



SANYO Semiconductors

DATA SHEET

STK404-100S — Thick-Film Hybrid IC

One-Channel Class AB Audio Power Amplifier IC 60W

Overview

The STK404-000S series products are audio power amplifier hybrid ICs that consist of optimally-designed discrete component power amplifier circuits that have been miniaturized using SANYO's unique insulated metal substrate technology (IMST). The adoption of a newly-developed low thermal resistance substrate allows this series of devices to be provided in miniature packages significantly more compact than earlier Sanyo products with similar specifications.

Features

- Series of pin compatible power amplifiers ranging from 45W to 180W (10%/1kHz) devices. The same printed circuit board can be used depending on the output power grade.
- Miniature packages
 - 30W to 40W (THD=0.4%, f=20Hz to 20kHz); 44.0mm × 25.6mm × 8.5mm *
 - 50W to 80W (THD=0.4%, f=20Hz to 20kHz); 46.6mm × 25.5mm × 8.5mm *
 - 100W to 120W (THD=0.4%, f=20Hz to 20 kHz); 59.2mm × 25.5mm × 8.5mm *
- *: Not including the pins.
- Output load impedance: $R_L=6\Omega$
- Allowable load shorted time: 0.3 seconds
- Built-in thermal protection circuit
- Supports the use of standby, muting, and load shorting protection circuits.

Series Organization

These products are organized as a series based on their output capacity.

| Item | Type No. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | STK404-050S | STK404-070S | STK404-090S | STK404-100S | STK404-120S | STK404-130S | STK404-140S |
| Output 1 (0.4%/20Hz to 20kHz) | 30W | 40W | 50W | 60W | 80W | 100W | 120W |
| Output 2 (10%/1kHz) | 45W | 60W | 80W | 90W | 120W | 150W | 180W |
| Maximum supply voltage (6Ω) | ±37V | ±43V | ±46V | ±51V | ±59V | ±64V | ±73V |
| Recommended supply voltage (6Ω) | ±26V | ±30V | ±32V | ±35V | ±41V | ±45V | ±51V |
| Remarks | — | | | Built-in thermal protection circuit | | | |
| Package | 44.0mm × 25.6mm × 8.5mm | | 46.6mm × 25.5mm × 8.5mm | | 59.2mm × 25.5mm × 8.5mm | | |

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Specifications

Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|---|------------------------|--|-------------|------|
| Maximum supply voltage (No signal) | V _{CC} max(0) | | ±55 | V |
| Maximum supply voltage | V _{CC} max(1) | R _L =6Ω | ±51 | V |
| Thermal sensor maximum voltage | V _p | Between pins 1 and 4 | 16 | V |
| Thermal sensor maximum current | I _p | Between pins 1 and 4 | 30 | mA |
| Thermal resistance | θ-c | Per power transistor | 1.9 | °C/W |
| Junction temperature | T _j max | Both the T _j max and the T _c max conditions must be met. | 150 | °C |
| Operating IC substrate temperature | T _c max | | 125 | °C |
| Thermal sensor operating temperature *2 | T _p max | | 145 | °C |
| Storage temperature | T _{stg} | | -30 to +125 | °C |
| Allowable load shorted time *4 | t _s | V _{CC} =±35.0V, R _L =6Ω, f=50Hz, P _O =60W | 0.3 | s |

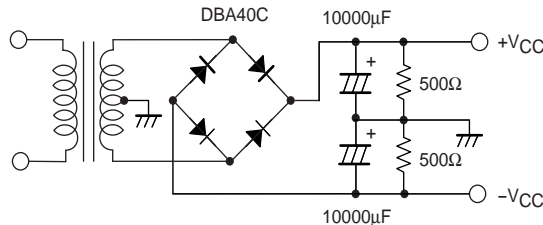
Operating Characteristics at Tc=25°C, R_L=6Ω (noninductive load), R_g=600Ω, V_G=30dB

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions*1 | | | | Ratings | | | Unit |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|-----|------|-------|
| | | V _{CC} (V) | f (Hz) | P _O (W) | THD (%) | min | typ | max | |
| Output power | P _O (1) | ±35.0 | 20 to 20k | | 0.4 | 60 | | | W |
| | P _O (2) | ±35.0 | 1k | | 10 | | 90 | | |
| Frequency characteristics | f _L , f _H | ±35.0 | | 1.0 | | +0 -3dB | | | Hz |
| Input impedance | r _i | ±35.0 | 1k | 1.0 | | | 55 | | kΩ |
| Output noise voltage *3 | V _{NO} | ±42.0 | | | | | 1.2 | | mVrms |
| Quiescent current | I _{CCO} | ±42.0 | | | | | | 50 | mA |
| Neutral voltage | V _N | ±42.0 | | | | -100 | 0 | +100 | mV |
| Thermal sensor resistance | R _p | T _p =25°C, between pins 1 and 4 | | | | | 470 | | Ω |
| Thermal sensor temperature | T _p | R _p =4.7kΩ, between pins 1 and 4 | | | | | 145 | | °C |

Notes: 1. Unless otherwise noted, use a constant-voltage supply for the power supply used during inspection.

- The thermal sensor temperature (+125 to +145°C) is designed to prevent incorrect operation, but does not guarantee continued operation of the hybrid IC. The total integrated time this device spends operating in the temperature range +125 to +145°C must not exceed 12 hours.
- The output noise voltage values shown are peak values read with a VTVM. However, an AC stabilized (50Hz) power supply should be used to minimize the influence of AC primary side flicker noise on the reading.
- Use the transformer power supply circuit shown in the figure below for allowable load shorted time measurement and output noise voltage measurement.

This IC is designed assuming that applications will provide a load-shorting protection function that operates within 0.3 seconds of the load being shorted and that either cuts off power to the IC or eliminates the load-shortened state in some other manner.

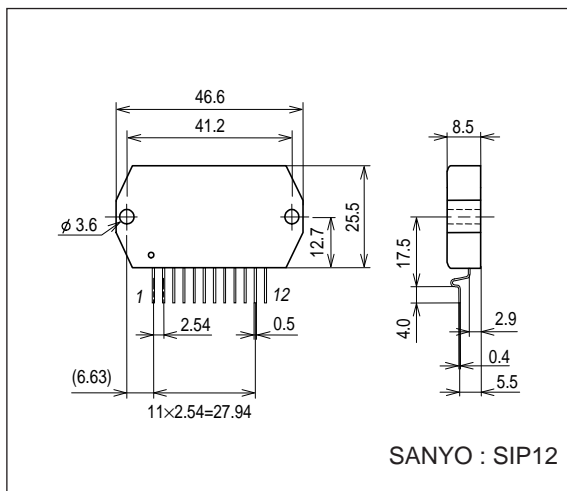


Designated Transformer Power Supply (MG-250 equivalent)

Package Dimensions

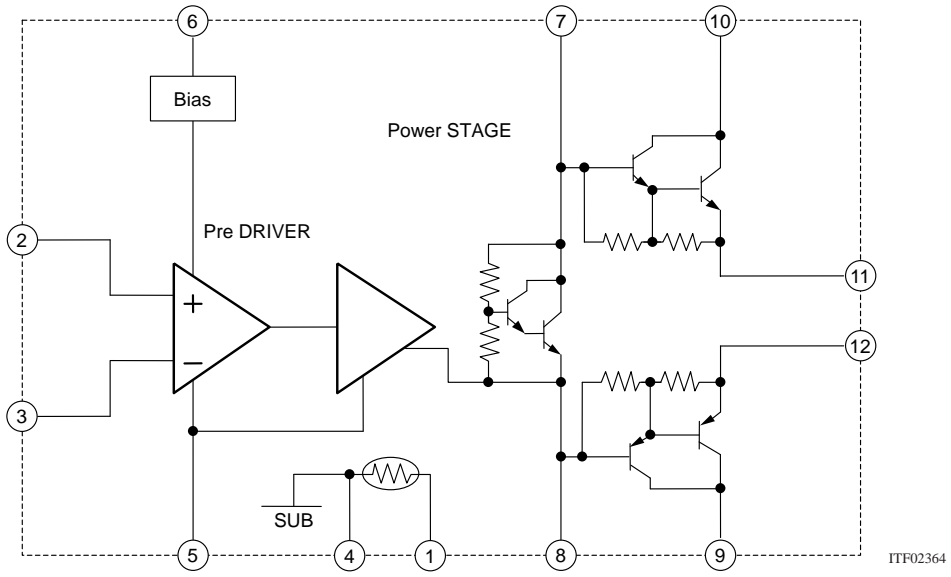
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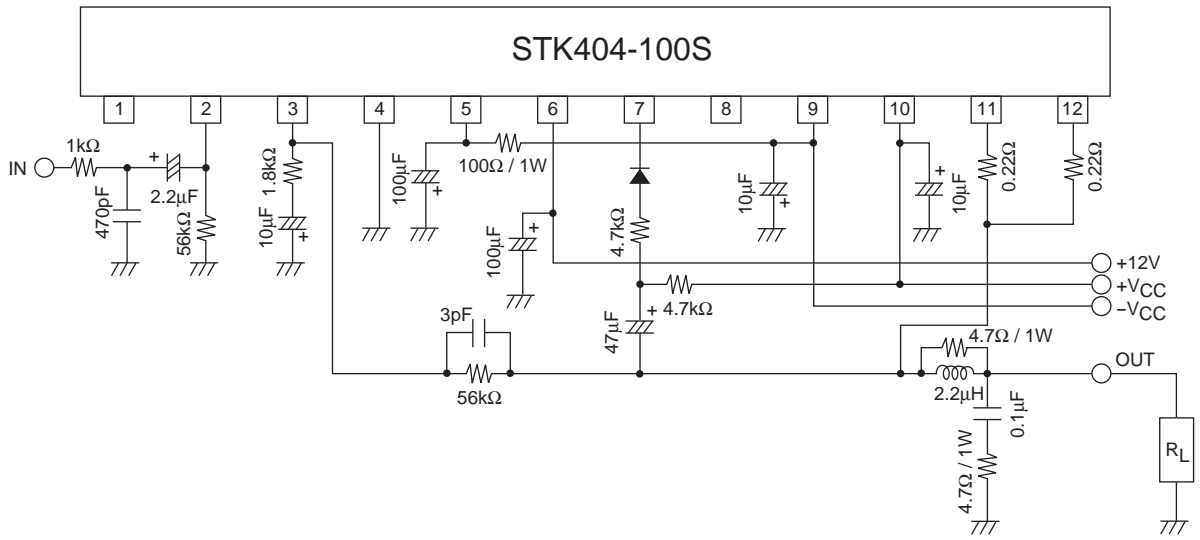


STK404-100S

Internal Equivalent Circuit



Sample Application Circuit



ITF02224

Thermal Design Example

If we define P_d , the total power dissipation on the board when this hybrid IC is in operation, the heat sink thermal resistance, θ_{c-a} , is determined as follows:

Condition 1: The hybrid IC substrate temperature T_c must not exceed 125°C.

$$P_d \times \theta_{c-a} + T_a < 125^\circ\text{C} \dots (1)$$

T_a : Guaranteed ambient temperature for the end product.

Condition 2: The junction temperature of each transistor must not exceed 150°C.

$$P_d \times \theta_{c-a} + P_d/N \times \theta_{j-c} + T_a < 150^\circ\text{C} \dots (2)$$

N : Number of power transistors

θ_{j-c} : Thermal resistance per power transistor

We take the power dissipation in the power transistors to be P_d evenly distributed across those N power transistors.

If we solve for θ_{c-a} in equations (1) and (2), we get the following inequalities:

$$\theta_{c-a} < (125 - T_a)/P_d \dots (3)$$

$$\theta_{c-a} < (150 - T_a)/P_d - \theta_{j-c}/N \dots (4)$$

Values that satisfy both these inequalities at the same time are the required heat sink thermal resistance values.

Example:

For actual music signals, it is usual to use a P_d of 1/8 of P_{Omax} , which is the power estimated for continuous signals in this manner. (Note that depending on the particular safety standard used, a value somewhat different from the value of 1/8 used here may be used.)

When $V_{CC} = \pm 35\text{V}$ and $R_L = 6\Omega$, we get the following expression for the total power dissipation on the board, P_d :

$$P_d = 28\text{W} \text{ (when } 1/8 P_{Omax} \text{ is } 7.5\text{W)} \dots (5)$$

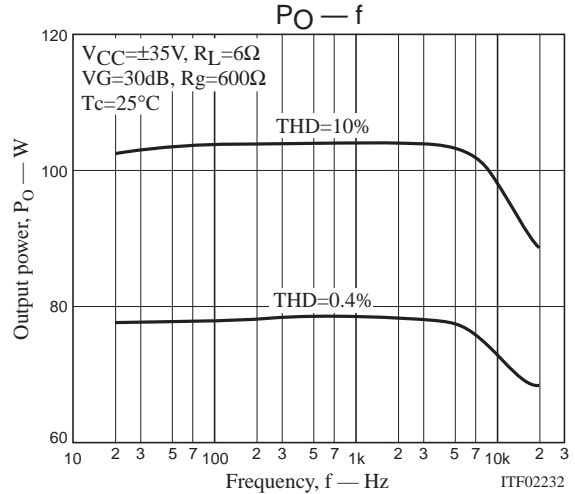
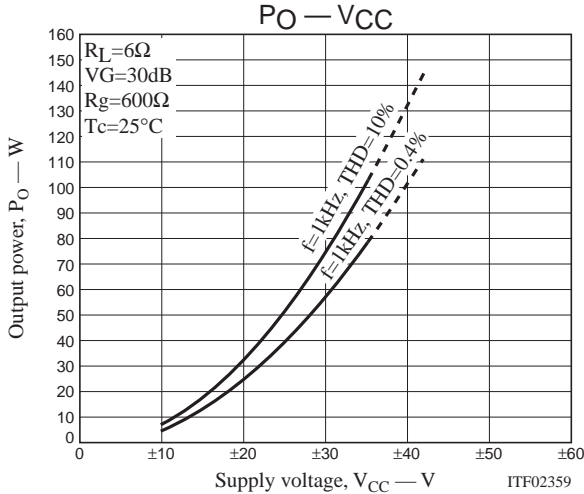
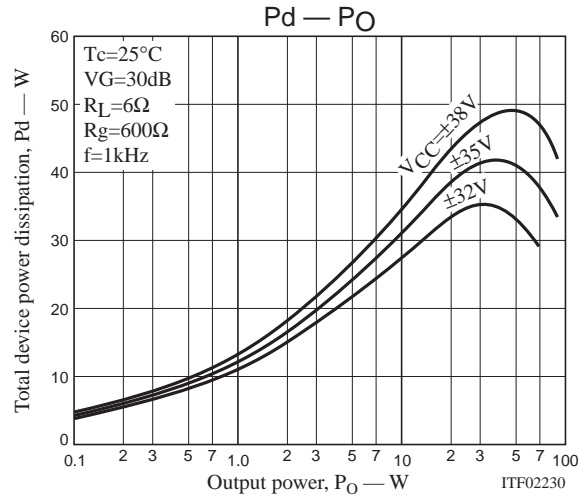
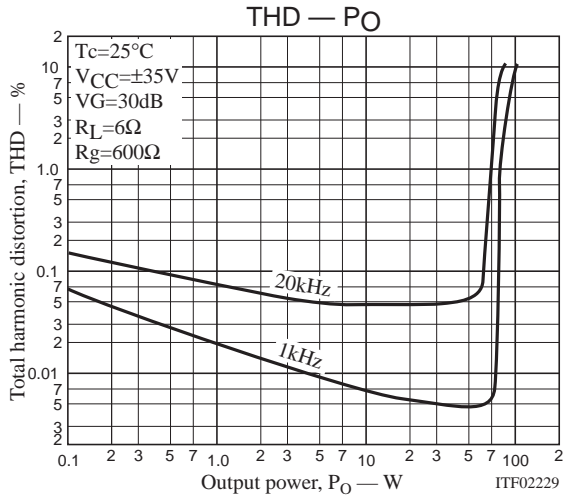
The number, N , of power transistors in the hybrid IC's audio amplifier block is 2. Since the thermal resistance, θ_{j-c} , per transistor is 1.9°C/W, the required heat sink thermal resistance, θ_{c-a} , for a guaranteed ambient temperature of 50°C will be as follows:

$$\text{From inequality (3): } \theta_{c-a} < (125 - 50)/28 = 2.68 \dots (6)$$

$$\text{From inequality (4): } \theta_{c-a} < (150 - 50)/28 - 1.9/2 = 2.62 \dots (7)$$

Therefore, the thermal resistance that satisfies both these expressions (6,7) at the same time is 2.62°C/W.

Note that this thermal design example assumes the use of a constant-voltage power supply, and is only provided as an example for reference purposes. Thermal designs must be tested in an actual end product.



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