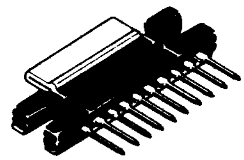
HA1374

Dual 2 to 3W Audio Power Amplifiers

The HA1374 is a monolithic dual power amplifier designed especially for economical type streo phonographs encapsulated in a 10-lead single-in-line plastic package.
The HA1374 provides an output power of 3 watts per channel with 8 ohm load at 10 percent distortion at 15 volt power supply.

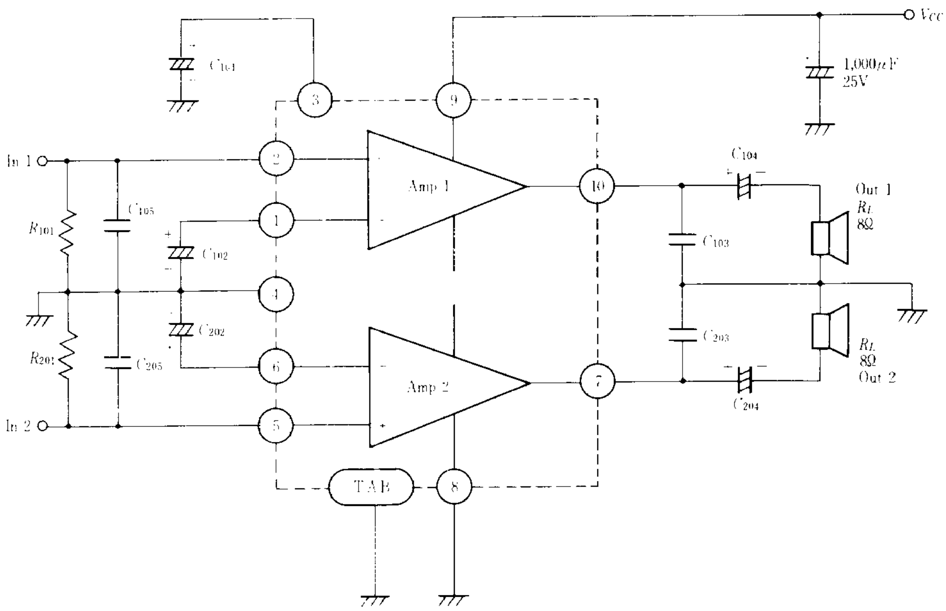


(SP-10TA)

■ FEATURES

- Dual power amplifier: 2 to 3 watts per channel.
- Less number of external components: (Capacitor: 9, Resistor: 2 per 2 channel)
- Wide Supply Voltage Range: from 8 to 22V.
- Internal thermal protection.
- Internal phase compensation included.
- High cross-talk: typ. 56 dB

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION



External Parts	Recommended Value
C_{101}	100μF(10V)
C_{102}, C_{202}	100μF(6.3V)
C_{103}, C_{203}	0.1μF
C_{104}, C_{204}	470μF(10V)
C_{105}, C_{205}	220pF
R_{101}, R_{201}	100kΩ

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta= 25°C)

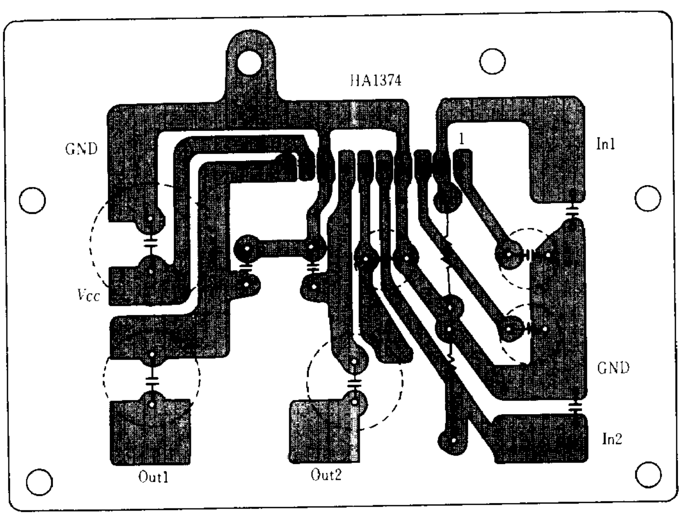
Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	22	V
Output Current per Channel	I_O	2.8	A
Power Dissipation*	P_T	7.2	W
Thermal Resistance (Junction-Case)	θ_{j-c}	10	°C/W
Junction Temperature	T_j	150	°C
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	−20 to +70	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−55 to +125	°C

* Value at T 78°C

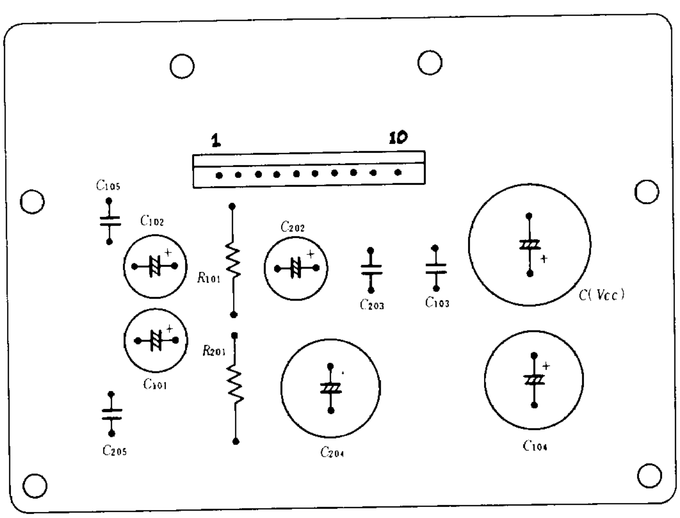
■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($Ta = 25°C$, $V_{CC} = 15V$, $R_L = 8\Omega$, One-half Operation of Dual Amplifier)

Item	Symbol	Test Condition		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
Quiescent Current	I_Q	$V_{in}=0$ (Dual total)		18	36	70	mA
Voltage Gain	G_V	$f=1kHz$		—	46	—	dB
Difference of Voltage Gain	ΔG_V	$f=1kHz$		—	—	1.5	dB
Output Power per Channel	P_O	$R_L=8\Omega$, $THD=10\%$		2.0	3.0	—	W
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$P_O=0.5W$		—	0.1	1.0	%
Noise Output	WBN	$R_g=10k\Omega$, BW=20Hz to 20kHz		—	0.5	1.5	mV
Input Resistance	R_{in}	$f=1kHz$		—	100	—	kΩ
Cross-Talk	$C.T$	$f=1kHz$, $R_g=10k\Omega$		40	56	—	dB
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$f=100Hz$, $R_g=600\Omega$		—	40	—	dB
Rolloff Frequency	f_L	$G_V=-3dB$ from	Low	—	45	—	Hz
	f_H	$f=1kHz$ Ref.	High	—	30k	—	

■ PC-BOARD LAYOUT PATTERN

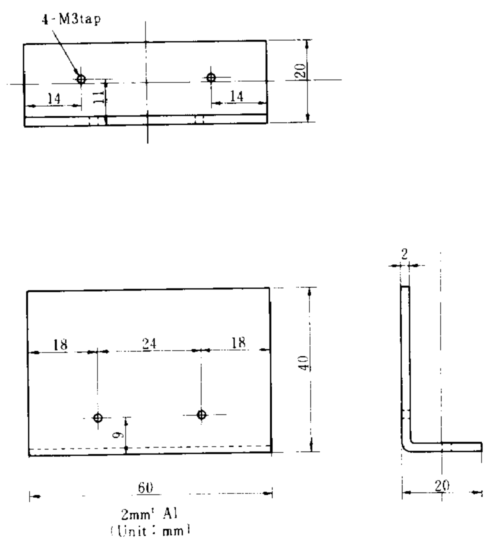


(Bottom View)



(Top View)

■ HEAT SINK



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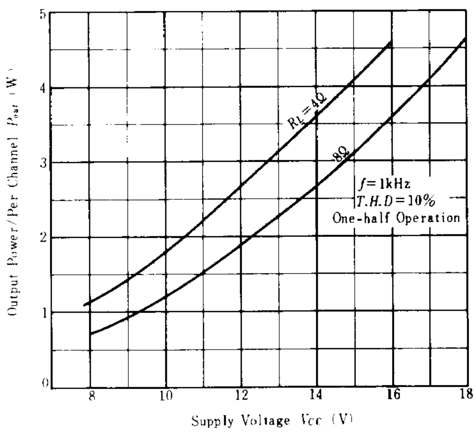
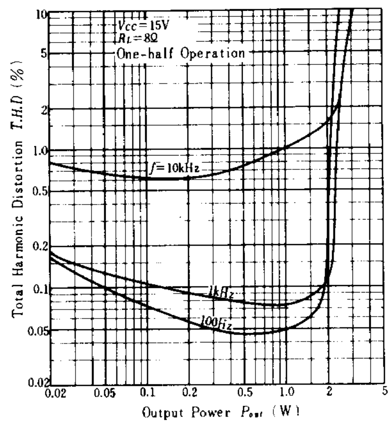
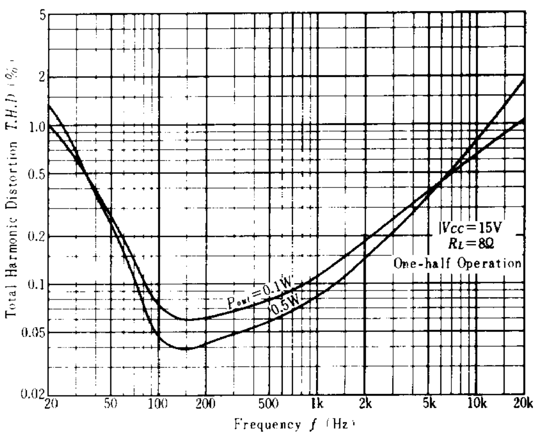
OUTPUT POWER vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



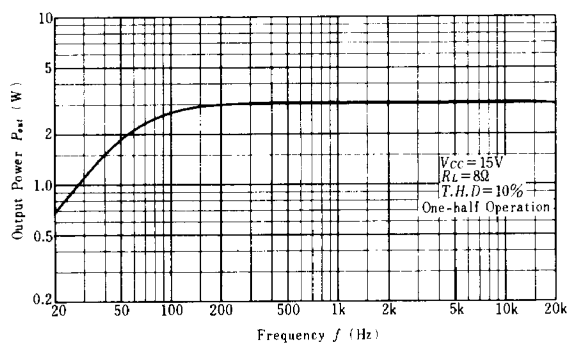
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT POWER



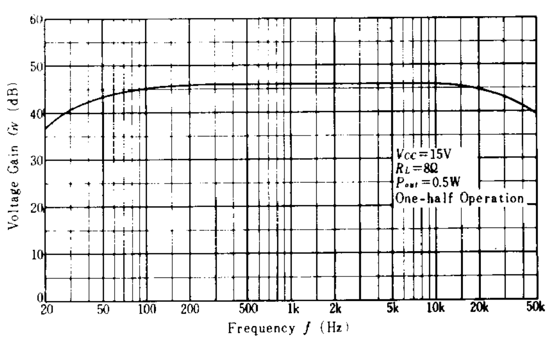
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY



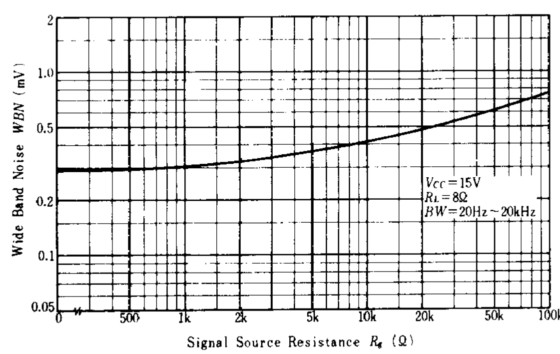
OUTPUT POWER vs. FREQUENCY



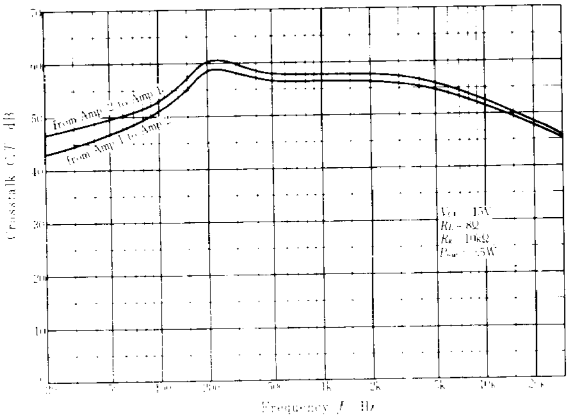
VOLTAGE GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



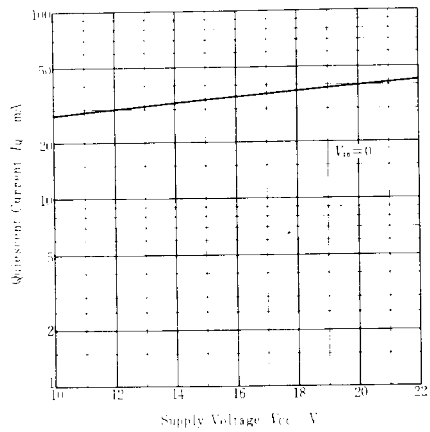
WIDE BAND NOISE vs. SIGNAL SOURCE RESISTANCE



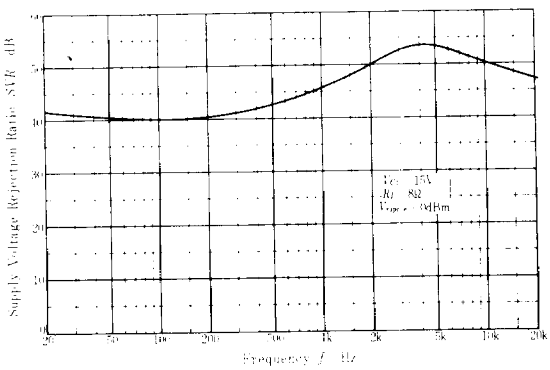
CROSS-TALK vs. FREQUENCY



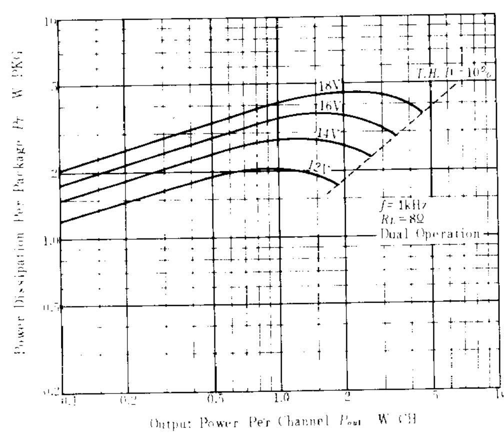
QUIESCENT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



SUPPLY VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY



POWER DISSIPATION vs. OUTPUT POWER



■ METHOD OF CHANGING THE VOLTAGE GAIN

The HA1374's voltage gain, as shown in Fig. 1, depends on the internal feedback resistors.

The voltage gain, $G_V = \dfrac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}$

The HA1374 is designed to get $R_1 = 16k\Omega$ typ. and $R_2 = 80\Omega$ typ., therefore, in the care of typical external applications,

$$G_V = \frac{16000 + 80}{80} \doteqdot 200 \text{ Times} = 46\text{dB}$$

Since the HA1374 has no inversed input terminal, which makes it possible to change Gv externally, the method of changing Gv is restricted. Two methods shown in Fig. 2, (A) (B) can be used to change Gv.

(A): The external resistor is connected in series with the internal resistor, $R_2 = 80\Omega$

$$G_V = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{16080 + R_3\ (\Omega)}{80 + R_3\,(\Omega)}$$

where R_3 = the external resistor

(B): The external feedback resistor is connected in parallel with the internal feedback resistor. Fixing the value of the external feedback resistor at a sufficiently low compared with the internal resistor.

$$G_V \doteqdot \frac{1}{\dfrac{R_2}{R_1+R_2} + \dfrac{R_3}{R_3+R_4}} \doteqdot \frac{1}{\dfrac{1}{200} + \dfrac{R_3}{R_3+R_4}}$$

where R_3 and R_4 = the external feedback resistors.

By either method, Gv can be decreased.

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Note : G_V must not be decreased under 40dB ; G_V less than 40dB may cause oscillating, because the phase compensation is done internally and cannot be changed externally.

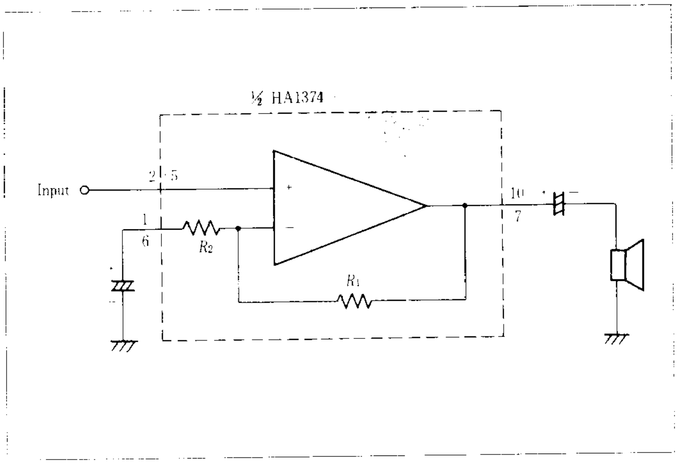


Fig. 1

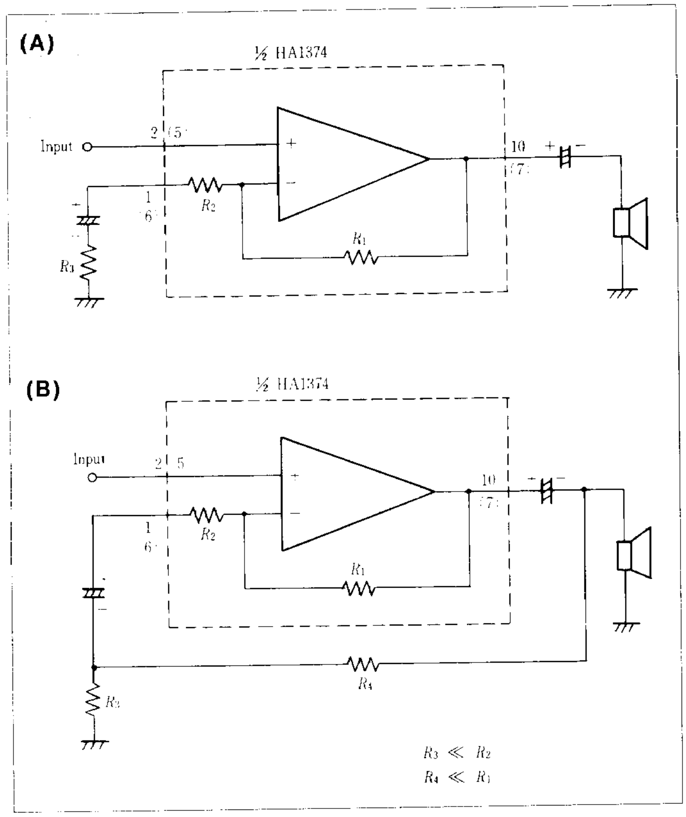
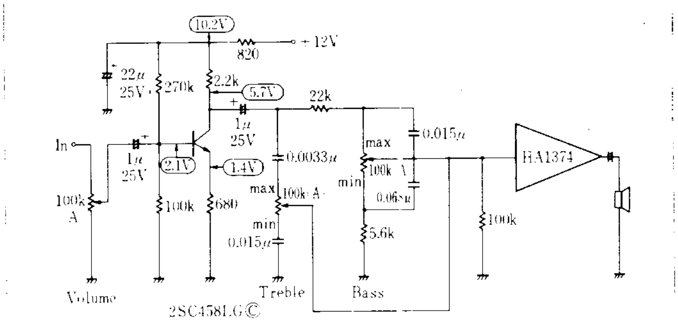
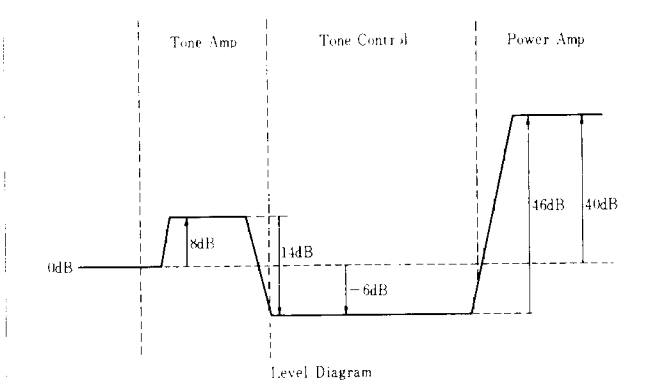


Fig. 2

■ CIRCUIT EXAMPLES

● **Tone Control Circuit for HA1374**





VOLTAGE GAIN vs. FREQUENCY