, L_1 : For oscillation suppression applications
Increases oscillation stability against capacitance loads.

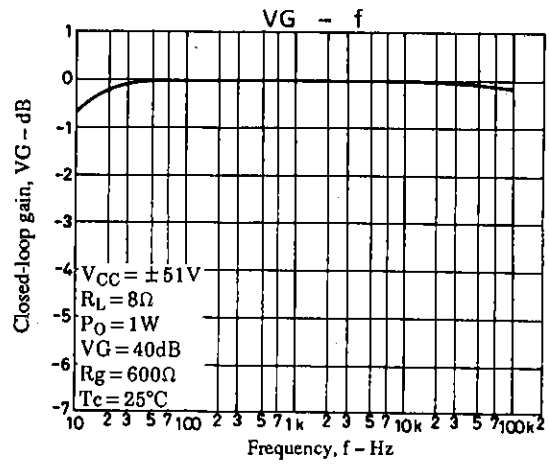


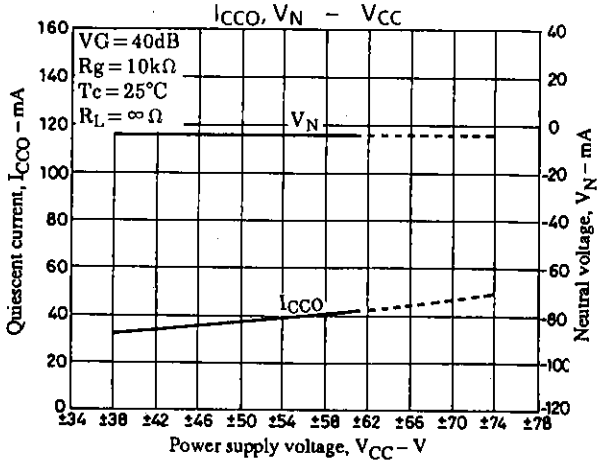


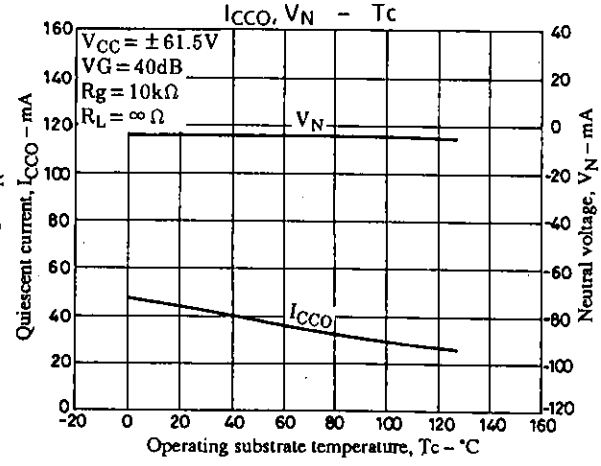

PO – VCC
RL = 8Ω
f = 1kHz
THD = 0.008%
VG = 40dB
Rg = 600Ω
Tc = 25°C
Output power, PO – W
Power supply voltage, VCC – V

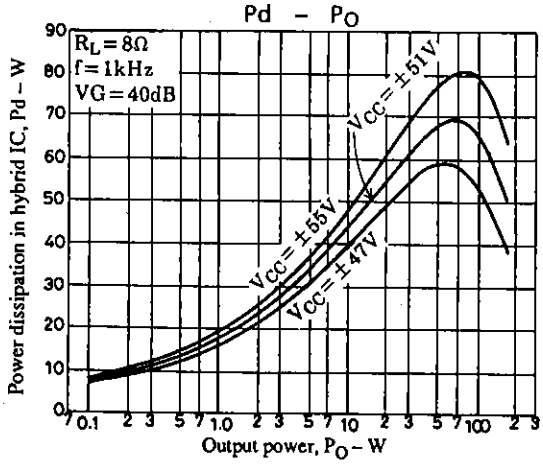

PO – f
RL = 8Ω
VCC = ±51V
THD = 0.008%
VG = 40dB
Rg = 600Ω
Tc = 25°C
Output power, PO – W
Frequency, f – Hz


VG – f
VCC = ±51V
RL = 8Ω
PO = 1W
Rg = 600Ω
Tc = 25°C
Open-loop gain, VG – dB
Frequency, f – Hz


VG – f
VCC = ±51V
RL = 8Ω
PO = 1W
VG = 40dB
Rg = 600Ω
Tc = 25°C
Closed-loop gain, VG – dB
Frequency, f – Hz


ICCO, VN – VCC
VG = 40dB
Rg = 10kΩ
Tc = 25°C
RL = ∞Ω
VN
ICCO
Quiescent current, ICCO – mA
Neutral voltage, VN – mA
Power supply voltage, VCC – V


ICCO, VN – Tc
VCC = ±61.5V
VG = 40dB
Rg = 10kΩ
RL = ∞Ω
VN
ICCO
Quiescent current, ICCO – mA
Neutral voltage, VN – mA
Operating substrate temperature, Tc – °C


Pd – PO
RL = 8Ω
f = 1kHz
VG = 40dB
VCC = ±51V
VCC = ±55V
VCC = ±47V
Power dissipation in hybrid IC, Pd – W
Output power, PO – W

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