

# STK400-010

# 3ch AF Power Amplifier (Split Power Supply) (10W + 10W + 10W min, THD = 0.4%)

#### Overview

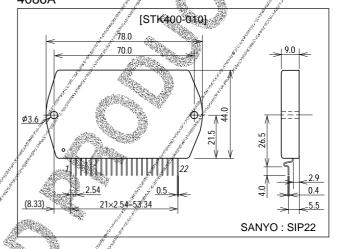
The STK400-010 is an audio power amplifier IC for multichannel speaker applications. It comprises three 10W channels (left, right and center) in a single package. It is fully pin compatible with the 3-channel output devices (STK400-×00 series) and 2-channel output devices (STK401-×00 series). In addition, it supports  $6/3\Omega$  output load impedance.

#### **Features**

- Pin compatible with the 3-channel output devices (STK400-×00 series) and 2-channel output devices (STK401-×00 series)
- $\bullet$  Output load impedance  $R_L{=}6/3\Omega$  supported
- Pin configuration grouped into individual blocks of inputs, outputs and supply lines to minimize the adverse effects of pattern layout on operating characteristics.
- Few external components

## **Package Dimensions**

unit:mm 4086A



#### **Specifications**

**Maximum Ratings** at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> max	±26	V
Thermal resistance	θ j-c Per power transistor	2.6	°C/W
Junction temperature	Тј	150	°C
Operating temperature		125	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-30 to +125	°C
Available time for load short-circuit	V <sub>C</sub> C≠±17V, R <sub>L</sub> =6Ω, f=50Hz, P <sub>O</sub> =10W	1	s

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#### STK400-010

#### Operating Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, R<sub>L</sub>= $6\Omega$ (noninductive load), Rg= $600\Omega$ , VG=40dB

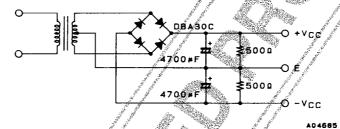
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Unit		
Farameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Offic
Output power	P <sub>O</sub> 1	V <sub>CC</sub> =±17V, f=20Hz to 20kHz, THD=0.4%	10	15		W
	P <sub>O</sub> 2	$V_{CC}$ =±14V, f=1kHz, THD=1.0%, RL=3 $\Omega$	10	16,	****	W
Total harmonic distortion	THD1	V <sub>CC</sub> =±17V, f=20Hz to 20kHz, P <sub>O</sub> =1.0W	1		0.4	%
	THD2	V <sub>CC</sub> =±17V, f=1kHz, P <sub>O</sub> =5.0W	100	0.02	All the state of t	%
Frequency response	fL, fH	$V_{CC}=\pm 17V, P_{O}=1.0W, ^{+0}_{-3} dB$		20 to 50k	and the second	Hz
Input impedance	rį	V <sub>CC</sub> =±17V, f=1kHz, P <sub>O</sub> =1.0W		. 55	Qu /	į kΩ
Output noise voltage	V <sub>NO</sub>	$V_{CC}$ =±22V, Rg=10kΩ	garde garden	à A	/1.2	mVrms
Quiescent current	Icco	V <sub>CC</sub> =±22V	30	90	<b>1</b> 50	mA
Neutral voltage	$V_{N}$	V <sub>CC</sub> =±22V	-70	0	<i>/</i> +70	mV

All tests are measured using a constant-voltage supply unless otherwise specified.

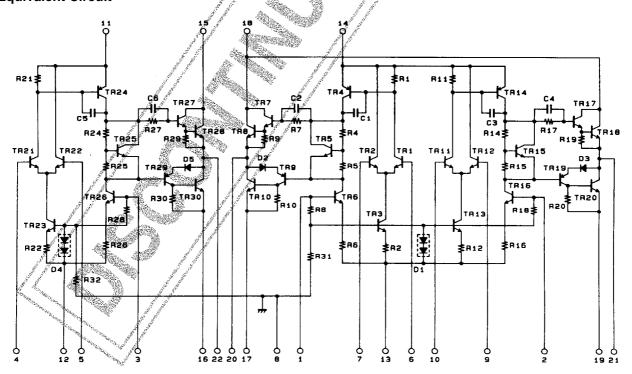
Available time for load short-circuit and output noise voltage are measured using the transformer supply specified below.

The output noise voltage is the peak value of an average-reading meter with an rms value scale (VTVM). A regulated AC supply (50Hz) should be used to eliminate the effects of AC primary line flicker noise.

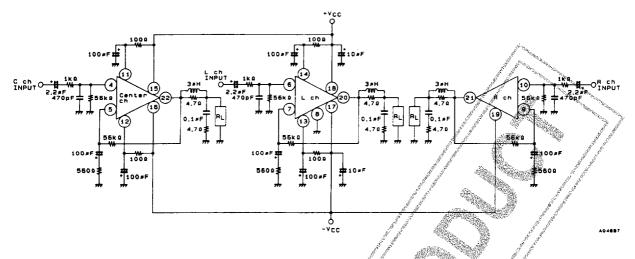
### **Specified Transformer Supply (RP-22 or Equivalent)**



#### **Equivalent Circuit**



#### **Sample Application Circuit**



# **Series Configuration**

These devices form a series of pin-compatible devices with different number of output channels, output ratings and total harmonic distortion. Some of these devices are under development. Contact your Sanyo sales representative if you requiere more detailed information.

STK400-000, STK400-200 series (3-channel, same output rating)				STK401-000, STK401-200 series (2-channel)					Supply voltage [V]1				
Type No.	THD [%[	Type No.	THD [%[	Rated output	Type No.	₹₩Ď ∦%[	Type No.	THD [%[	Rated output	V <sub>CC</sub> max1	V <sub>CC</sub> max1	V <sub>CC</sub> 1	V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>2</sup>
STK400-010		STK400-210		10W×3	STK401-010	je d	STK401-210		/10₩×2	-	±26.0	±17.5	±14.0
STK400-020		STK400-220		15W×3	STK401-020	áio.	STK401-220	34.2	/15W×2	-	±29.0	±20.0	±16.0
STK400-030		STK400-230		20W×3	STK401-030	48	STK401-230	13	20W×2	-	±34.0	±23.0	±19.0
STK400-040		STK400-240		25W×3	STK401-040	100	STK401-240	and the second	25W×2	-	±36.0	±25.0	±21.0
STK400-050		STK400-250		30W×3	STK401-050		STK401-250		30W×2	-	±39.0	±26.0	±22.0
STK400-060		STK400-260		35W×3,	\$TK401-060	32	STK401-260	0.08	35W×2	-	±41.0	±28.0	±23.0
STK400-070	0.4	STK400-270	0.08	40W×3	STK401-070		STK401-270		40W×2	-	±44.0	±30.0	±24.0
STK400-080	0.4	STK400-280	0.00	45₩×3	STK401-080	in Order	STK401-280	0.00	45W×2	-	±45.0	±31.0	±25.0
STK400-090		STK400-290		50W×3	STK401-090		STK401-290		50W×2	-	±47.0	±32.0	±26.0
STK400-100		STK400-300	Jan 1	60W×3	STK401-100		STK401-300		60W×2	-	±51.0	±35.0	±27.0
STK400-110		STK400-310		70W×3	STK401-110		STK401-310		70W×2	±56.0	-	±38.0	-
		Sales and the sales are		STK401-120		STK401-320	. [	80W×2	±61.0	-	±42.0	-	
				STK401-130	STK401-330		100W×2	±65.0	-	±45.0	-		
		8 3		ariji dan	STK401-140	fo <sup>*</sup>	STK401-340		120W×2	±74.0	-	±51.0	-

	Supply voltage [V]1								
Type No.	THD [%[	₹ype No.	CMT [%]		ted //	V <sub>CC</sub> max1	V <sub>CC</sub> max1	V <sub>CC</sub> 1	V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>2</sup>
STK400-450	, di	STK400-650	Ą.	Cch	30W	-	±39.0	±26.0	±22.0
311400-430		.511(400-030	ina. A	Lch, Rch	15W	-	±29.0	±20.0	±16.0
STK400-460	OTI/400 400 5 7 7	STK400-660		Coh 🦸	35W	-	±41.0	±28.0	±23.0
31K400-400	A	3113400-000		Lch, Rch	15W	-	±29.0	±20.0	±16.0
STK400-470	į.	STK400-670		<b>C</b> ch	40W	-	±44.0	±30.0	±24.0
31K400-479	189	31K460-070	ge <sup>lja</sup> .	Lch, Rch	20W	-	±34.0	±23.0	±19.0
STK400,400	OTIGOO ADD	STK400-680	2000	Cch	45W	-	±45.0	±31.0	±25.0
STK400-480		A STATE OF THE STA	Lch, Rch	20W	-	±34.0	±23.0	±19.0	
STK400 400	TK400-490 0.4	STK400-690	A STATE OF THE STA	Cch	50W	-	±47.0	±32.0	±26.0
311400-490		31K400-030		Lch, Rch	25W	-	±36.0	±25.0	±21.0
	STK400-500	STK400-700		Cch	60W	-	±51.0	±35.0	±27.0
31K400-500				Lch, Rch	30W	-	±39.0	±26.0	±22.0
STK400-510		STK400-710		Cch	70W	±56.0	-	±38.0	-
			-	Lch, Rch	35W	-	±41.0	±28.0	±23.0
STK400-520		STK400-720		Cch	80W	±61.0	-	±42.0	-
				Lch, Rch	40W	-	±44.0	±30.0	±24.0
CTI/ 400 500		STK400-730		Cch	100W	±65.0	-	±45.0	-
STK400-530				Lch, Rch	50W	-	±47.0	±32.0	±26.0

 $\frac{1. \text{ V}_{CC} \text{ max1 (R}_{L} = 6\Omega), \text{ V}_{CC} \text{ max2 (R}_{L} = 3 \text{ to } 6\Omega), \text{ V}_{CC} 1 \text{ (R}_{L} = 6\Omega), \text{ V}_{CC} 2 \text{ (R}_{L} = 3\Omega)}{\text{ (R}_{L} = 6\Omega), \text{ V}_{CC} 2 \text{ (R}_{L} = 3\Omega)}$ 

#### **Heatsink Design Considerations**

The heatsink thermal resistance,  $\theta c$ -a, required to dissipate the STK400-010 device total power dissipation, Pd, is determined as follows:

Condition 1: IC substrate temperature not to exceed 125°C 
$$Pd\times\theta c-a+Ta<125$$
°C .....(1)

Where Ta is the guaranteed maximum ambient temperature.

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

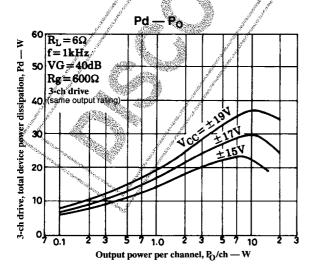
where N is the number of power transistors and  $\theta$ j-c is the power transistor thermal resistance per transistor. Note that the power dissipated per transistor is the total, Pd, devided evenly among the N power transistors.

Expressions (1) and (2) can be rewritten making  $\theta$ c-a the subject.

The heatsink required must have a thermal resistance that simultaneously satisfied both expressions.

The heatsink thermal resistance can be determined from (1)' and (2)' once the following parameters have been defined.

- Supply voltage : V<sub>CC</sub> • Load resistance : R<sub>I</sub>
- Guaranteed maximum ambient temperature: Ta



The total device power dissipation when STK400-010  $V_{CC}$ = $\pm 17V$  and  $R_L$ = $6\Omega$ , for a continuous sine wave signal, is a maximum of 29.8W, as shown in the "Pd– $P_O$ " characteristics graph.

When estimating the power discipation for an actual audio signal input, the rule of thumb is to select Pd corresponding to  $(1/10) \times P_O$  max (within safe limits) for a continuous sine wave input. For example,

$$Pd=16.8W [for (1/10) \times P_0 max=1W]$$

The STK400-010 has 6 power transistors, and the thermal resistance per transistor,  $\theta_1$ -c is 2.6°C/W. If the graranteed maximum ambient temperature, Ta, is 50°C, then the required heatsink thermal resistance,  $\theta_{\text{C}}$ -a, is:

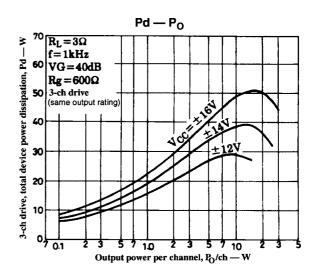
From expression (1)': 
$$\theta c$$
-a < (125–50)/16.8 < 4.46  
From expression (2)':  $\theta c$ -a < (150–50)/16.8–2.6/6

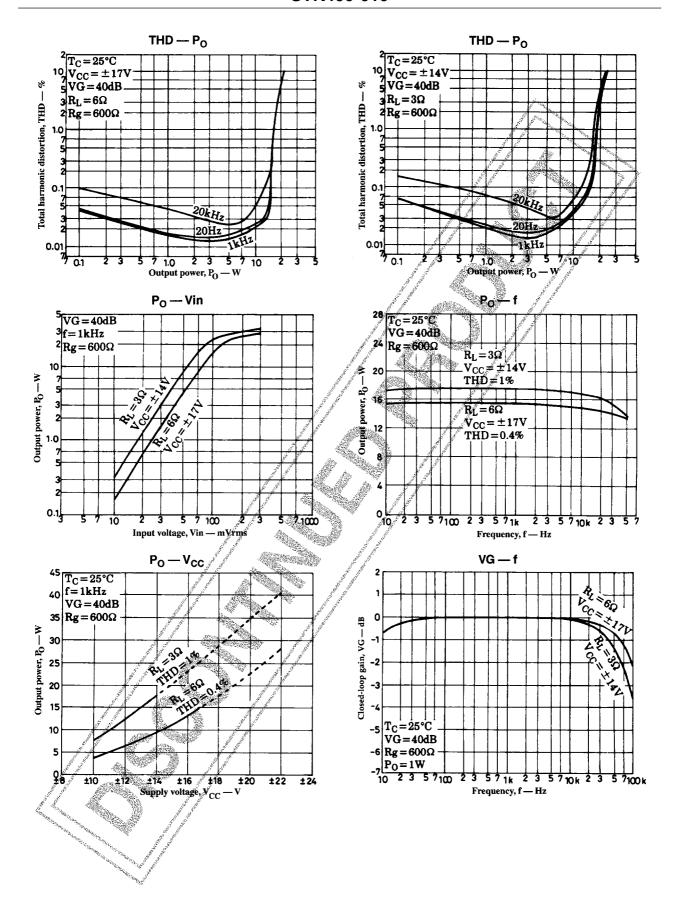
Therefore, to satisfy both expressions, the required heatsink must have a thermal resistance less than 4.46°C/W. Similarly, when \$TK400-010  $V_{CC}$ =±14V and  $R_L$ =3 $\Omega$ ,

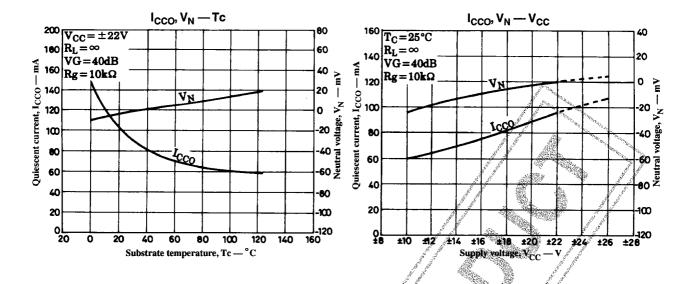
$$Pd=18.9W$$
 [for  $(1/10) \times P_{O}$  max=1W]

Therefore, to satisfy both expressions, the required heatsink must have a thermal resistance less than 3.97°C/W.

The heatsink design example is based on a constant-voltage supply, and should be verified within your specific set environment.







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