

<b>SANYO</b>	No. ※ 5385	<b>STK401-290</b>
		<b>2ch AF Power Amplifier (Split Power Supply)</b> <b>50W + 50W, THD = 0.08%</b>

**Preliminary****Overview**

The STK401-290 is a 2-channel audio power amplifier IC that supports  $6/3\Omega$  output load impedances. It is fully pin compatible with the 3-channel output devices (STK400-x00 series) and 2-channel output devices (STK401-x00 series). In addition, it supports  $6/3\Omega$  output load impedance.

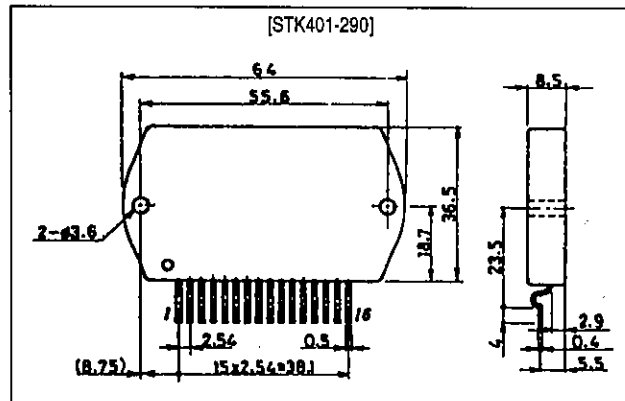
**Features**

- Pin compatible with the 3-channel output devices (STK400-x00 series) and 2-channel output devices (STK401-x00 series)
- 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

4134



## Specifications

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	$V_{CC \text{ max}}$		$\pm 47$	V
Thermal resistance	$\theta_{j-c}$	Per power transistor	1.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Junction temperature	$T_J$		150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating substrate temperature	$T_c$		125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-30 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Available time for load short-circuit	$t_s$	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $R_L = 6\Omega$ , $f = 50\text{Hz}$ , $P_O = 50\text{W}$	1	s

Operating Characteristics at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 6\Omega$  (noninductive load),  $R_g = 600\Omega$ ,  $V_G = 40\text{dB}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Output power	$P_{O(1)}$	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $f = 20\text{kHz}$ to 20kHz, THD = 0.08%	50	55	-	W
	$P_{O(2)}$	$V_{CC} = \pm 26\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{kHz}$ , THD = 0.2%, $R_L = 3\Omega$	50	55	-	W
Total harmonic distortion	THD(1)	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $f = 20\text{kHz}$ to 20kHz, $P_O = 1.0\text{W}$	-	-	0.08	%
	THD(2)	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{kHz}$ , $P_O = 5.0\text{W}$	-	0.007	-	%
Frequency response	$f_L, f_H$	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $P_O = 1.0\text{W}$ , $\pm 3\text{dB}$	-	20 to 50k	-	Hz
Input impedance	$r_i$	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{kHz}$ , $P_O = 1.0\text{W}$	-	55	-	$\text{k}\Omega$
Output noise voltage	$V_{NO}$	$V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$ , $R_g = 10\text{k}\Omega$	-	-	1.2	$\text{mV}_{\text{rms}}$
Quiescent current	$I_{CCQ}$	$V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$	20	60	100	mA
Neutral voltage	$V_N$	$V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$	-70	0	+70	mV

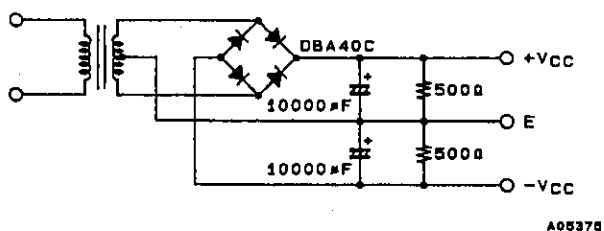
**Notes.**

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

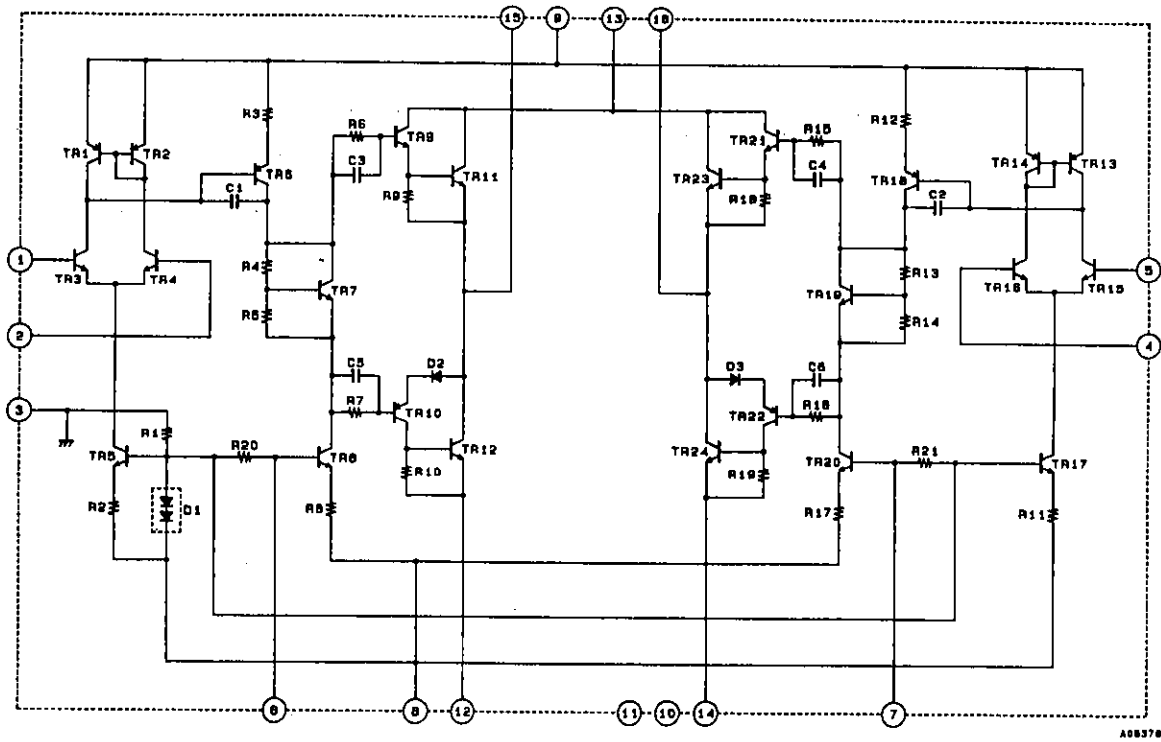
Available time for load short-circuit and output noise voltage are measured using the transformer supply specified below.

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.

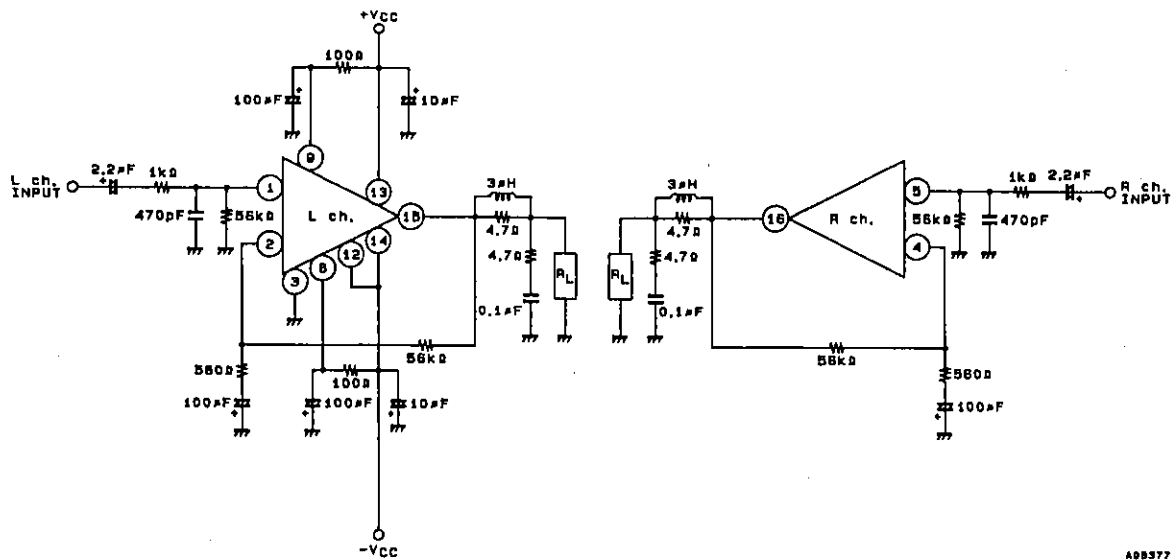
### Specified Transformer Supply (MG-200 or Equivalent)



Equivalent Circuit



Sample Application Circuit



## STK401-290

### 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 require more detailed information.

STK400-000, STK400-200 series (3-channel, same output rating)					STK401-000, STK401-200 series (2-channel)					Supply voltage [V] <sup>1</sup>			
Type No.	THD [%]	Type No.	THD [%]	Rated output	Type No.	THD [%]	Type No.	THD [%]	Rated output	V <sub>CC</sub> max1	V <sub>CC</sub> max2	V <sub>CC</sub> 1	V <sub>CC</sub> 2
STK400-010	0.4	STK400-210	0.08	10W × 3	STK401-010	0.4	STK401-210	0.08	10W × 2	-	±26.0	±17.5	±14.0
STK400-020		STK400-220		15W × 3	STK401-020		STK401-220		15W × 2	-	±29.0	±20.0	±16.0
STK400-030		STK400-230		20W × 3	STK401-030		STK401-230		20W × 2	-	±34.0	±23.0	±19.0
STK400-040		STK400-240		25W × 3	STK401-040		STK401-240		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	STK401-060		STK401-260		35W × 2	-	±41.0	±28.0	±23.0
STK400-070		STK400-270		40W × 3	STK401-070		STK401-270		40W × 2	-	±44.0	±30.0	±24.0
STK400-080		STK400-280		45W × 3	STK401-080		STK401-280		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		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	-
					STK401-120		STK401-320		80W × 2	±61.0	-	±42.0	-
					STK401-130		STK401-330		100W × 2	±65.0	-	±45.0	-
					STK401-140		STK401-340		120W × 2	±74.0	-	±51.0	-

STK400-400, STK400-600 series (3-channel, different output ratings)					Supply voltage [V] <sup>1</sup>			
Type No.	THD [%]	Type No.	THD [%]	Rated output	V <sub>CC</sub> max1	V <sub>CC</sub> max2	V <sub>CC</sub> 1	V <sub>CC</sub> 2
STK400-450	0.4	STK400-650	0.08	Cch, 30W	-	±39.0	±26.0	±22.0
				Lch, Rch, 15W	-	±29.0	±20.0	±16.0
STK400-460		STK400-660		Cch, 35W	-	±41.0	±28.0	±23.0
				Lch, Rch, 15W	-	±29.0	±20.0	±16.0
STK400-470		STK400-670		Cch, 40W	-	±44.0	±30.0	±24.0
				Lch, Rch, 20W	-	±34.0	±23.0	±19.0
STK400-480		STK400-680		Cch, 45W	-	±45.0	±31.0	±25.0
				Lch, Rch, 20W	-	±34.0	±23.0	±19.0
STK400-490		STK400-690		Cch, 50W	-	±47.0	±32.0	±26.0
				Lch, Rch, 25W	-	±36.0	±25.0	±21.0
STK400-500		STK400-700		Cch, 60W	-	±51.0	±35.0	±27.0
				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		
STK400-530	STK400-730	Cch, 100W	±65.0	-	±45.0	-		
		Lch, Rch, 50W	-	±47.0	±32.0	±26.0		

1. V<sub>CC</sub> max1 (R<sub>L</sub> = 6Ω), V<sub>CC</sub> max2 (R<sub>L</sub> = 3 to 6Ω), V<sub>CC</sub>1 (R<sub>L</sub> = 6Ω), V<sub>CC</sub>2 (R<sub>L</sub> = 3Ω)

### Heatsink Design Considerations

The heatsink thermal resistance,  $\theta_{c-a}$ , required to dissipate the STK401-290 device total power dissipation,  $P_d$ , is determined as follows:

Condition 1: IC substrate temperature not to exceed 125°C.

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

where  $T_a$  is the guaranteed maximum ambient temperature.

Condition 2: Power transistor junction temperature,  $T_j$ , not to exceed 150°C.

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

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,  $P_d$ , divided evenly among the  $N$  power transistors.

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

$$\theta_{c-a} < (125 - T_a)/P_d \dots\dots\dots (1')$$

$$\theta_{c-a} < (150 - T_a)/P_d - \theta_{j-c}/N \dots\dots\dots (2')$$

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

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

- Supply voltage:  $V_{CC}$
- Load resistance:  $R_L$
- Guaranteed maximum ambient temperature:  $T_a$

The total device power dissipation when STK401-290  $V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$  and  $R_L = 6\Omega$ , for a continuous sine wave signal, is a maximum of 71W, as shown in the  $P_d - P_O$  graphs.

When estimating the power dissipation for an actual audio signal input, the rule of thumb is to select  $P_d$  corresponding to  $(1/10) \times P_{O \text{ max}}$  (within safe limits) for a continuous sine wave input. For example,

$$P_d = 44\text{W} \text{ [for } (1/10) \times P_{O \text{ max}} = 5\text{W}]$$

The STK401-290 has 4 power transistors, and the thermal resistance per transistor,  $\theta_{j-c}$ , is 1.7°C/W. If the guaranteed maximum ambient temperature,  $T_a$ , is 50°C, then the required heatsink thermal resistance,  $\theta_{c-a}$ , is:

$$\text{From expression (1)': } \theta_{c-a} < (125 - 50)/44 < 1.70$$

$$\text{From expression (2)': } \theta_{c-a} < (150 - 50)/44 - 1.7/4 < 1.84$$

Therefore, to satisfy both expressions, the required heatsink must have a thermal resistance less than 1.70°C/W.

Similarly, when STK401-290  $V_{CC} = \pm 26\text{V}$  and  $R_L = 3\Omega$ ,

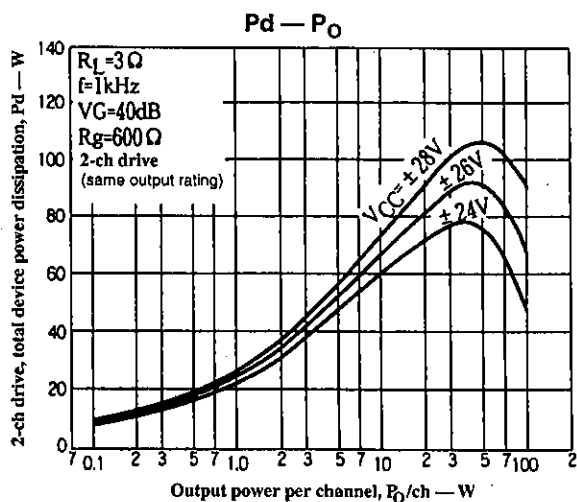
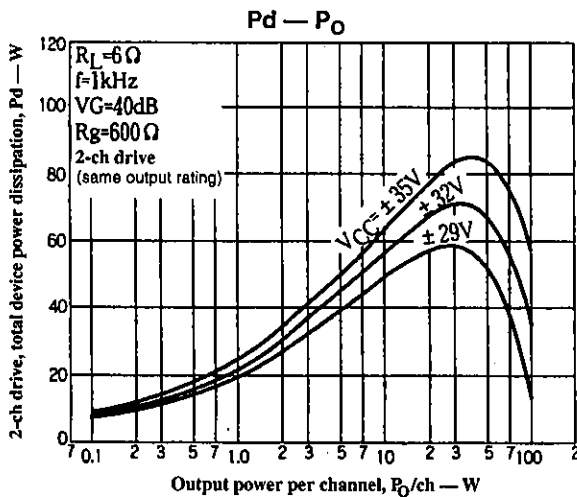
$$P_d = 51.2\text{W} \text{ [for } (1/10) \times P_{O \text{ max}} = 5\text{W}]$$

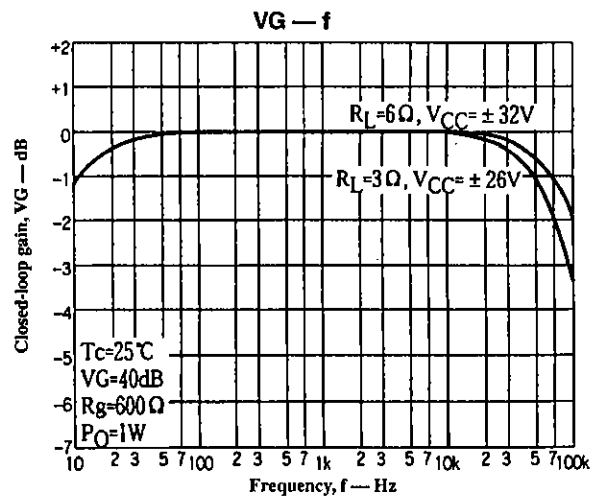
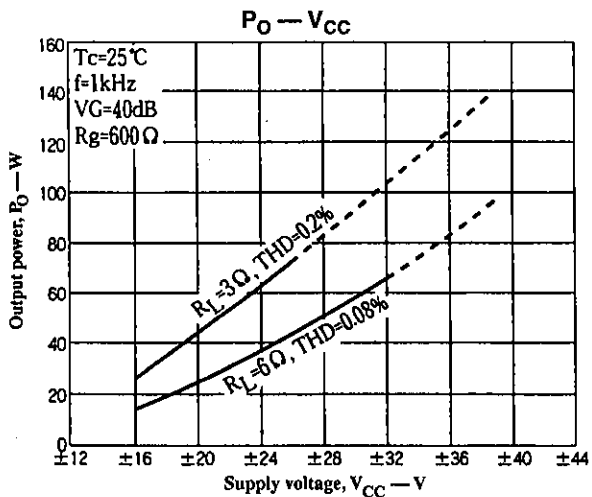
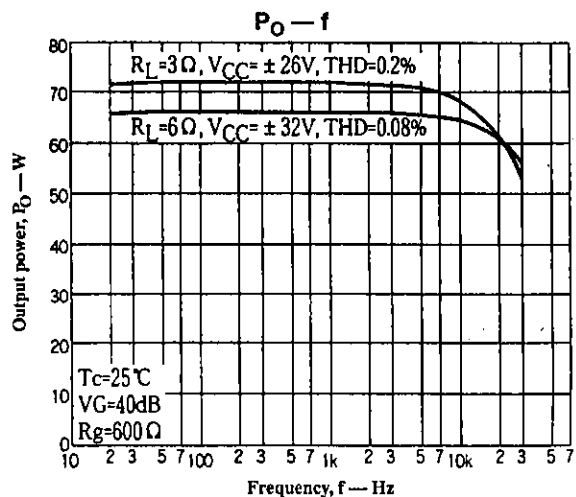
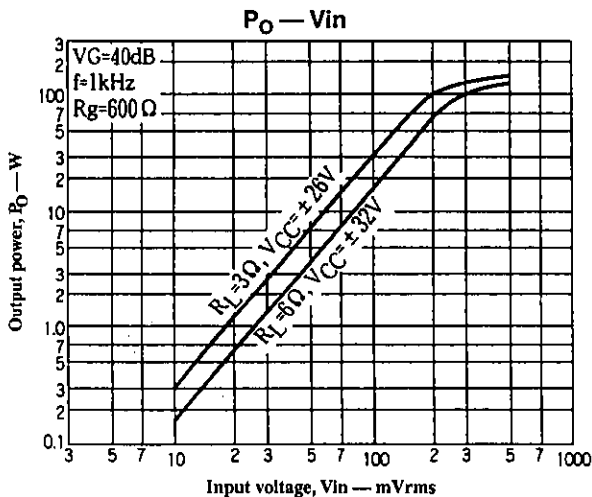
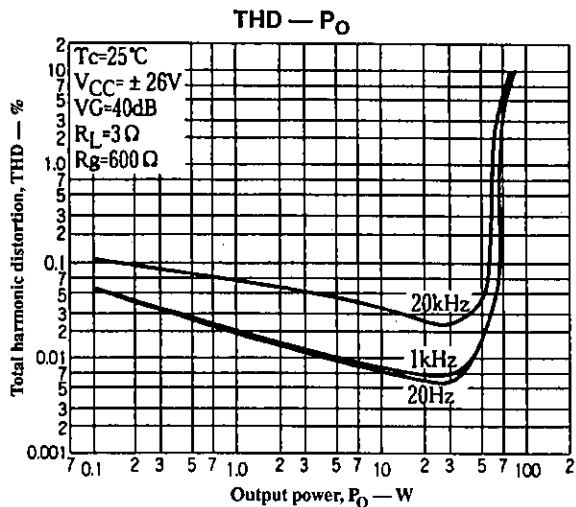
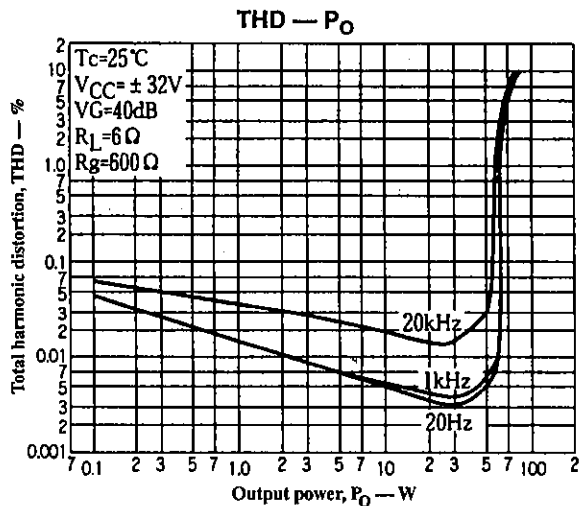
$$\text{From expression (1)': } \theta_{c-a} < (125 - 50)/51.2 < 1.46$$

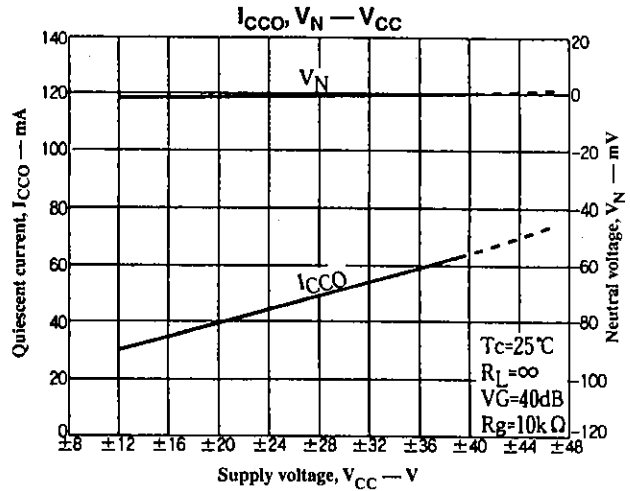
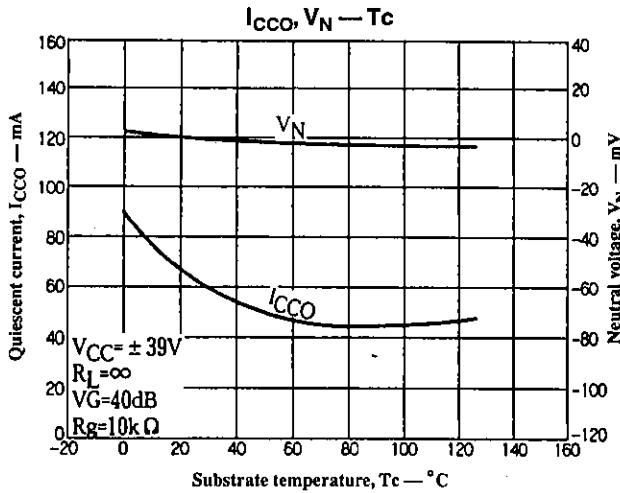
$$\text{From expression (2)': } \theta_{c-a} < (150 - 50)/51.2 - 1.7/4 < 1.52$$

Therefore, to satisfy both expressions, the required heatsink must have a thermal resistance less than 1.46°C/W.

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







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