

STK4036XI

AF Power Amplifier (Split Power Supply) (50 W min, THD = 0.008%)

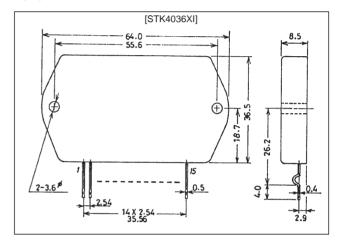
Features

- Compact packaging supports slimmer set designs
- Series designed from 50 up to 150 W and pincompatibility
- Simpler heat sink design facilitates thermal design of slim stereo sets
- Current mirror circuit, cascade circuit and purecomplimentary 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 $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V _{CC} max		± 53.5	V
Thermal resistance	θј-с		1.8	°C/W
Junction temperature	Tj		150	°C
Operating substrate temperature	Tc		125	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-30 to +125	°C
Available time for load shorted	t _s *1	$V_{CC} = \pm 37 \text{ V}, R_L = 8 \Omega, f = 50 \text{ Hz}, P_O = 50 \text{ W}$	1	s

Recommended Operational Conditions at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Recommended supply voltage	V _{CC}		± 37	V
Load resistance	R_L		8	Ω

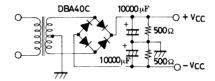
Operating Characteristics

at Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = \pm 37 V, R_L = 8 Ω , VG = 40 dB, Rg = 600 Ω , 100 k LPF ON, R_L (non-inductive)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating			11.7
			min	typ	max	Unit
Quiescent current	I _{cco}	V _{CC} = ± 44.5 V	15		120	mA
Output power	PO	THD = 0.008 %, f = 20 Hz to 20 kHz	50			W
Total harmonic distortion	THD	P _O = 1.0 W, f = 1 kHz			0.008	%
Frequency response	fL, fH	$P_0 = 1.0 \text{ W}, + 0 \\ -3 \text{ dB}$		20 to 50k		Hz
Input resistance	rį	P _O = 1.0 W, f = 1 kHz		55		kΩ
Output noise voltage	V _{NO} *2	$V_{CC} = \pm 44.5 \text{ V}, \text{ Rg} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			1.2	mVrms
Neutral voltage	V _N	V _{CC} = ± 44.5 V	-70	0	+ 70	mV

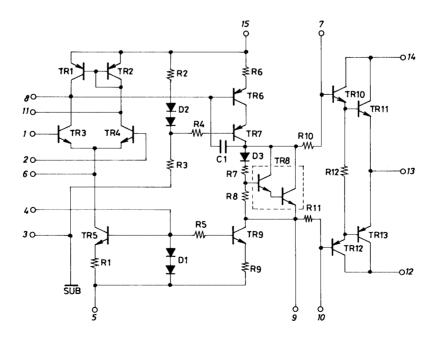
Note: Use rated power supply for test unless otherwise specified.

- *1 When measuring permissible load short time and output noise voltage use transformer power supply indicated below.
- *2 Output noise voltage represents the peak value on the rms scale (VTVM). The noise voltage waveform does not include the pulse noise.

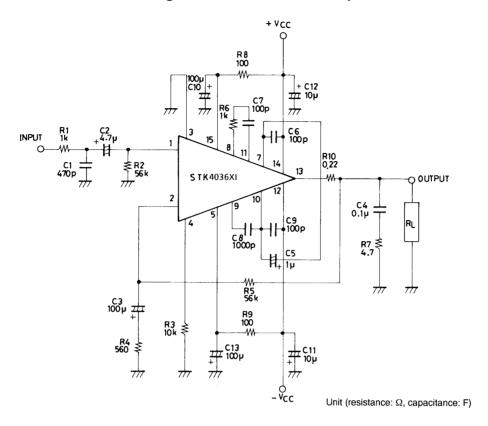


Specified Transformer Power Supply (MG-200 Equivalent)

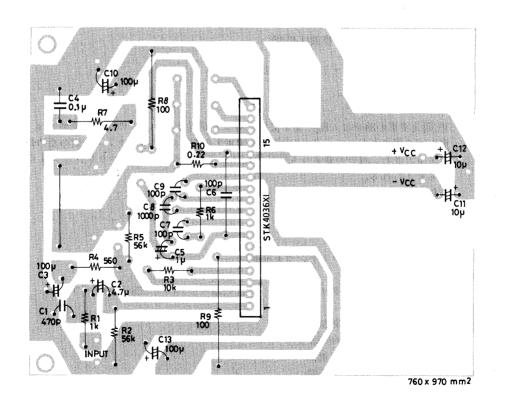
Equivalent Circuit



Application Circuit: 50W min Single Channel AF Power Amplifier



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



Unit (resistance: Ω , capacitance: F)

Description of External Parts

 R_1, C_1 : 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

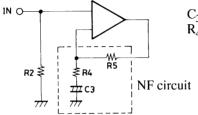
• Biases the input pin to zero.

• 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.

 $C_3(R_2)$



 $\begin{array}{ccc} C_3 & : AC \ NF \ capacitor \\ R_4, R_5 & : Used \ for \ VG \ setting. \end{array}$

ullet 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:

$$f_{L} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_{\Delta} \cdot C_{3}} \quad [Hz]$$

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.

R₃ : Differential constant-current bias resistor

R₆, R₇ : 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 C₄ 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) C₆: Positive (+) power C₉: Negative (-) power

C₈: For oscillation suppression and phase compensation applications

(Oscillation suppression before power step clip)

C₅: 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.

R₁₀ : Output resistor

Increases load shorting endurance capacity during times of high output.

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