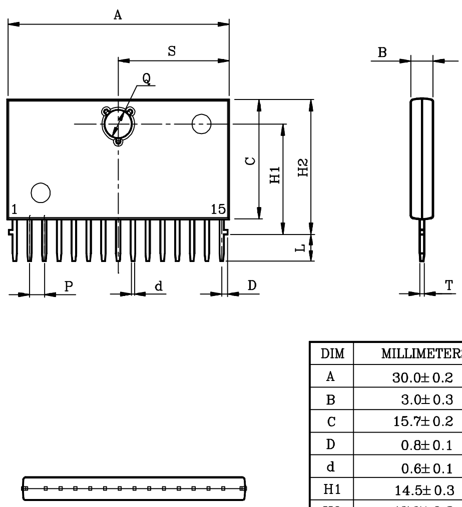
KIA6248K

BIPOLAR LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

7.3W DUAL AUDIO POWER IC

The KIA6248K is dual audio power amplifier for application.

It contains various kind of protectors and the function of stand-by switch.



DIM	MILLIMETERS
A	30.0± 0.2
B	3.0± 0.3
C	15.7± 0.2
D	0.8± 0.1
d	0.6± 0.1
H1	14.5± 0.3
H2	17.7± 0.3
L	3.5± 0.3
P	2.0
Q	3.7± 0.2
S	15.0± 0.2
T	0.6+0.1/−0.05

HSIP−15

FEATURES

- Output Power
  - : $P_{OUT(1)}$=7.3W(Typ.)
    (V_{CC}=13.2V, R_L=2Ω, f=1kHz, THD=10%)
  - : $P_{OUT(2)}$=6.4W(Typ.)
    (V_{CC}=14.4V, R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz, THD=10%)
  - : $P_{OUT(3)}$=5.3W(Typ.)
    (V_{CC}=13.2V, R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz, THD=10%)
- Total Harmonic Distortion
  : THD=0.1%(Typ.)
  (V_{CC}=13.2V, R_L=4Ω, f=1kHz, P_{OUT}=1W)
- Built-in Stand-by Switch Function
  : ISTBY=1μA(Typ.)
  (With ⑨ pin set at High, power is turned ON.)
- Built-in Various Protection Circuits
  : OVER Voltage, Thermal Shut Down
  Out to GND, out to V_{CC} Short
- Built-in Junction Temperature Detection Function
  (Pin ① : 10mW/℃)
- Operation supply voltage range : V_{CC}=6～18V.

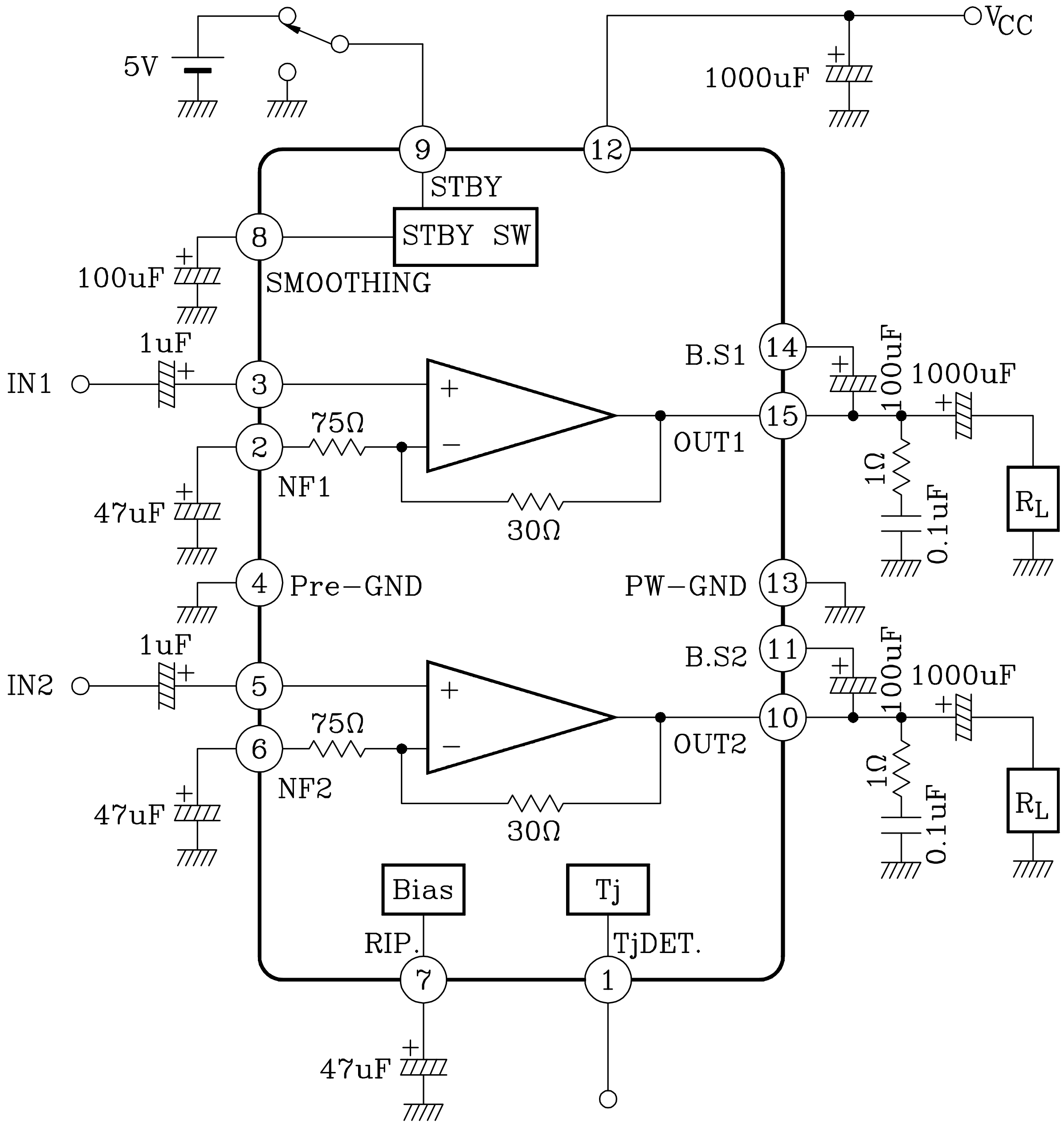
MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25℃)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Peak Supply Voltage (0.2 sec)	V_{CC} surge	50	V
DC Supply Voltage	V_{CC} DC	20	V
Operating Supply Voltage	V_{CC} opr	18	V
Output Current (Peak)	$I_{O(peak)}$	4.5	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	15	W
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-30～85	℃
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55～150	℃

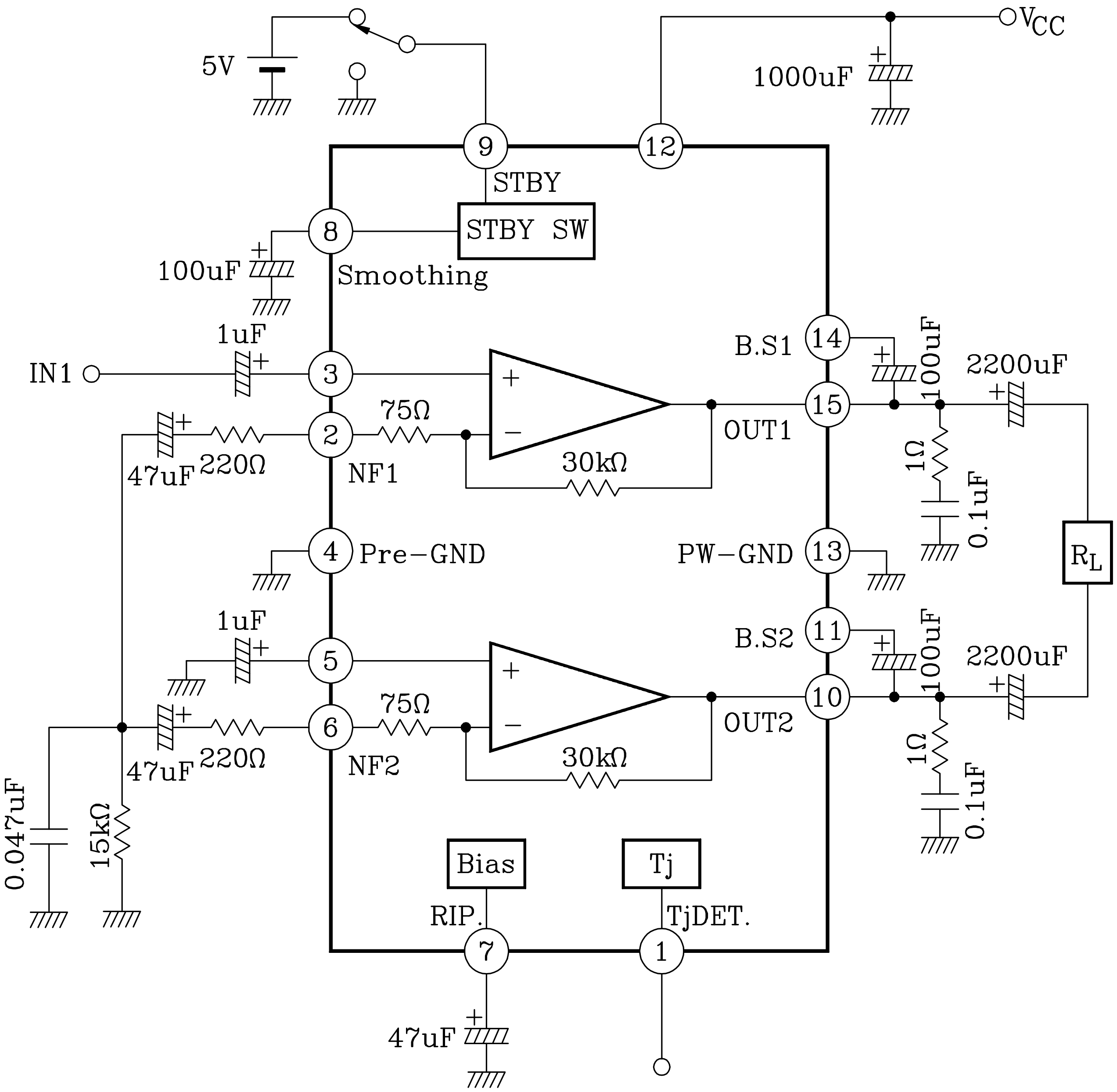
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
(Unless otherwise specified, V_{CC}=13.2V, f=1kHz, Rg=600Ω, R_L=4Ω, Ta=25℃)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Quiescent Current	I_{CCQ}	V_{IN}=0	-	60	150	mA
Output Power	P_{OUT} (1)	R_L=2Ω, THD=10%	-	7.3	-	W
	P_{OUT} (2)	Vcc=14.4V, THD=10%	-	6.4	-	
	P_{OUT} (3)	THD=10%	4.8	5.3	-	
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	P_{OUT}=1W	-	0.1	0.5	%
Voltage Gain	G_V	V_{OUT}=0dBm	50	52	54	dB
Voltage Gain Ratio	ΔG_V	V_{OUT}=0dBm	-1	0	1	dB
Output Noise voltage	V_{NO}	Rg=0Ω, BW=20Hz～20kHz	-	0.20	0.7	mV_{rms}
Ripple Rejection Ratio	R.R	Rg=600Ω, V_{RIP}=0dBm, f_{RIP}=100Hz	40	57	-	dB
Cross Talk	C.T	Rg=600Ω, V_{OUT}=0dBm	-	65	-	dB
Input Resistance	R_{IN}	-	-	30	-	kΩ
Stand-By Current	I_{STBY}	Pin ⑨ : GND	-	1	10	μA

BLOCK DIAGRAM / TEST CIRCUIT



APPLICATION CIRCUIT (BTL MODE)



CAUTION AND APPLICATION METHOD

(Description is made only on the single channel.)

1. Voltage Gain Adjustment

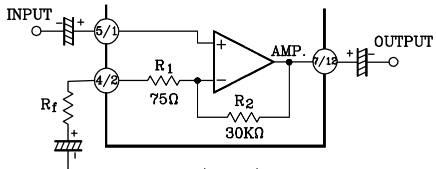
   The closed loop voltage gain (G_V) is determined by R_1, R_2 and R_f.

$$G_V = 20\log\frac{R_f+R_1+R_2}{R_f+R_1}\,(\mathrm{dB})$$

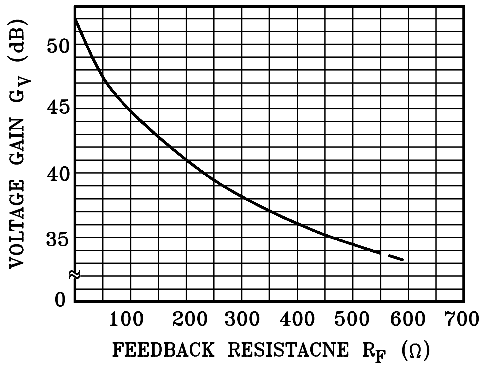
   When R_f=0, G_V=52dB(Typ.) is given.

   The voltage gain is reduced when R_f is increased. (Fig.2)

   With the voltage gain reduced, since the oscillation stability is reduced, refer to the items 3.



(Fig.1)



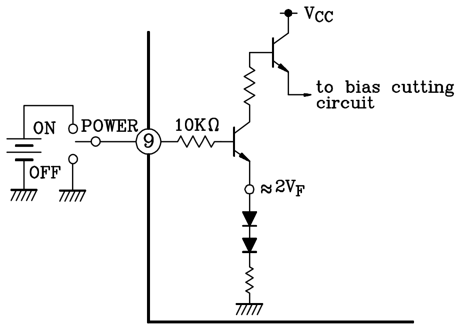
(Fig.2)

2. Stand-by SW Function

   By means of controlling pin⑨ (Stand-by terminal) to high and low, the power supply can be set to ON and OFF. The threshold voltage of pin⑨ is set at 2.1V(3V_{BE}), and the power supply current is about 1μA(Typ.) at the stand-by state.

   Control Voltage pin⑨ : V(SB)

Stand-by	Power	$V_{(SB)}$ (V)
ON	OFF	0~2
OFF	ON	3~V_{CC}

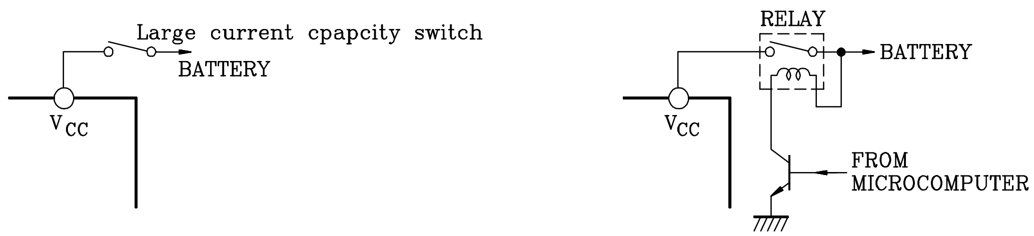


(Fig.3) With pin ⑨ set to High, Power is turned ON

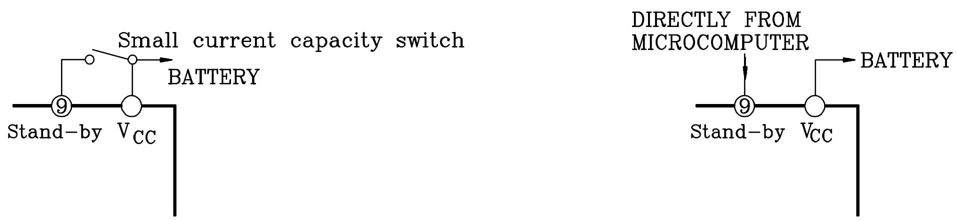
Advantage of Stand-by SW

(1) Since V_{CC} can directly be controlled to ON, OFF by the microcomputer, the switching relay can be omitted.

(2) Since the control current is microscopic, the switching relay of small current capacity is satisfactory for switching.



\- Conventional Method -



\- Stand-by Switch Method -

3. Preventive Measure Against Oscillation

C_{OSC} : For preventing the oscillation, it is advisable to use C_{OSC}, the condenser of polyester film having small characteristic fluctuation of the temperature and the frequency.

The resistance R to be series applied to C_{OSC} is effective for phase correction of high frequency, and improves the oscillation allowance.

(1) Voltage gain to be used (G_V Setting)
(2) Capacity value of condenser
(3) Kind of condenser
(4) Layout of printed board

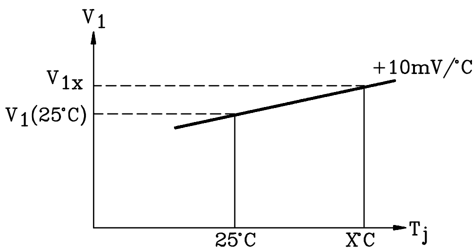
In case of its use with the voltage gain G_V reduced or with the feedback amount increased, care must be taken because the phase-inversion is caused by the high frequency resulting in making the oscillation liable generated.

4. Junction Temperature Detecting pin ①

Using temperature characteristic of a band gap circuit and in proportion to junction temperature, pin① DC voltage : V_2 rises at about +10mV/℃ temperature characteristic. So, the relation between V_2 at Tj=25℃ and V_{2X} at Tj=x℃ is decided by the following expression :

$$T(x℃) = \frac{V_{2x} + V_2(25℃)}{10mV/℃} + 25(℃)$$

In deciding a heat sink size, a junction termperature can be easily made clear by measuring voltage at this pin while a backside temperature of IC was so far measured using a thermocouple type thermometer.



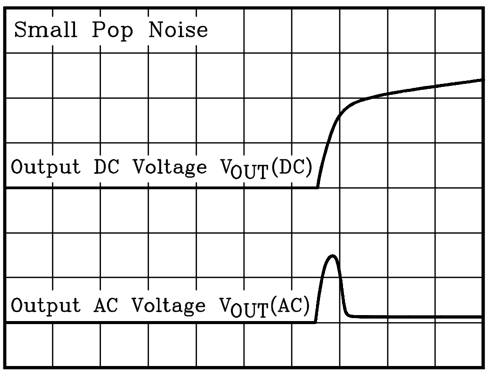
(Fig.4)

5. Pop Noise

The pop noise is reduced by the time constant τ of pin⑧ : smoothing.

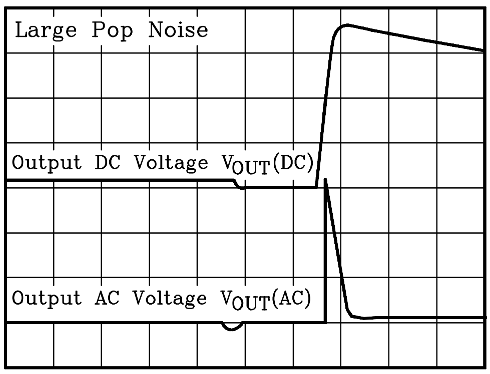
Therefore, we recommend C_S=100μF, which is between pin⑧ and GND, because the pop noise will become worse by using the smaller capacity of C_S.

C_S=100μF : RECOMMENDED VALUE



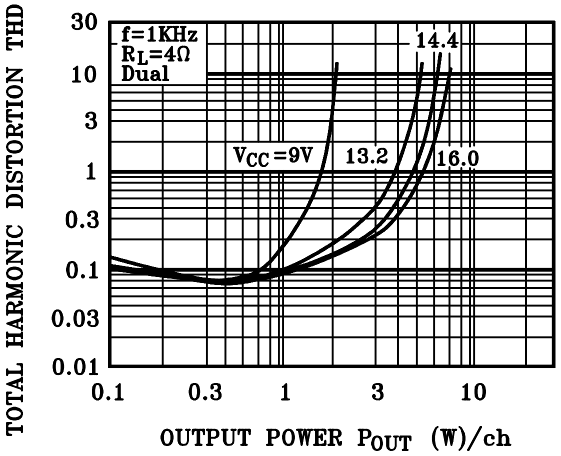
OUTPUT DC VOLTAGE 2V/DIV, 20ms/DIV
OUTPUT AC VOLTAGE 1V/DIV, 20ms/DIV

C_S=10μF : LESS THAN RECOMMENDED VALUE

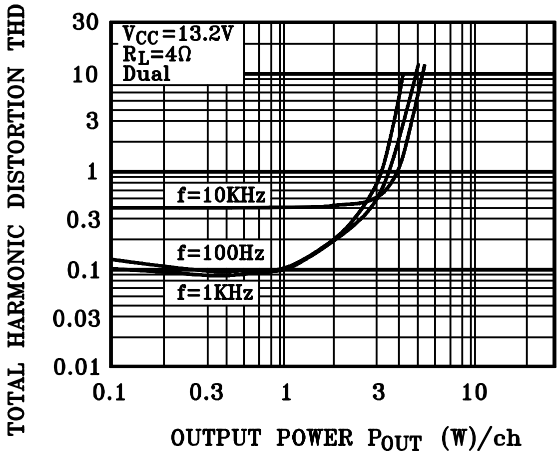


OUTPUT DC VOLTAGE 2V/DIV, 20ms/DIV
OUTPUT AC VOLTAGE 1V/DIV, 20ms/DIV

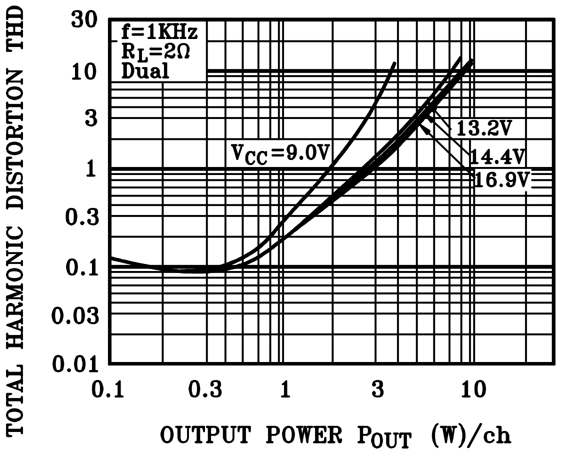
THD – P_{OUT}



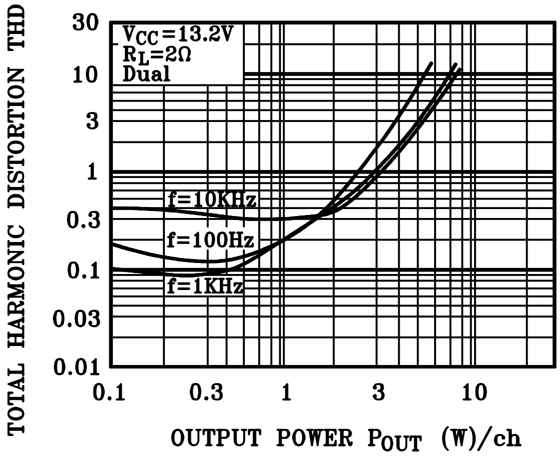
THD – P_{OUT}



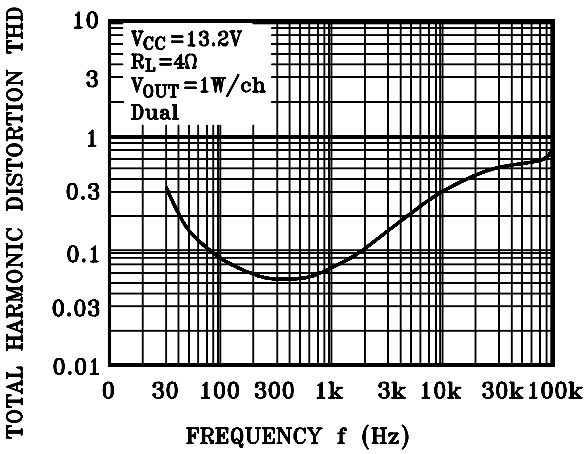
THD – P_{OUT}



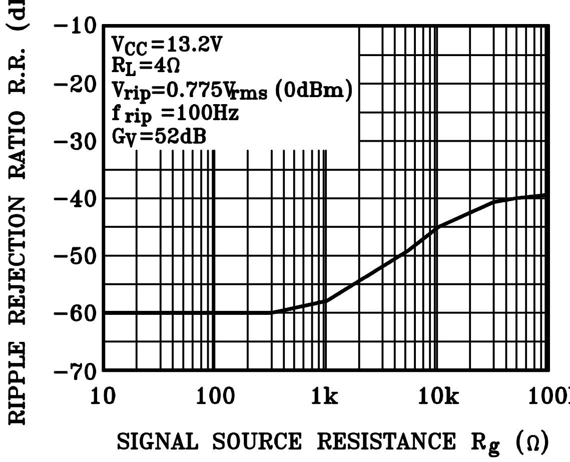
THD – P_{OUT}



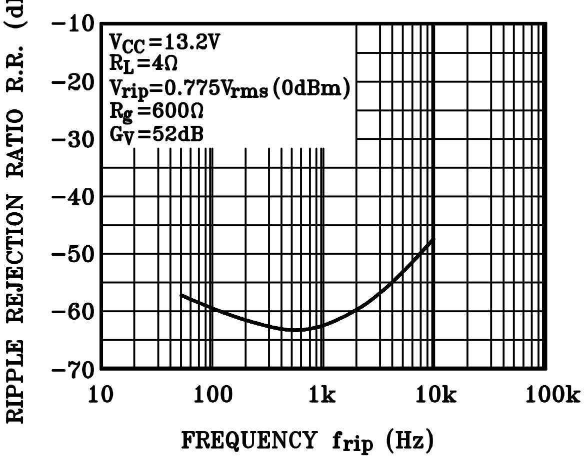
THD – f



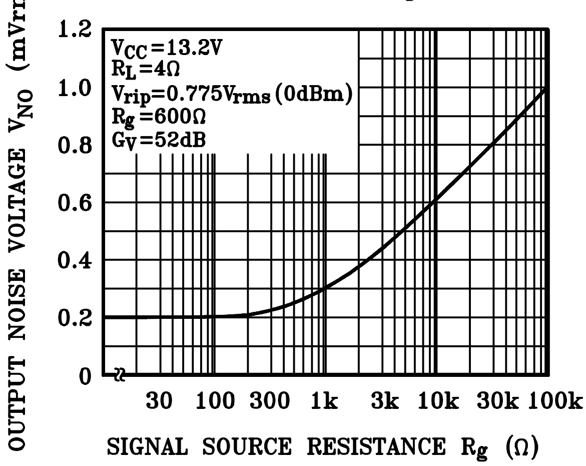
R.R. – R_g



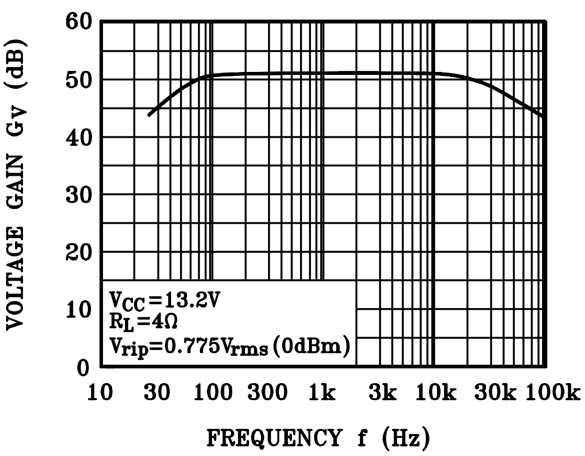
R.R. – f_{rip}



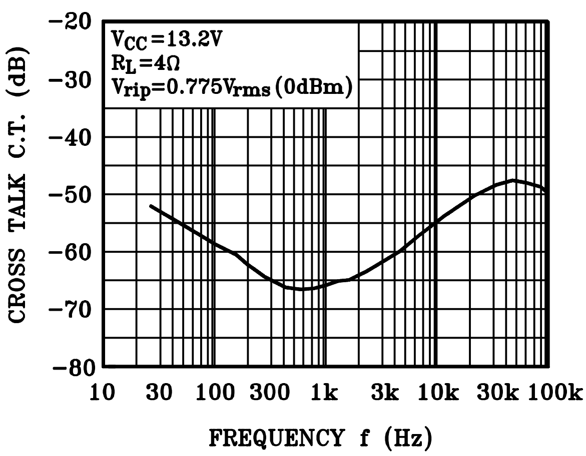
R.R. – R_g



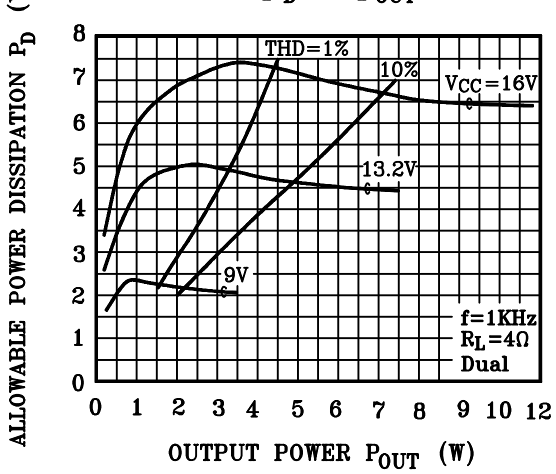
G_V – f



C.T. – f



P_D – P_{OUT}



P_D – Ta