Ordering number : EN*A1469A

Preliminary

SANYO Semiconductors
DATA SHEET

STK415-100-E — Thick-Film Hybrid IC 2-Channel Power Switching Audio Power IC, 60W+60W

Overview

The STK415-100-E is a class H audio power amplifier hybrid IC that features a built-in power supply switching circuit. This IC provides high efficiency audio power amplification by controlling (switching) the supply voltage supplied to the power devices according to the detected level of the input audio signal.

Applications

- Audio power amplifiers.

Features

- Pin-to-pin compatible outputs ranging from 80W to 180W.
- Can be used to replace the STK416-100 series (3-channel models) and the class-AB series (2, 3-channel models) due to its pin compatibility.
- Pure complementary construction by new Darlington power transistors
- Output load impedance: R_L = 8Ω to 4Ω supported
- Using insulated metal substrate that features superlative heat dissipation characteristics that are among the highest in the industry.

Series Models

	STK415-090-E	STK415-100-E	STK415-120-E	STK415-130-E	STK415-140-E
Output 1 (10%/1kHz)	80W×2 channels	90W×2 channels	120W×2 channels	150W×2 channels	180W×2 channels
Output 2 (0.8%/20Hz to 20kHz)	50W×2 channels	60W×2 channels	80W×2 channels	100W×2 channels	120W×2 channels
Max. rated V_H (quiescent)	±60V	±65V	±73V	±80V	±80V
Max. rated V_L (quiescent)	±41V	±42V	±45V	±46V	±51V
Recommended operating V_H (8Ω)	±37V	±39V	±46V	±51V	±52V
Recommended operating V_L (8Ω)	±27V	±29V	±32V	±34V	±32V
Dimensions (excluding pin height)	64.0mm×31.1mm×9.0mm				

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Specifications

Absolute maximum ratings at Ta=25°C (excluding rated temperature items), Tc=25°C unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V_H maximum quiescent supply voltage 1	V_H max (1)	When no signal	±65	V
V_H maximum supply voltage 2	V_H max (2)	R_L≥6Ω	±57	V
V_H maximum supply voltage 3	V_H max (3)	R_L≥4Ω	±46	V
V_L maximum quiescent supply voltage 1	V_L max (1)	When no signal	±42	V
V_L maximum supply voltage 2	V_L max (2)	R_L≥6Ω	±37	V
V_L maximum supply voltage 3	V_L max (3)	R_L≥4Ω	±29	V
Maximum voltage between V_H and V_L *4	V_H-V_L max	No loading	60	V
Standby pin maximum voltage	Vst max		-0.3 to +5.5	V
Thermal resistance	θj-c	Per power transistor	1.8	°C/W
Junction temperature	Tj max	Both the Tj max and Tc max conditions must be met.	150	°C
IC substrate operating temperature	Tc max		125	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-30 to +125	°C
Allowable load shorted time *3	ts	V_H=±39V, V_L=±29V, R_L=8Ω, f=50Hz, P_O=60W, 1-channel active	0.3	s

Electrical Characteristics at Tc=25°C, R_L=8Ω (non-inductive load), Rg=600Ω, VG=40dB, VZ=15V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions *1						Ratings			unit
		V (V)		f (Hz)	P_O (W)	THD (%)		min	typ	max	
Output power	P_O (1)	V_H V_L	±39 ±29	20 to 20k		0.8		60			W
	P_O (2)	V_H V_L	±32 ±24	1k		0.8	R_L=4Ω		60		W
Total harmonic distortion	THD	V_H V_L	±39 ±29	20 to 20k	60				0.4		%
Frequency characteristics	f_L, f_H	V_H V_L	±39 ±29		1.0		+0 -3dB	20 to 50k			Hz
Input impedance	ri	V_H V_L	±39 ±29	1k	1.0				55		kΩ
Output noise voltage *2	V_{NO}	V_H V_L	±47 ±31				Rg=2.2kΩ			1.0	mVrms
Quiescent current	I_{CCO}	V_H	±47				R_L=∞			30	mA
		V_L	±31							100	
Output neutral voltage	V_N	V_H V_L	±47 ±31					-70	0	+70	mV
Pin 17 voltage when standby ON *7	VST ON	V_H V_L	±39 ±29				Standby		0	0.6	V
Pin 17 voltage when standby OFF *7	VST OFF	V_H V_L	±39 ±29				Operating	2.5	3.0		V

[Remarks]

*1: Unless otherwise specified, use a constant-voltage power supply to supply power when inspections are carried out.

*2: 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.

*3: Use the designated transformer power supply circuit shown in the figure below for the measurements of allowable load shorted time and output noise voltage.

*4: Design circuits so that (|V_H|-|V_L|) is always less than 40V when switching the power supply with the load connected.

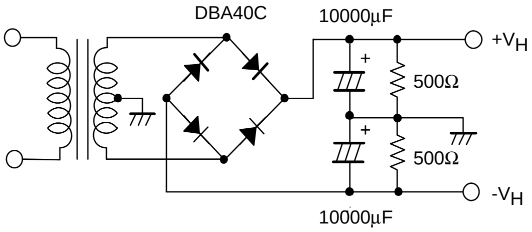
*5: Set up the V_L power supply with an offset voltage at power supply switching (V_L-V_O) of about 8V as an initial target.

*6: Please connect –Pre V_{CC} pin (#5 pin) with the stable minimum voltage and connect so that current does not flow in by reverse bias.

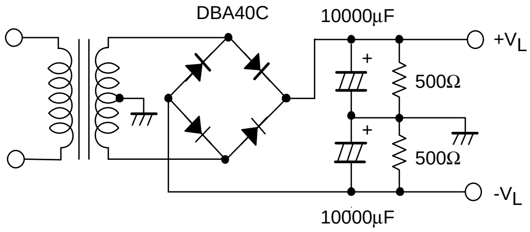
*7: Use the standby pin (pin 17) so that the applied voltage never exceeds the maximum rating.
The power amplifier is turned on by applying +2.5V to +5.5V to the standby pin (pin 17).

*8: Thermal design must be implemented based on the conditions under which the customer's end products are expected to operate on the market.

*9: A thermoplastic adhesive resin is used for this hybrid IC.



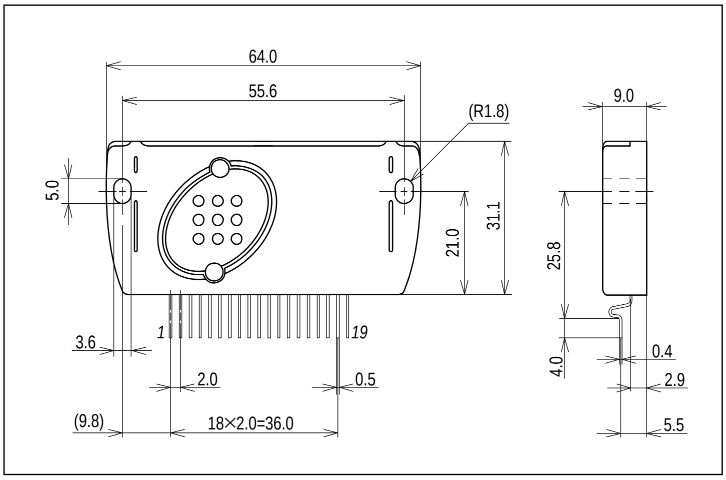
Designated transformer power supply
(MG-250 equivalent)



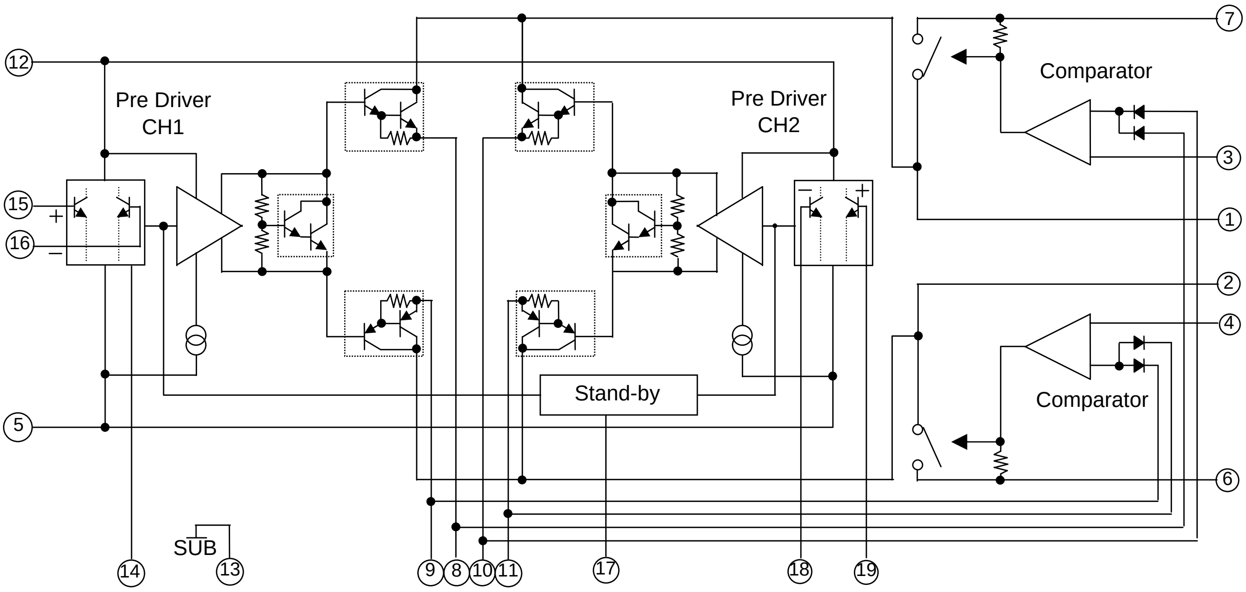
Designated transformer power supply
(MG-200 equivalent)

Package Dimensions

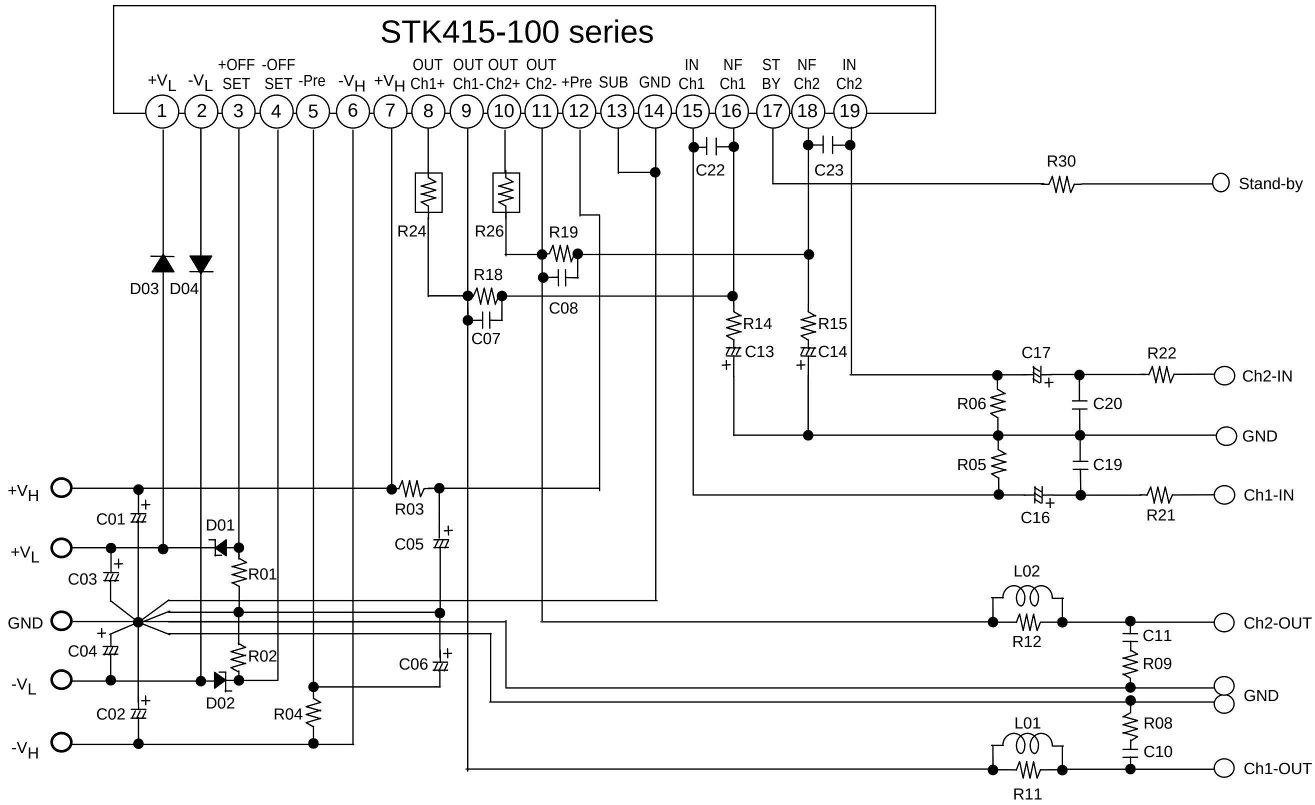
unit:mm (typ)



Internal Equivalent Circuit



Application Circuit Example

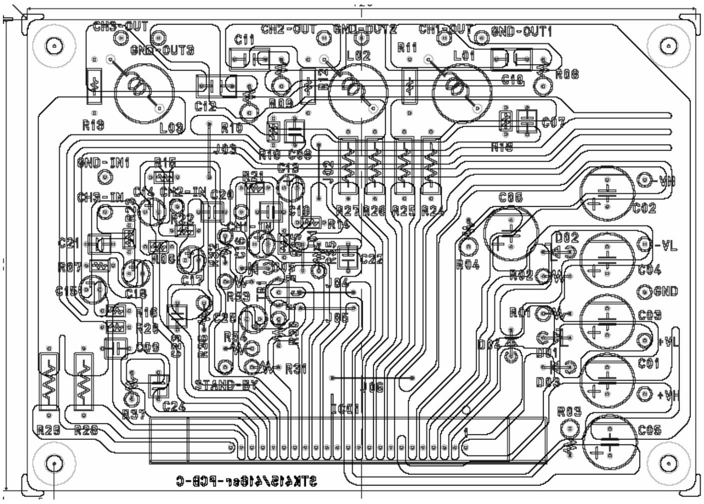


Recommended Values for Application Parts (for the test circuit)

Symbol	Recommended Value	Description	Larger than Recommended Value	Smaller than Recommended Value
R01, R02	1.5kΩ	Determine the current flowing into the power switching circuit (comparator), (3mA to 10mA at V_H power switching)	Power holding circuit remains active at lower frequencies.	Power switching circuit activates at higher frequencies.
R03, R04	100Ω/1W	Ripple filtering resistors (Used with C05 and C06 to form a ripple filter.)	Decreased pass-through current at high frequencies.	Increased pass-through current at high frequencies.
R05, R06	56kΩ	Input bias resistors (Virtually determine the input impedance.)	VN offset (Ensure R05=R18, R06=R19 when changing.)	
R08, R09	4.7Ω/1W	Oscillation prevention resistor	-	-
R11, R12	4.7Ω	Oscillation prevention resistor	-	-
R14,R15	560Ω	Used with R18 and R19 to determine the voltage gain VG. (VG should desirably be determined by the R14 and R15 value.)	Likely to oscillate (VG<40dB)	None
R18, R19	56kΩ	Used with R14 and R15 to determine the voltage gain VG.	-	-
R21, R22	1kΩ	Input filtering resistor	-	-
R24, R26	0.22Ω±10%, 5W	Output emitter resistors (Use of cement resistor is desirable)	Decrease in maximum output power	Likely to cause thermal-runaway.
R30	Remarks *7	Use a limiting resistor according to the voltage applied to the standby pin so that it remains within the rating.		
C01, C02	100µF/ 100V	Oscillation prevention capacitors. • Insert the capacitors as close to the IC as possible to decrease the power impedance for reliable IC operation (use of electrolytic capacitors are desirable).	-	-
C03, C04	100µF/ 50V	Oscillation prevention capacitors. • Insert the capacitors as close to the IC as possible to decrease the power impedance for reliable IC operation (use of electrolytic capacitors are desirable).	-	-
C05, C06	100µF/ 100V	Decoupling capacitors. Eliminate ripple components that pass into the input side from the power line. (Used with R03 and R04 to form a ripple filter.)	Increase in ripple components that pass into the input side from the power line.	
C07, C08	3pF	Oscillation prevention capacitor	Likely to oscillate	
C10, C11	0.1µF	Oscillation prevention capacitor (Mylar capacitors are recommended.)	Likely to oscillate	
C13, C14	22µF/ 10V	NF capacitor (Changes the low cutoff frequency; ex/f_L=1/2π •C13•R14)	Increase in low-frequency voltage gain, with higher pop noise at power-on.	Decrease in low-frequency voltage gain
C16, C17	2.2µF/ 50V	Input coupling capacitor (block DC current)	-	-
C19, C20	470pF	Input filter capacitor (Used with R21 and R22 to form a filter that suppresses high-frequency noises.)	-	-
C22, C23	100pF	Oscillation prevention capacitor	Likely to oscillate.	
D01, D02	15V	Determine the offset voltage at $V_L \leftrightarrow V_H$ power.	Decreased distortion at power switching time	Increased distortion at power switching time.
D03, D04	3A/60V	Reverse current prevention diodes (FRD is recommended.)	-	-
L01, L02	3µH	Oscillation prevention inductance	None	Likely to oscillate.

Sample PCB Trace Pattern

STK415-100-E-Sr/STK416-100-E-Sr PCB PARTS LIST



Parts List

STK415, 416-100Sr PCB Parts List

PCB No.		PARTS	RATING	STK415 (416) -090-E, -100-E, -120-E, 130-E	STK415-140-E
R01, R02		-	ERX1SJ***	1.5kΩ, 1W	1.5kΩ, 1W
R03, R04		100Ω, 1W	ERG1SJ101	enabled	enabled
R05, R06, (R07), R18, R19, (R20)		56kΩ, 1/6W	RN16S563FK	enabled	enabled
R08, R09, (R10)		4.7Ω, 1W	ERX1SJ4R7	enabled	enabled
R11, R12, (R13)		4.7Ω, 1/4W	RN14S4R7FK	enabled	enabled
R14, R15, (R16)		-	RN16S***FK	560Ω, 1/6W	560Ω, 1/6W
R21, R22, (R23)		1kΩ, 1/6W	RN16S102FK	enabled	enabled
R25, R27, (R29)		0.22Ω±10%, 5W	BPR56CFR22J	Short	Short
R24, R26, (R28)		0.22Ω±10%, 5W	BPR56CFR22J	enabled	enabled
R35, R36, R37		-	-	Short	Short
C01, C02, C05, C06		100µF, 100V	100MV100HC	enabled	enabled
C03, C04		100µF, 50V	50MV100HC	enabled	enabled
C07, C08, (C09)		3pF	DD104-63B3ROK50	enabled	enabled
C10, C11, (C12)		0.1µF, 100V	ECQ-V1H104JZ	enabled	enabled
C13, C14, (C15)		22µF, 10V	10MV220HC	enabled	enabled
C16, C17, (C18)		2.2µF, 50V	50MV2R2HC	enabled	enabled
C19, C20, (C21)		470pF	DD104-63B471K50	enabled	enabled
C22, C23, (C24)		100pF	DD104-63B101K50	enabled	enabled
D01, D02		-	-	GZA15X (SANYO)	GZA18X (SANYO)
D03, D04		IF (AV)=3A/60V		enabled	enabled
L01, L02, (L03)		3µH		enabled	enabled
Stand-By	R30	3.3kΩ, 1/6W	RN16S332FK	enabled	enabled
	R32	1kΩ, 1/6W	RN16S102FK	enabled	enabled
	R33	33kΩ, 1/6W	RN16S333FK	enabled	enabled
	R34	2kΩ, 1/6W	RN16S202FK	enabled	enabled
	C25	47µF, 10V	10MV47HC	enabled	enabled
	D05	-	GMB01 (Ref.)	enabled	enabled
	TR1	-	2SC2274 (Ref.)	enabled	enabled
J01		Jumper	20mm	enabled	enabled
J02, J03, J06		Jumper	10mm	enabled	enabled
J04, J05		Jumper	7mm	enabled	enabled

(*1) STK416-100Sr (3ch AMP) doesn't mount parts of ( ).

Pin Assignments

[STK433-000/-100/-200 Sr & STK415/416-100 Sr Pin Layout]

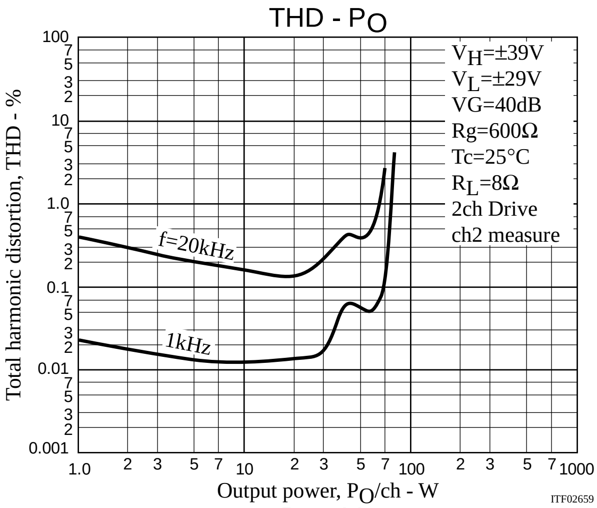
2ch class-AB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	2ch classAB/2.00mm														
STK433-030-E 30W/JEITA STK433-040-E 40W/JEITA STK433-060-E 50W/JEITA STK433-070-E 60W/JEITA STK433-090-E 80W/JEITA STK433-100-E 100W/JEITA STK433-120-E 120W/JEITA STK433-130-E 150W/JEITA	-PRE	-VCC	+VCC	OUT/CH1+	OUT/CH1-	OUT/CH2+	OUT/CH2-	+PRE	SUB•GND	GND	IN/CH1	NF/CH1	STAND|BY	NF/CH2	IN/CH2

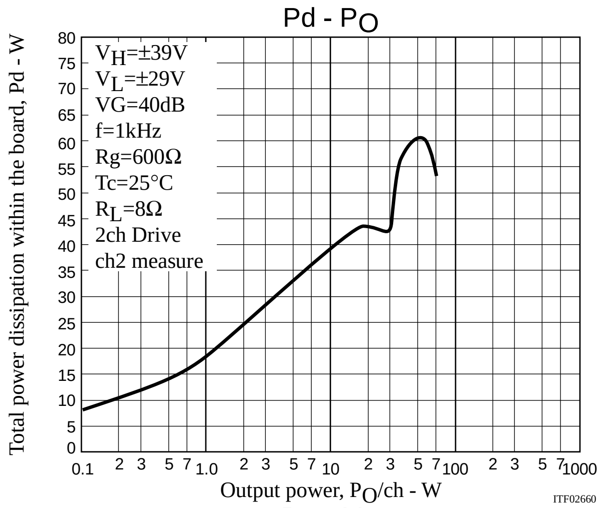
3ch class-AB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	3ch classAB/2.00mm																		
STK433-230A-E 30W/JEITA STK433-240A-E 40W/JEITA STK433-260A-E 50W/JEITA STK433-270-E 60W/JEITA STK433-290-E 80W/JEITA STK433-300-E 100W/JEITA STK433-320-E 120W/JEITA STK433-330-E 150W/JEITA	-PRE	-VCC	+VCC	OUT/CH1+	OUT/CH1-	OUT/CH2+	OUT/CH2-	+PRE	SUB•GND	GND	IN/CH1	NF/CH1	STAND|BY	NF/CH2	IN/CH2	IN/CH3	NF/CH3	OUT/CH3+	OUT/CH3-

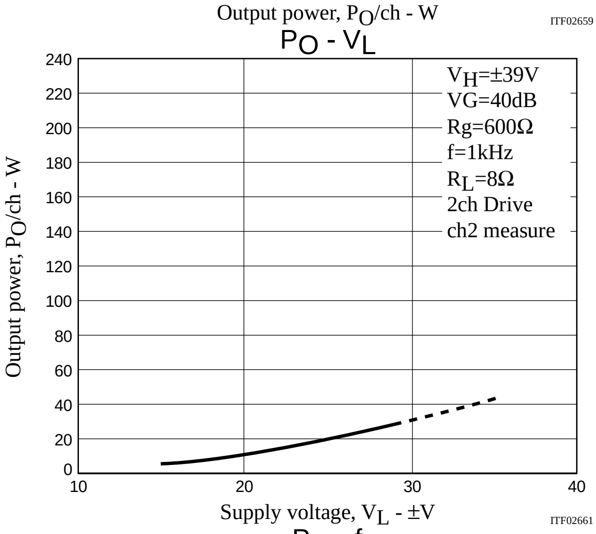
2ch class-H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	2ch classH/2.00mm																		
STK415-090-E 80W/JEITA **STK415-100-E 90W/JEITA** STK415-120-E 120W/JEITA STK415-130-E 150W/JEITA STK415-140-E 180W/JEITA	+VL	-VL	+OFFSET	-OFFSET	-PRE	-VH	+VH	OUT/CH1+	OUT/CH1-	OUT/CH2+	OUT/CH2-	+PRE	SUB•GND	GND	IN/CH1	NF/CH1	STAND|BY	NF/CH2	IN/CH2

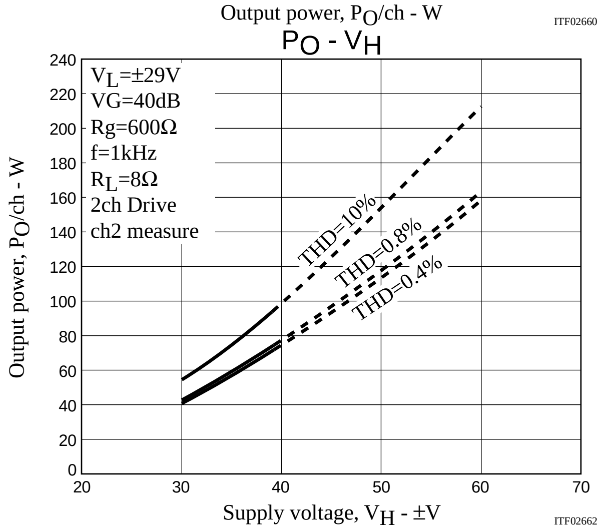
3ch class-H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	3ch classH/2.00mm																						
STK416-090-E 80W/JEITA STK416-100-E 90W/JEITA STK416-120-E 120W/JEITA STK416-130-E 150W/JEITA	+VL	-VL	+OFFSET	-OFFSET	-PRE	-VH	+VH	OUT/CH1+	OUT/CH1-	OUT/CH2+	OUT/CH2-	+PRE	SUB•GND	GND	IN/CH1	NF/CH1	STAND|BY	NF/CH2	IN/CH2	IN/CH3	NF/CH3	OUT/CH3+	OUT/CH3-

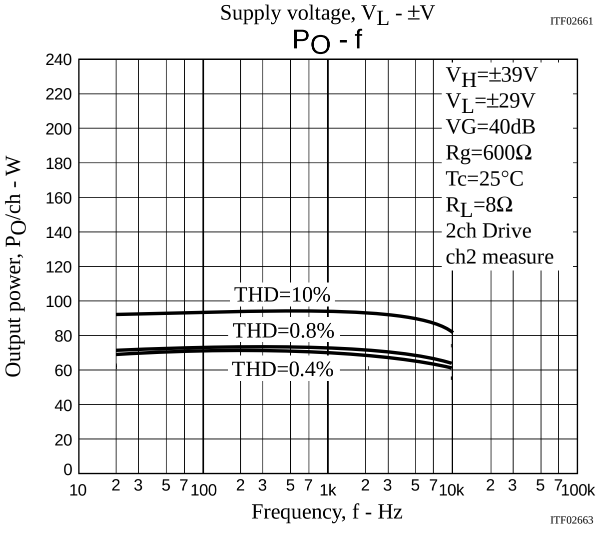
Evaluation Board Characteristics











[Thermal Design Example for STK415-100-E (R_L = 8Ω)]

The thermal resistance, θc-a, of the heat sink for total power dissipation, Pd, within the hybrid IC is determined as follows.

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

$Pd \times \theta c\text{-}a + Ta < 125°C$ .... (1)

Ta: Guaranteed ambient temperature for the end product

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

$Pd \times \theta c\text{-}a + Pd/N \times \theta j\text{-}c + Ta < 150°C$ .... (2)

N: Number of power transistors

θj-c: Thermal resistance per power transistor

However, the power dissipation, Pd, for the power transistors shall be allocated equally among the number of power transistors.

The following inequalities result from solving equations (1) and (2) for θc-a.

$\theta c\text{-}a < (125 - Ta)/Pd$ .... (1)'

$\theta c\text{-}a < (150 - Ta)/Pd - \theta j\text{-}c/N$ .... (2)'

Values that satisfy these two inequalities at the same time represent the required heat sink thermal resistance.

When the following specifications have been stipulated, the required heat sink thermal resistance can be determined from formulas (1)' and (2)'.

- Supply voltage — V_H, V_L
- Load resistance — R_L
- Guaranteed ambient temperature — Ta

[Example]

When the IC supply voltage, V_H=±39V, V_L=±29V and R_L is 8Ω, the total power dissipation, Pd, within the hybrid IC, will be a maximum of 60W at 1kHz for a continuous sine wave signal according to the Pd-P_O characteristics.

For the music signals normally handled by audio amplifiers, a value of 1/8P_O max is generally used for Pd as an estimate of the power dissipation based on the type of continuous signal. (Note that the factor used may differ depending on the safety standard used.)

This is:

Pd ≈ 37.0W (when 1/8P_O max. = 7.5W, P_O max. = 60W).

The number of power transistors in audio amplifier block of these hybrid ICs, N, is 4, and the thermal resistance per transistor, θj-c, is 2.1°C/W. Therefore, the required heat sink thermal resistance for a guaranteed ambient temperature, Ta, of 50°C will be as follows.

From formula (1)' $\theta c\text{-}a < (125 - 50)/37.0$

< 2.02

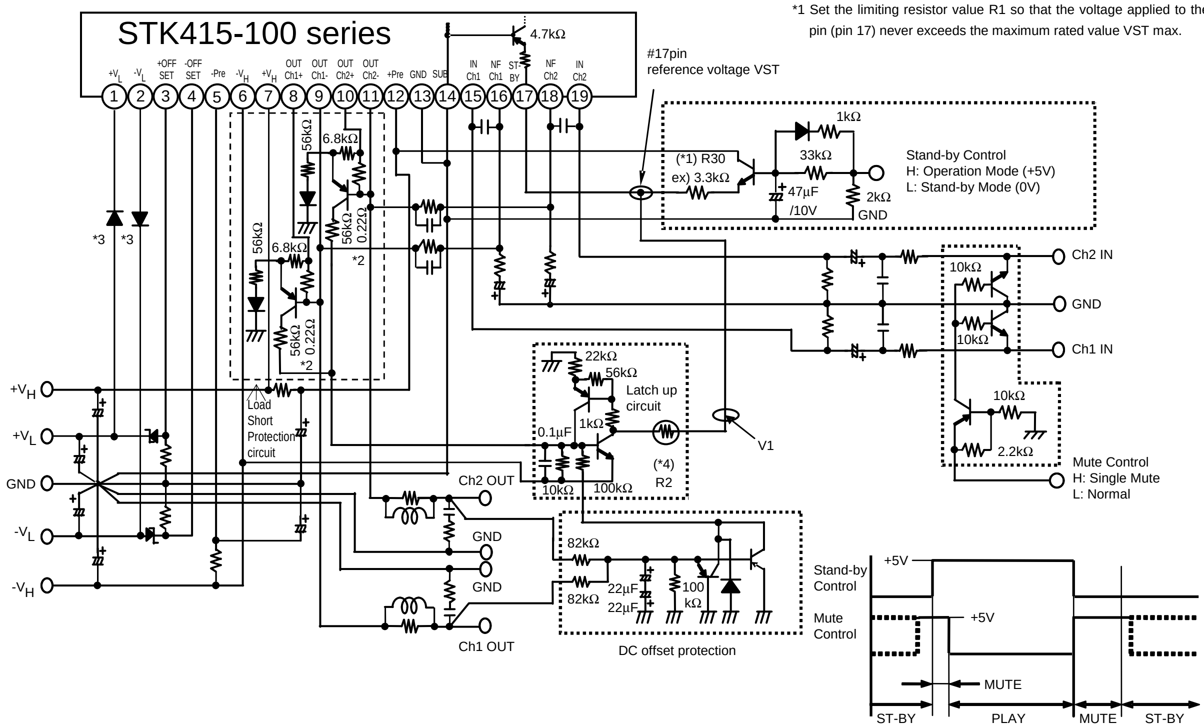
From formula (2)' $\theta c\text{-}a < (150 - 50)/37.0 - 1.8/4$

< 2.25

Therefore, the value of 2.02°C/W, which satisfies both of these formulae, is the required thermal resistance of the heat sink.

Note that this thermal design example assumes the use of a constant-voltage power supply, and is therefore not a verified design for any particular user’s end product.

STK415-100 Series Stand-by control, Mute control, Load-short protection & DC offset protection application

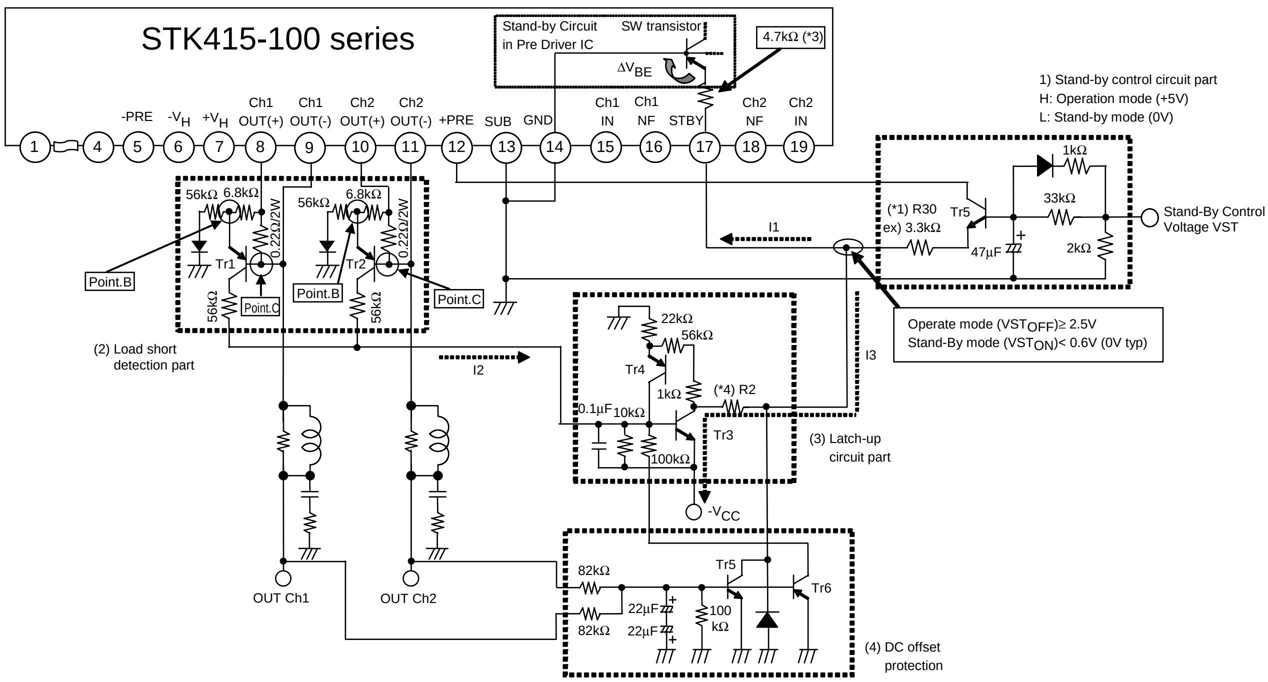


*1 Set the limiting resistor value R1 so that the voltage applied to the standby pin (pin 17) never exceeds the maximum rated value VST max.

*2 METAL PLATE CEMENT RESISTOR 0.22Ω±10%(5W)

*3 DIODE 3A/60V

STK415-100 Series Application explanation



The protection circuit application for the STK415-100sr consists of the following blocks (blocks (1) to (4)).
(1) Standby control circuit block
(2) Load short-circuit detection block
(3) Latch-up circuit block
(4) DC voltage protection block

1) Standby control circuit block
Concerning pin 17 reference voltage VST

<1> Operation mode
The switching transistor of the predriver IC turns on when the pin 17 reference voltage, VST, becomes greater than or equal to 2.5V, placing the amplifier into the operation mode.
Example: When VST (min.) = 2.5V
I1 is approximately equal to 0.40mA since VST = (*2) × IST + 0.6V → 2.5V = 4.7kΩ × IST + 0.6V.

<2> Standby mode
The switching transistor of the predriver IC turns off when the pin 17 reference voltage, VST, becomes lower than or equal to 0.6V (typ. 0V), placing the amplifier into the standby mode.
Example: When VST = 0.6V
I1 is approximately equal to 0mA since VST = (*2) × IST + 0.6V → 0.6V = 4.7kΩ × IST + 0.6V.

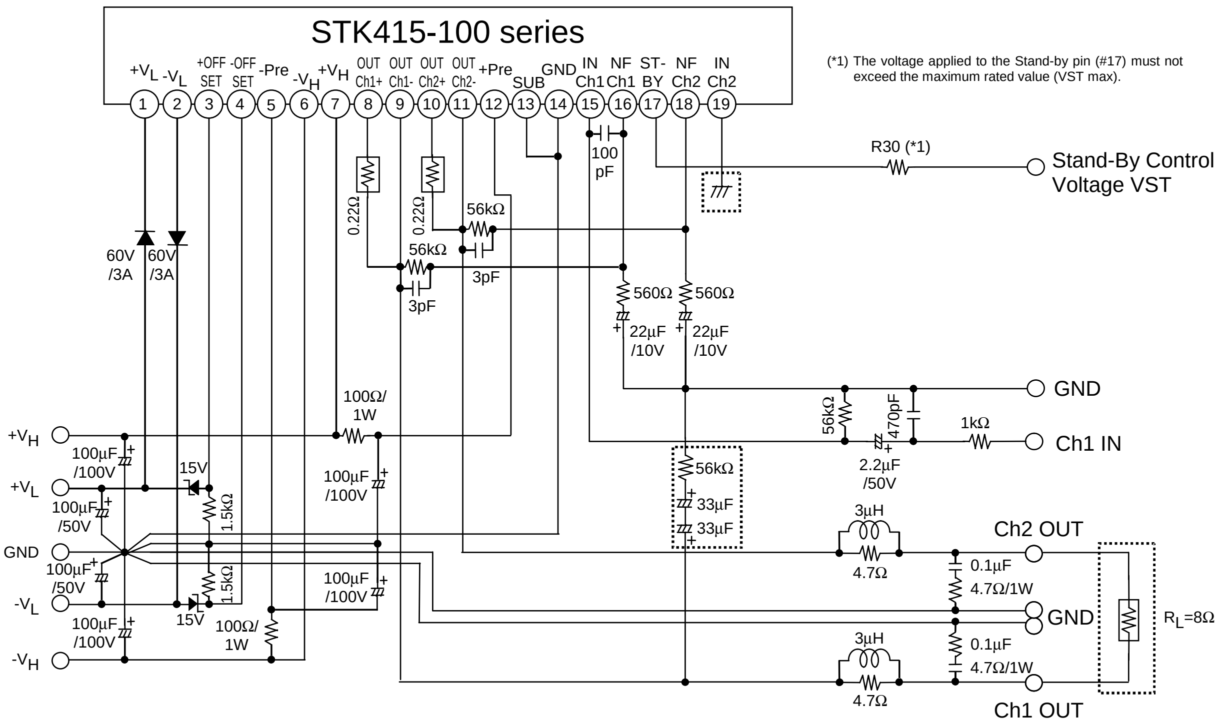
(*1) Limiting resistor
Determine the value of R1 so that the voltage VST applied to the standby pin (pin 17) falls within the rating (+2.5V to 5.5V (typ. 3.0V)).
(*2) The standby control voltage must be supplied from the host including microcontrollers.
(*3) A 4.7kΩ limiting resistor is also incorporated inside the hybrid IC (at pin 17).

2) Load short-circuit detection block
Since the voltage between point B and point C is less than 0.6V in normal operation mode (V_{BE} < 0.6V) and TR1 (or TR2) is not activated, the load short-circuit detection block does not operate.
When a load short-circuit occurs, however, the voltage between point B and point C becomes larger than 0.6V, causing TR1 (or TR2) to turn on (V_{BE} > 0.6V), and current I2 to flows.

3) Latch-up circuit block
TR3 is activated when I2 is supplied to the latch-up circuit.
When TR3 turns on and current I3 starts flowing, VST goes down to 0V (standby mode), protecting the power amplifier.
Since TR3 and TR4 configure a thyristor, once TR3 is activated, the IC is held in the standby mode.
To release the standby mode and reactivate the power amplifier, it is necessary to set the standby control voltage (*2) temporarily low (0V). Subsequently, when the standby control is returned to high, the power amplifier will become active again.
(*4) The I3 value varies depending on the supply voltage. Determine the value of R2 using the formula below, so that I1 is equal to or less than I3.
$I1 \leq I3 = V_{CC}/R2$

4) DC offset protection block
The DC offset protection circuit is activated when ±0.5V (typ) voltage is applied to either "OUT CH1" or "OUT CH2," and the hybrid IC is shut down (standby mode).
To release the IC from the standby mode and reactivate the power amplifier, it is necessary to set the standby control voltage temporarily low (0V).
Subsequently, when the standby control is returned to high (+5V, for example), the power amplifier will become active again.
The protection level must be set using the 82kΩ resistor. Furthermore, the time constant must be determined using 22µ//22µ capacitors to prevent the amplifier from malfunctioning due to the audio signal.

STK415-100 Series BTL Application



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