



# AF Power Amplifier (Split Power Supply) (35 W min, THD = 0.08%)

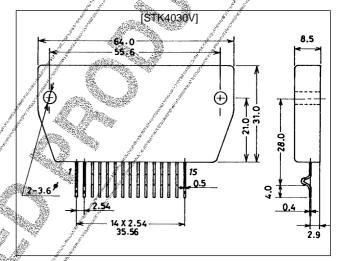
### **Features**

- $\bullet$  Compact packaging supports slimmer set designs (up to 70~W)
- Series designed for 20 up to 100 W (200 W) and pincompatibility (120 to 200 W have 18 pins)
- Simpler heat sink design facilitates thermal design of slim stereo sets
- Current mirror circuit application reduces distortion to 0.08%
- 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

4062



# **Specifications**

Maximum Ratings at  $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> max		±45	V
Thermal resistance	θj-c		2.1	°C/W
Junction temperature	, Tj		150	°C
Operating substrate temperature	Tc		125	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	and the state of t	-30 to +125	°C
Available time for load shorted	(45 <b>(5*)</b>	$V_{QC} = \pm 30 \text{ V}, R_L = 8 \Omega, f = 50 \text{ Hz}, P_O = 35 \text{ W}$	2	s

Note: Use a constant-voltage power supply as the test power supply unless otherwise specified.

## Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	√ V <sub>CC</sub>		±30	V
Load resistance	$R_L$		8	Ω

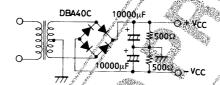
<sup>\*</sup> Use the transformer power supply shown on the next page when measuring the available time for load shorted and the output noise voltage.

### STK4030V

# Operating Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC}$ = $\pm 30$ V, $R_L$ = 8 $\Omega$ , VG = 40 dB, Rg = 600 $\Omega$ , 100 k LPF on, $R_L$ (non-inductive)

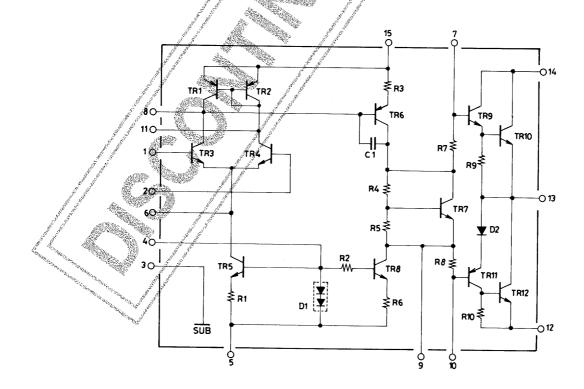
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	] Uilli
Quiescent current	I <sub>cco</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = ±36 V	15	1	120	mA
Output power	P <sub>O</sub> (1)	THD = 0.08%, f = 20 Hz to 20 kHz	35	A Comment of the Comm	ş	W
	P <sub>O</sub> (2)	$V_{CC}$ = ±27 V, THD = 0.2%, $R_L$ = 4 $\Omega$ , f = 1 kHz	40 /	1	and the same of th	
Total harmonic distortion	THD	P <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 W, f = 1 kHz	A A	A)	0.08	%
Frequency response	f <sub>L</sub> , f <sub>H</sub>	$P_0 = 1.0 \text{ W}, \frac{+0}{-3} \text{ dB}$	11/1	20 to 50 k		Hz
Input resistance	ri	P <sub>O</sub> = 1.0 W, f = 1 kHz		55		kΩ
Output noise voltage	V <sub>NO</sub> *	$V_{CC} = \pm 36 \text{ V}, \text{ Rg} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		1.2	mVrms	
Neutral voltage	V <sub>N</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = ±36 V	<i>÷</i> 70	0	470	mV

### **Equivalent Circuit**

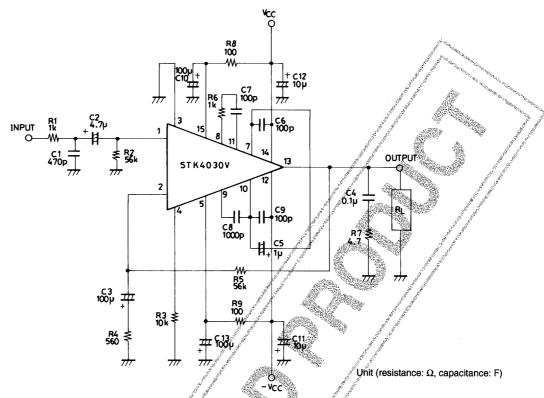


Specified Transformer Power Supply (RP-25 Equivalent)

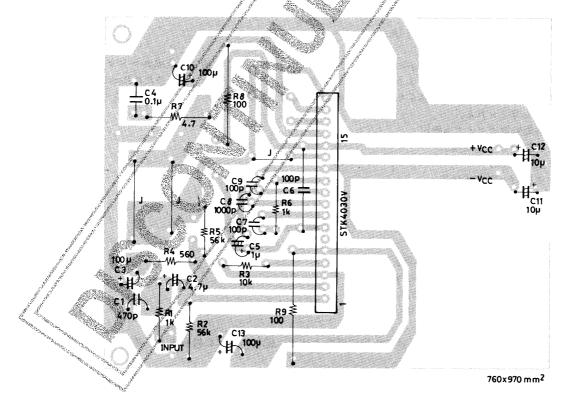
## **Equivalent Circuit**



## Application Circuit: 35W min Single Channel AF Power Amplifier



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



Unit (resistance:  $\Omega$ , capacitance: F)

#### **Description of External Parts**

 $R_1, C_1$ : Input filter circuit

• Reduces high-frequency noise.

C<sub>2</sub> : 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.

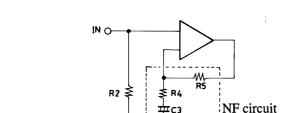
R<sub>2</sub> : Input bias resistor

• Biases the input pin to zero.

• Effects V<sub>N</sub> 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<sub>3</sub> : AC NF capacitor R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> : Used for VG setting

• VG settings are obtained using R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> 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<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>3</sub> according to the following equation:

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

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<sub>3</sub>: Differential constant-current bias resistor.

R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> : For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications

(For use with differential stage applications)

R<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> : For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications

(A Mylar capacitor is recommended for C<sub>4</sub> for use with output stage applications)

C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>9</sub> : For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications

Power stage (Must be connected near the pin) C<sub>6</sub>: Positive (+) power C<sub>9</sub>: Negative (-) power

C<sub>8</sub> For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications

(Oscillation suppression before power step clip)

For escillation suppression and distortion improvement applications

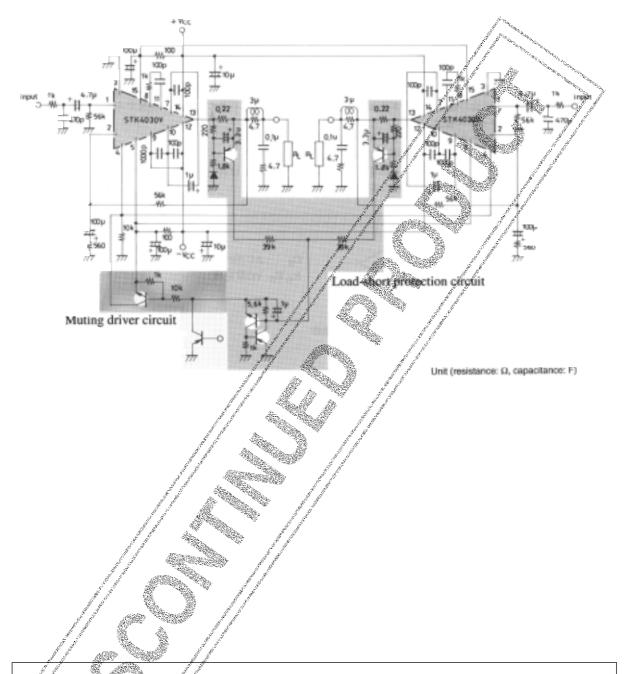
 $R_8, C_{10}$ : Ripple filter circuit on positive (+) side.

R<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>13</sub> 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.

### Sample Application Circuit (Protection circuit and muting circuit)



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