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## PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET



# BIPOLAR ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

# $\mu$ PC2505

## 45 W AF POWER AMPLIFIER

The  $\mu$ PC2505, a power amplifier IC dedicated for BTL (Balanced Transformer Less), has been designed for car audio equipment. The  $\mu$ PC2505 integrates a stand-by switch circuit that can select amplifier operation mode and stand-by mode upon receipt of an external control signal, from a microcomputer, for instance.

The  $\mu$ PC2505 upgrades the  $\mu$ PC2500:

- Less shock noise when the relative error of NF (Negative feedback) capacitor is large.
- Less shutdown at overvoltage of input signal.

### FEATURES

- Internal stand-by switch circuit; CMOS drive possible
- Can be used as OCL-BTL connection
- High output power:  $P_o = 45$  W TYP. (at  $V_{cc} = 14.4$  V,  $R_L = 2 \Omega$ , THD = 10 %)  
 $P_o = 40$  W TYP. (at  $V_{cc} = 13.2$  V,  $R_L = 2 \Omega$ , THD = 10 %)
- Low impedance load drive performance: Up to  $2 \Omega$  load
- Low distortion rate: THD = 0.03 % TYP. (at  $V_{cc} = 13.2$  V,  $R_L = 2 \Omega$ ,  $P_o = 8$  W,  $f = 1$  kHz)
- High slew rate:  $8.9$  V/ $\mu$ s TYP. (at  $V_{cc} = 13.2$  V,  $R_L = 2 \Omega$ ,  $V_{IN} = 0.5$  V<sub>p-p</sub>)
- Small pop noise
- Low circuit current at stand-by:  $10 \mu$ A or less (at  $V_{cc} = 13.2$  V)
- Low output offset voltage:  $V_{offset} = 150$  mV MAX.
- Following protection circuits are included:
  - Overvoltage, surge protection circuit
  - Thermal shut down protection circuit
  - ASO protection circuit (Output pin short circuit protection ( $V_{cc}$  to output pin, output pin to GND, output pin to output pin), Loudspeaker protection)
- High resistance to output pin short circuit

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Quality Grade
$\mu$ PC2505H	12-pin plastic power SIP (L)	Standard

Please refer to "Quality grade on NEC Semiconductor Devices" (Document number IEI-1209) published by NEC Corporation to know the specification of quality grade on the devices and its recommended applications.

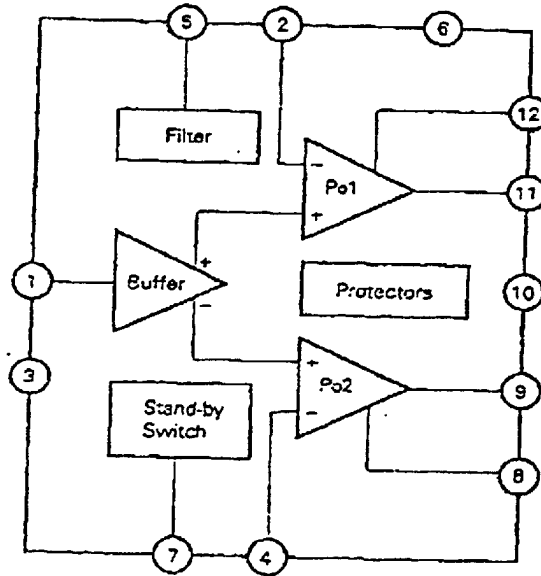
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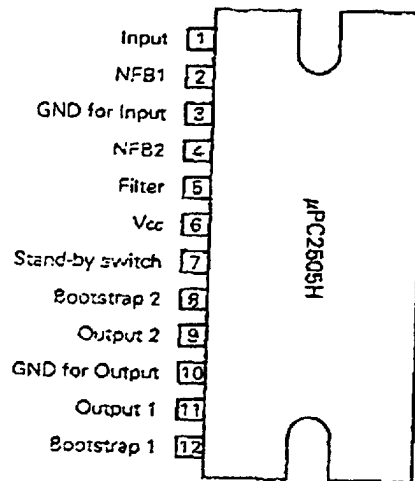
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BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN CONFIGURATION (Top View)



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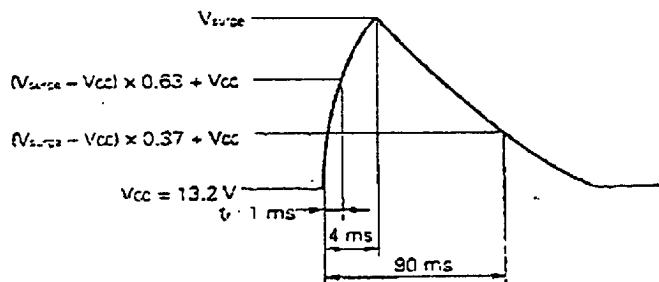
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## 1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage (Surge)	$V_{CC(surge)}$		60 Note	V
Supply voltage (No signal)	$V_{CC1}$		25	V
Supply voltage (Operational)	$V_{CC}$		18	V
Output current (Instantaneous)	$I_o$		8	A
Power dissipation	$P_o$		50	W
Operating Temperature	$T_{op}$		-30 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note: The surge pulse waveform is shown in the following figure.



Surge Pulse Waveform

Recommended Operating Conditions (at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$		9	13.2	16	V
Load impedance	$R_L$		2	4	8	$\Omega$
Stand-by switch (7) pin voltage (Operating)	$V(\#7)$		3.5		$V_{CC}$	V
Stand-by switch (7) pin voltage (Stand-by)	$V(\#7)$		0		1.5	V
Voltage gain	$A_v$		34	40		dB

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 $\mu$ PC2505Electrical Characteristics ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 13.2\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 4\ \Omega$ ,  $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )

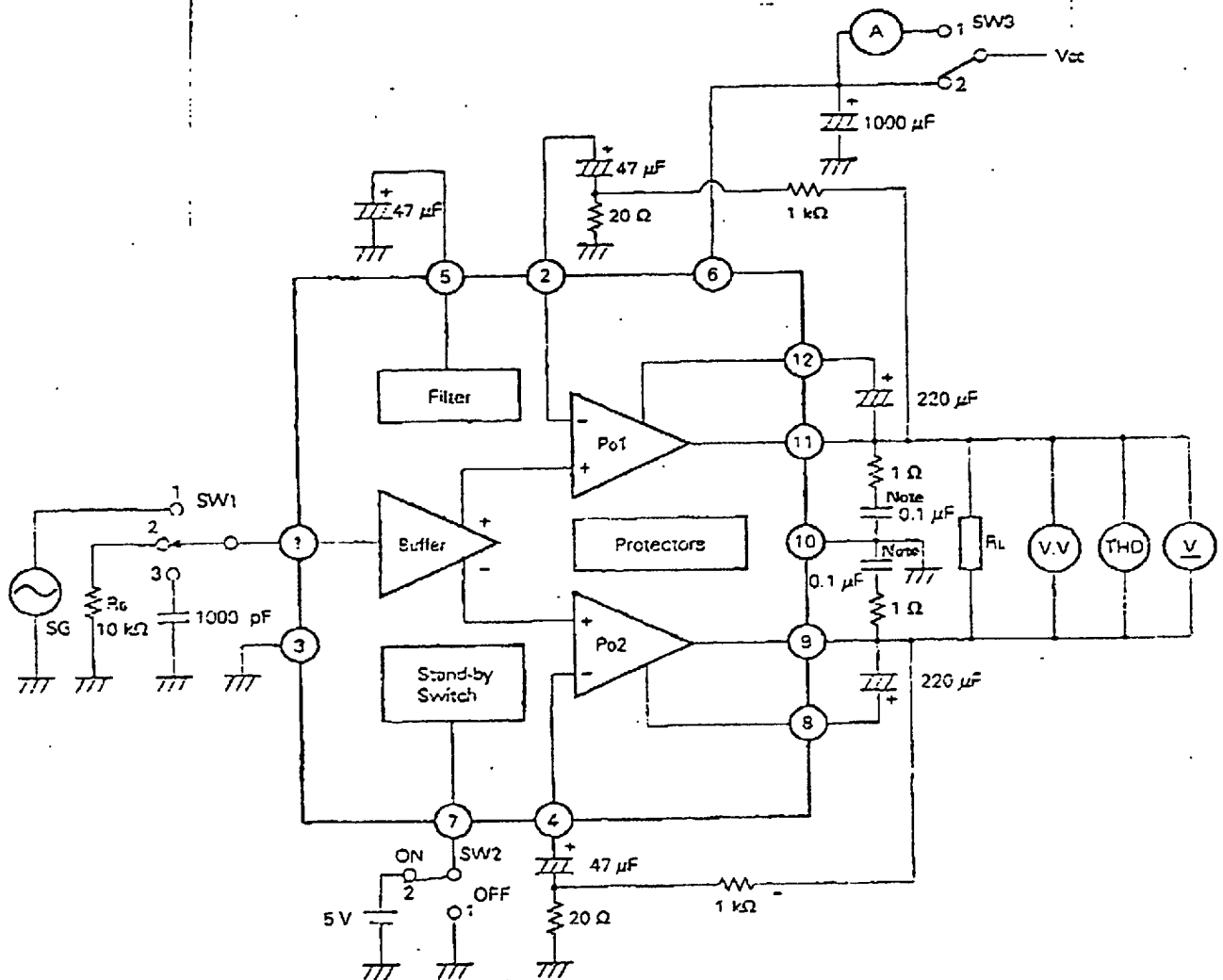
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Circuit Current	$I_{CC}$	$V_i = 0$		150	250	mA
Output Offset Voltage	$V_{OFFMAX}$		-150	0	+150	mV
Output Power	$P_{O1}$	$R_L = 2\ \Omega$ , THD = 10 %	32	40		W
	$P_{O2}$	$R_L = 2\ \Omega$ , THD = 10 %, $V_{CC} = 14.4\text{ V}$		45		W
	$P_{O3}$	$R_L = 4\ \Omega$ , THD = 10 %	20	24		W
	$P_{O4}$	$R_L = 2\ \Omega$ , THD = 1 %	25	33		W
	$P_{O5}$	$R_L = 4\ \Omega$ , THD = 1 %	15	19		W
Voltage Gain	$A_v$	$P_O = 2\text{ W}$		40		dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD <sub>1</sub>	$R_L = 2\ \Omega$ , $P_O = 8\text{ W}$		0.03	0.12	%
	THD <sub>2</sub>	$R_L = 4\ \Omega$ , $P_O = 4\text{ W}$		0.03	0.12	%
Output Noise Level	$V_n$	$R_G = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , BW = 20 Hz to 20 kHz		0.35	0.7	mV <sub>rms</sub>
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	SVR	$R_G = 0\ \Omega$ , $f_{ripple} = 100\text{ Hz}$ , $V_{ripple} = 1.0\text{ V}$	50	60		dB
Input Resistance	$R_i$		20	30		k $\Omega$
Roll-off Frequency	$f_H$	$A_v = -3\text{ dB from } 1\text{ kHz}$	100	250	400	kHz
	$f_L$			5	10	Hz
Stand-by Current	$I_{CC(SBY)}$	$0 \leq \text{Voltage of pin 7} \leq 1.5\text{ V}$		0.05	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Overvoltage Protection Operating Voltage	$V_{CC(MAX)}$		18.5			V

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS MEASURING CIRCUIT



Note Mylar capacitor

SWITCH POSITION

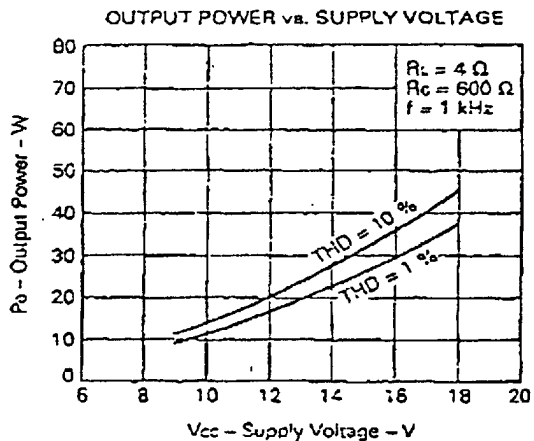
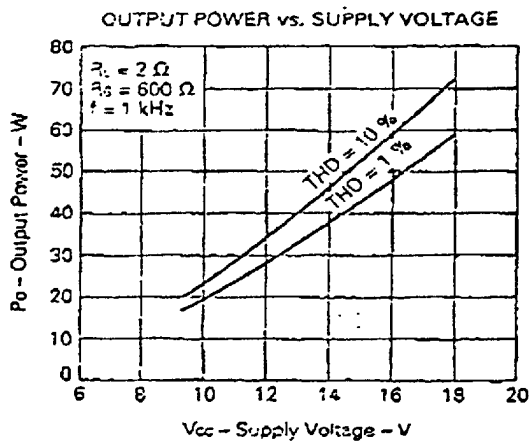
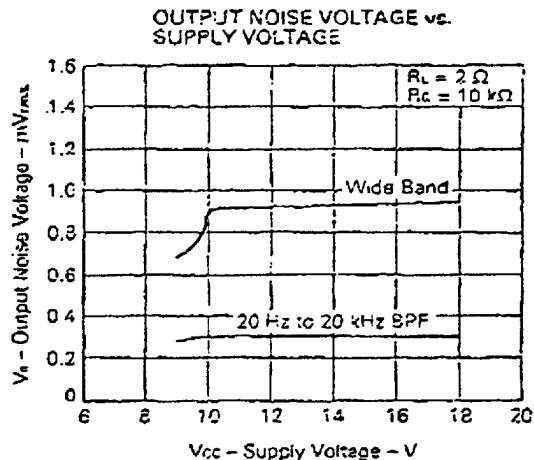
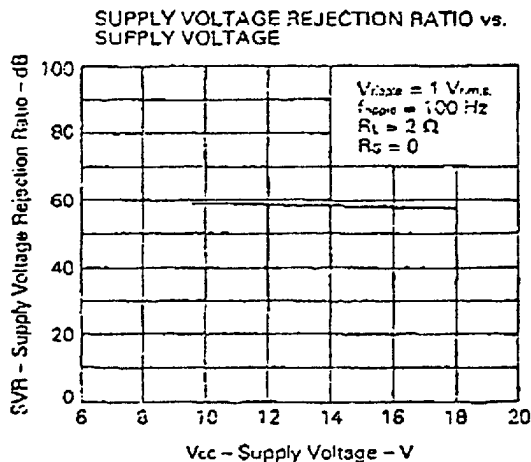
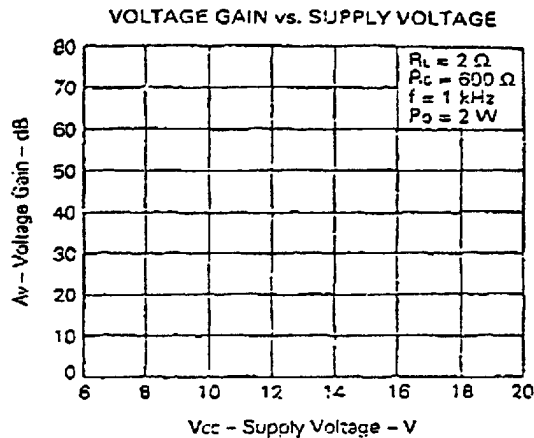
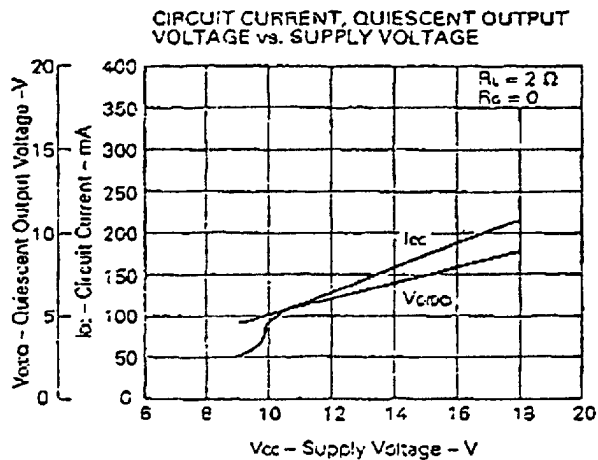
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	SW 1	SW 2	SW 3
Quiescent Current	$I_{cc}$	2	2	1
Output Offset Voltage	$V_{offset}$	3	2	2
Voltage Gain	$A_v$	1	2	2
Output Power	$P_o$	1	2	2
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	1	2	2
Output Noise Level	$V_n$	2	2	2
Stand-by Current	$I_{cc(st)}$	2	1	1

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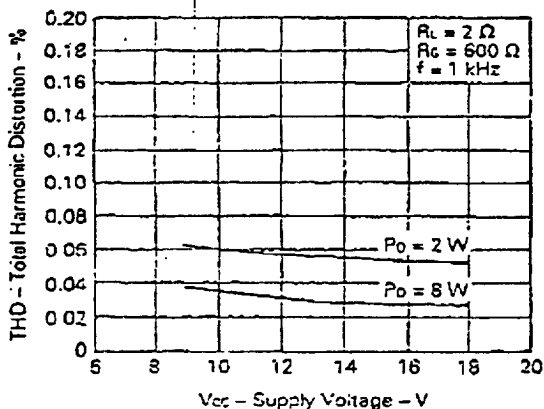
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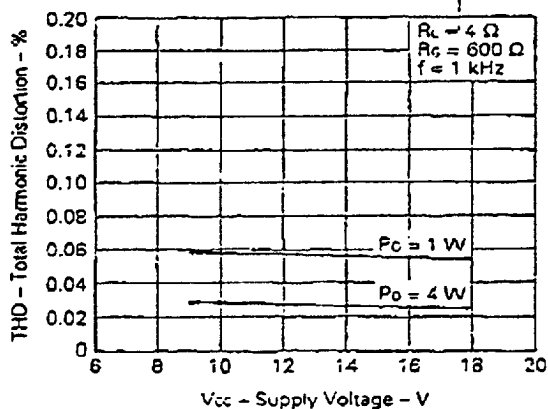
2. CHARACTERISTIC CURVES ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )



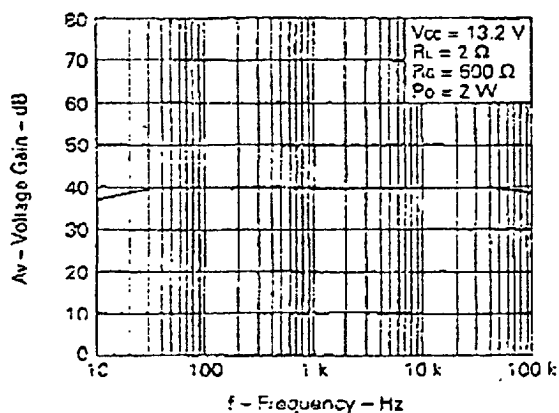
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



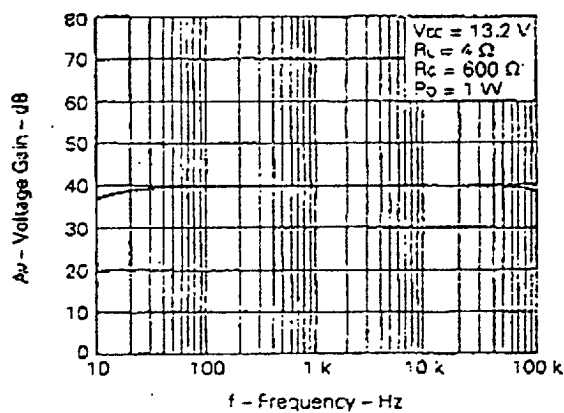
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



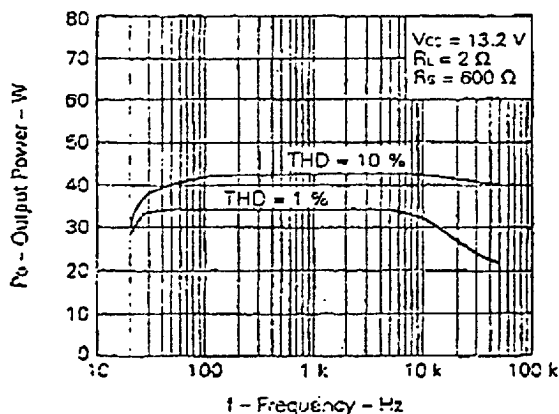
VOLTAGE GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



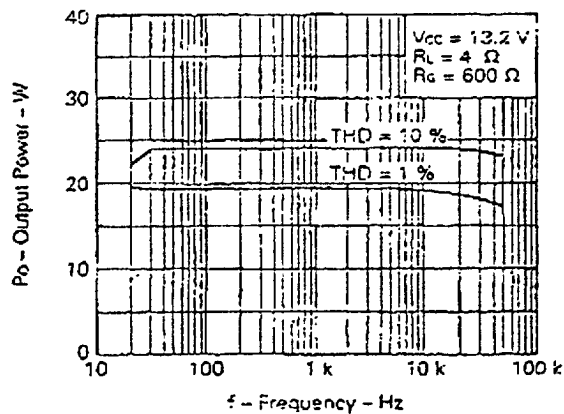
VOLTAGE GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



OUTPUT POWER vs. FREQUENCY



OUTPUT POWER vs. FREQUENCY

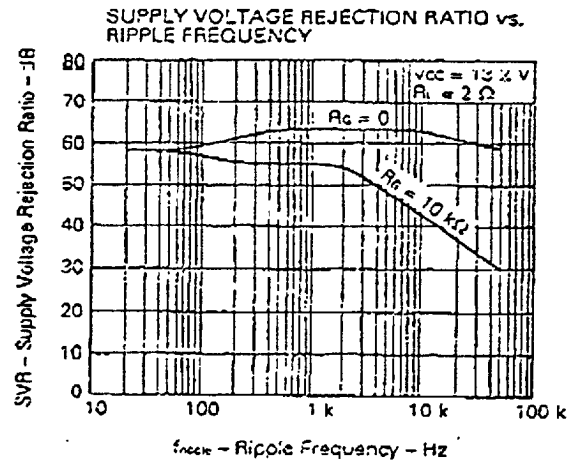
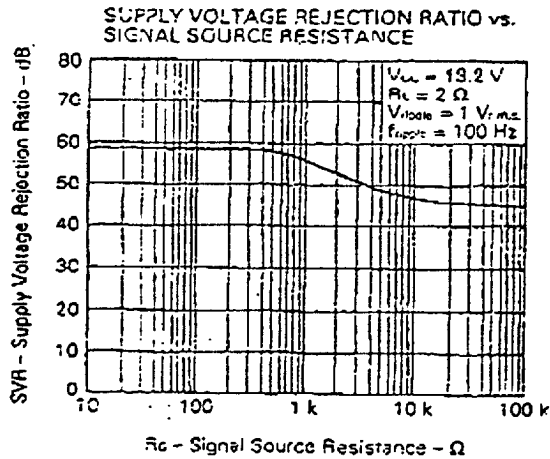
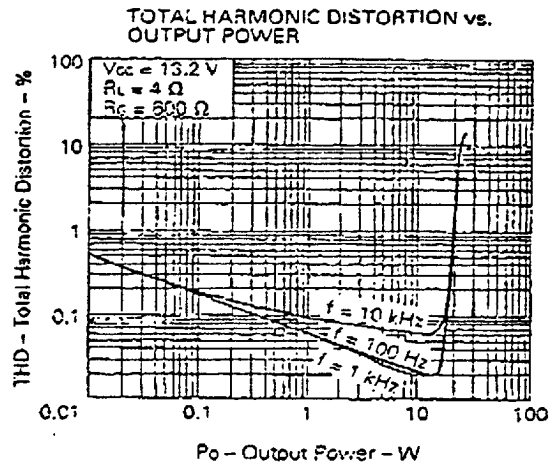
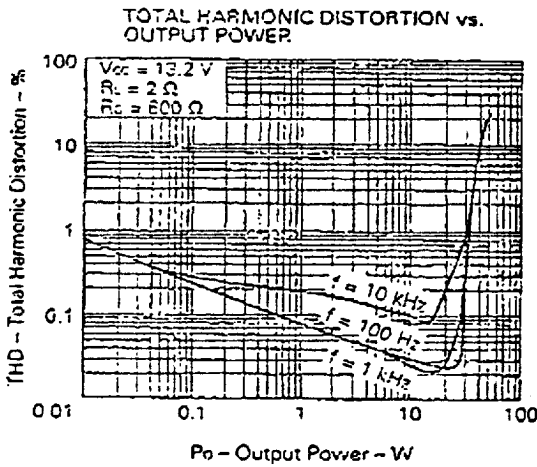
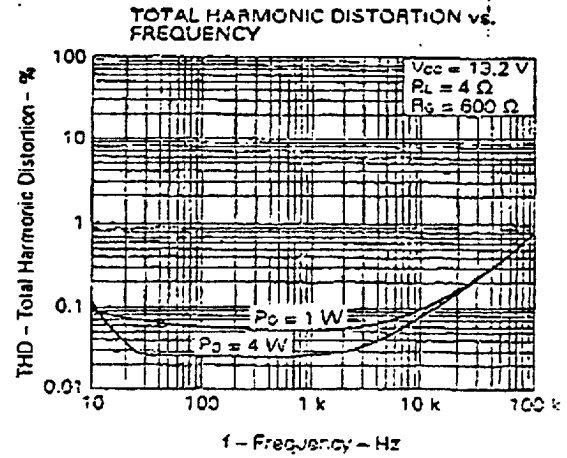
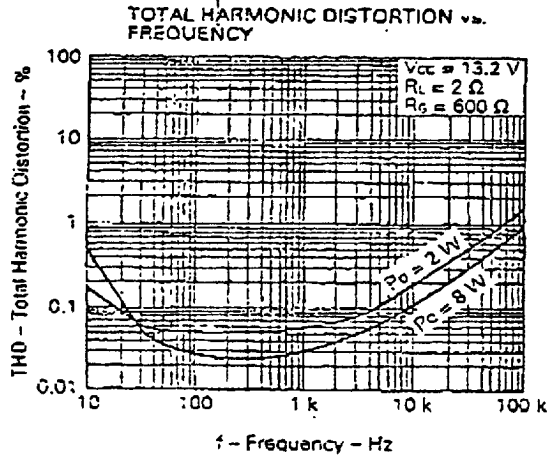




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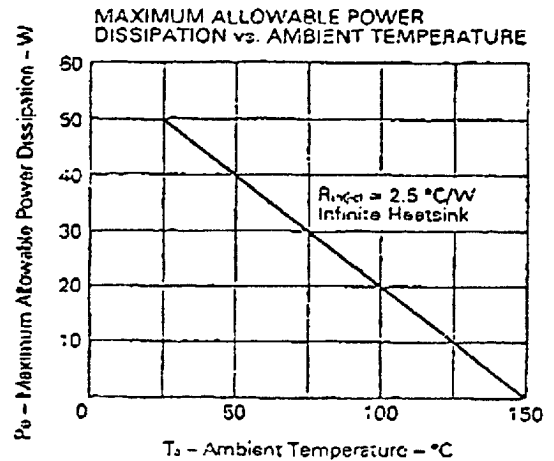
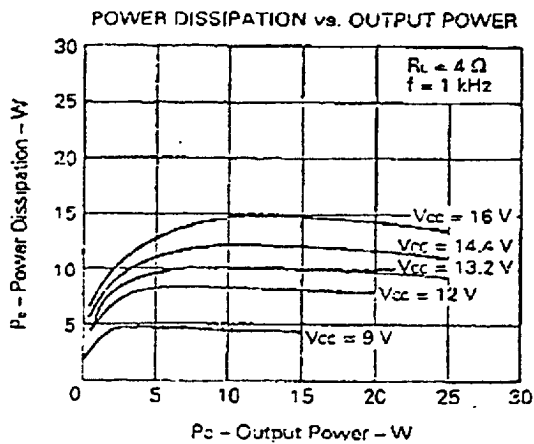
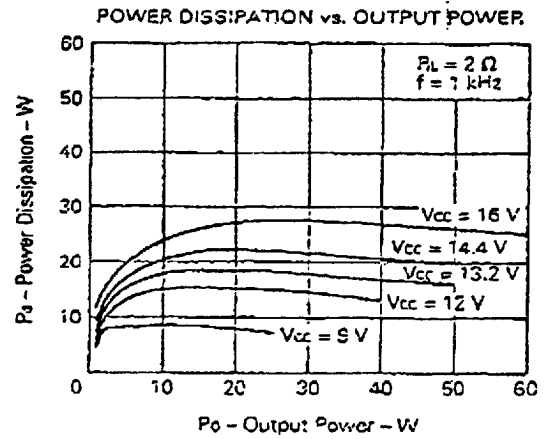
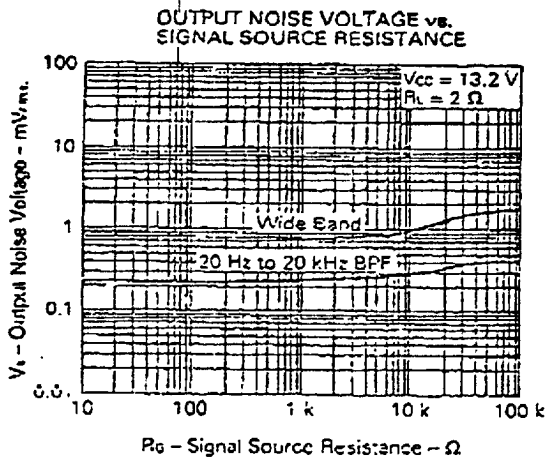
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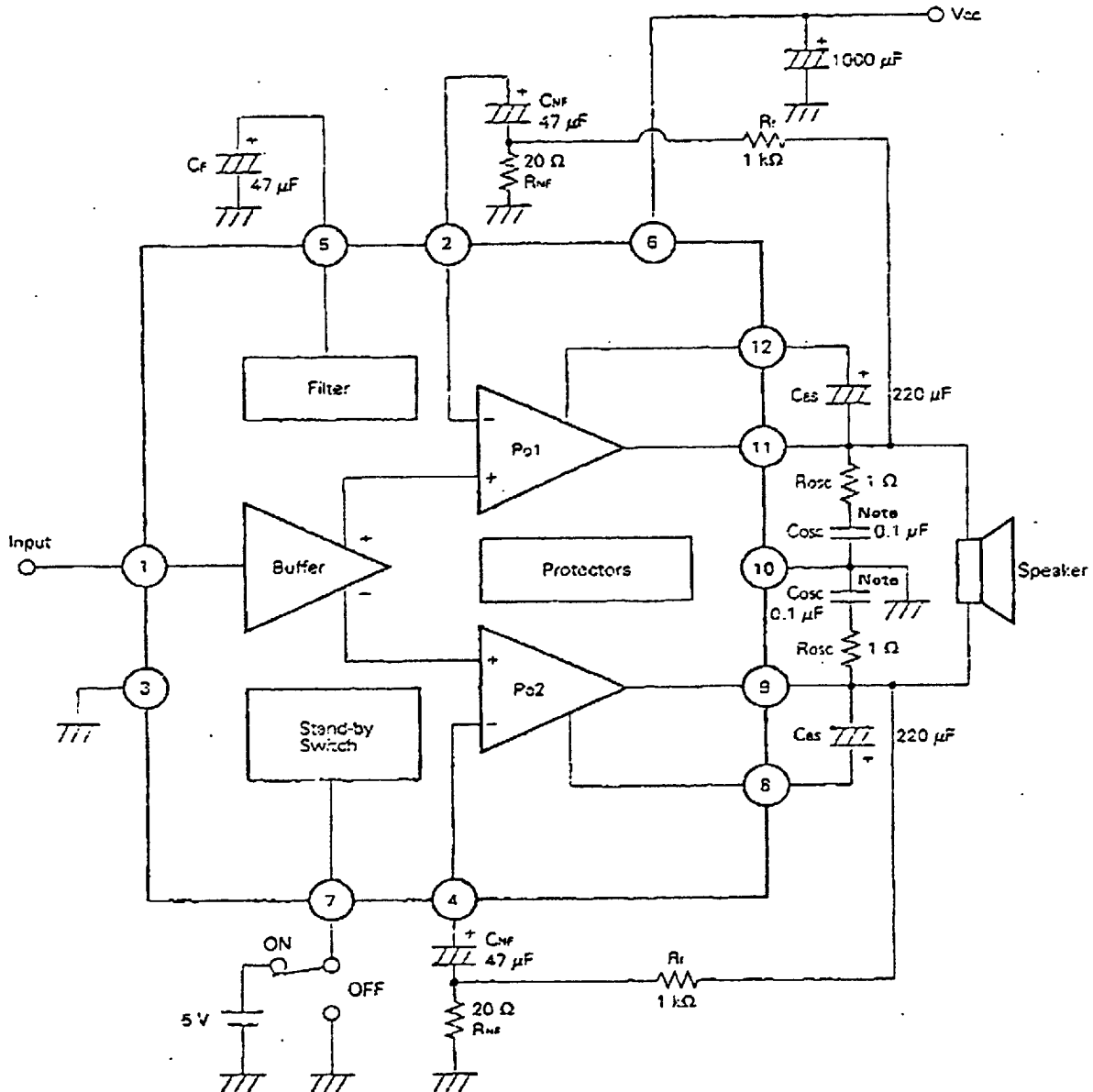


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3. APPLICATION CIRCUIT



Note Mylar capacitor

- CF : Filter capacitor
- CNF : NF capacitor
- Cas : Bootstrap capacitor
- Cosc : Capacitor for prevention of oscillation (Mylar capacitor)
- Rosc : Resistor for prevention of oscillation
- Rf : External resistor
- RNF : External resistor

## 4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTERNAL PARTS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter describes the effect of external parts, shown in the application circuit (see 3. APPLICATION CIRCUIT), on the electrical characteristics of μPC2505.

The constant of each part is recommended to be set to the value shown in 3. APPLICATION CIRCUIT. Use this as a reference when the value is changed.

### 4.1 Filter Capacitor (C<sub>F</sub>)

#### 4.1.1 Rise time

The rise time of the amplifier changes according to the capacitance of the C<sub>F</sub> (filter capacitor). The larger this capacitance is, the longer the rise time becomes. Therefore, the rise time can be set by C<sub>F</sub>.

See Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Relationship between the capacitance of C<sub>F</sub> and rise time

Capacitance of C <sub>F</sub> (μF)	22	33	47	100	220
Rise time (s)	0.33	0.48	0.70	1.49	2.90

**Caution** Set the capacitance of C<sub>F</sub> 22 μF or more.

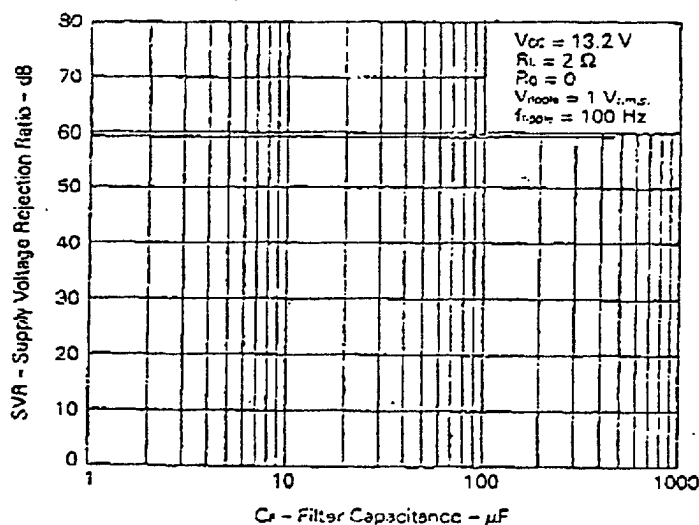
**Remark** The constant of the other external parts is recommended value.

#### 4.1.2 Ripple rejection ratio

Since the structure of the positive phase signal amplifier (Po1) is exactly the same as that of the negative phase signal amplifier (Po2) in the μPC2505, the ripple components appearing in the output of speaker reject each other. Consequently, the supply voltage rejection ratio does not worsen much even if the capacitance of C<sub>F</sub> is lessened (see Fig. 4-1).

However, the ripple components appearing in output of the output 1 (pin 11) and the output 2 (pin 9) become larger.

Fig. 4-1 Relationship between C<sub>F</sub> and Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio



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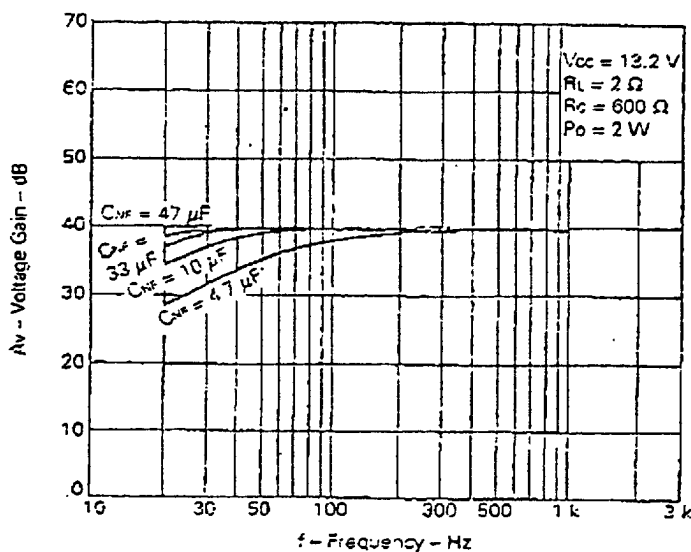
#### 4.1.3 Resistance to breaking

When this capacitance is made smaller, there is a risk that the resistance to breaking of the  $\mu$ PC2505 will lower. To prevent this, set the capacitance of  $C_{NF}$  to 22  $\mu$ F or more.

#### 4.2 NF Capacitor ( $C_{NF}$ )

##### 4.2.1 Voltage gain

The low frequency characteristic changes when the capacitance of  $C_{NF}$  is changed (see Fig. 4-2).

**Fig. 4-2 Voltage Gain vs. Frequency Characteristics**

##### 4.2.2 Rise time

When the capacitance of  $C_{NF}$  is changed, the rise time hardly changes. Therefore, the lower cut-off frequency can be decided without considering the rise time.

See Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 Relationship between the capacitance of  $C_{NF}$  and rise time**

Capacitance of $C_{NF}$ ( $\mu$ F)	22	33	47	100	220
Rise time (s)	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70

Remark The constant of the other external parts is recommended value.

##### 4.2.3 Peak value of shock noise

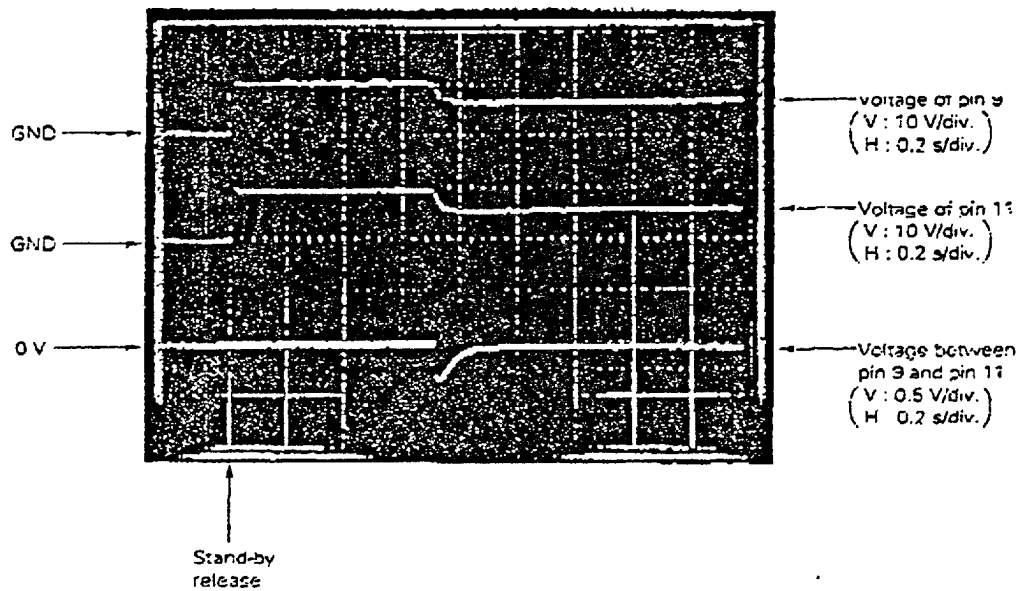
The rise time of  $\mu$ PC2505 is hardly influenced by  $C_{NF}$ . Therefore, the peak value of shock noise is controlled lower. When the relative error is 10%, the peak value of shock noise is about quarter of  $\mu$ PC2500. Fig. 4-3 shows the waveform of shock noise when the relative error is 10%.

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Fig. 4-3 Waveform of Shock Noise (The Relative Error: 10 %)

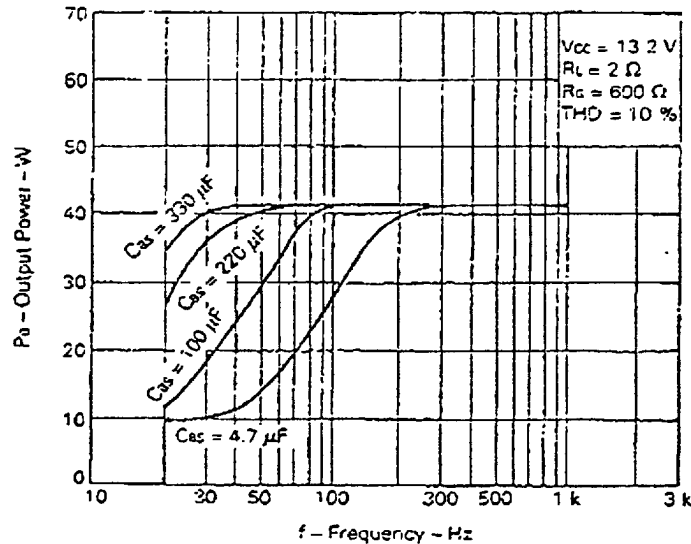


4.3 Bootstrap Capacitor (C<sub>BS</sub>)

4.3.1 Output power

When the capacitance of C<sub>BS</sub> is changed, the lower output power changes, See Fig. 4-4.

Fig. 4-4 Output Power vs. Frequency Characteristics



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#### 4.4 CR Circuit for Prevention of Oscillation (Cosc, Rosc)

The CR circuit connected to output pins is used for prevention of oscillation. For the Cosc, use a capacitor having excellent temperature characteristic and frequency characteristic (recommended parts: mylar capacitor).

When the resistance and capacitance values of the circuits are changed, be sure to check that no oscillation is produced.

#### 4.5 External Resistors (Rr, Rnf)

##### 4.5.1 Voltage gain

The closed loop voltage gain of the μPC2505 is determined depending on external resistors, Rr, Rnf and internal feedback resistor Rio, and it can be obtained according to the following equation:

$$A_v = 20 \log \frac{R_{io} // R_r}{R_{nf}} + 6 \text{ (dB)}$$

$$R_{io} \geq 25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Rio // Rr : Resistance value when Rio and Rr are connected in parallel.

**Caution** Since the μPC2505 could start oscillating when the voltage gain is set too low, set the voltage gain to 34 dB or more.

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## 5. PROTECTION CIRCUITS

The  $\mu$ PC2505 integrates various protection circuits to provide high resistance to breaking. This chapter outlines these protection circuits.

### 5.1 Overvoltage Protection Circuit and Surge Protection Circuit

The overvoltage circuit and surge protection circuit constitute a common circuit. When the supply voltage rises beyond 20 V TYP., it prevents the  $\mu$ PC2505 from being broken.

### 5.2 Thermal Shutdown Circuit

When the junction temperature of the  $\mu$ PC2505 reaches 175 °C TYP., this thermal shutdown circuit operates to reduce the current of the output bias constant current circuit, thereby curbing a further rise of temperature and preventing damage to the  $\mu$ PC2505. Since a latch function is not provided for the protecting operation of this circuit, the protection operation is automatically released when the junction temperature lowers to its normal temperature.

### 5.3 ASO Protection Circuit

The  $\mu$ PC2505 integrates this ASO protection circuit to provide high resistance to output pin short circuit (Vcc to output pin, output pin to GND, output pin to output pin).

When the ASO protection circuit is in its protective operation, output pins are all placed into the floating status. This prevents the speaker from breakdown when output pin short circuit and so on, occurs at the same time.



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6. HEAT SINK DESIGNING

A heat sink for the μPC2505 must be designed according to the operating conditions.

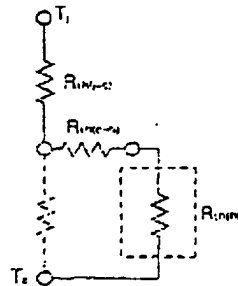
6.1 Outline of Heat Sink Designing

In general, the relationship among temperature change ΔT, thermal resistance R<sub>th</sub>, and power consumption P<sub>d</sub> is expressed as following equation:

$$\Delta T (^{\circ}C) = R_{th} (^{\circ}C/W) \times P_d (W)$$

For the heat sink of the μPC2505, the relationship between the thermal resistances and temperature is shown as below:

Fig. 6-1 Relationship of R<sub>th</sub>, T<sub>j</sub> and T<sub>a</sub>



- T<sub>j</sub> : Junction temperature
- T<sub>a</sub> : Ambient temperature
- R<sub>th(j-c)</sub> : Thermal resistance between junction and case
- R<sub>th(c-h)</sub> : Thermal resistance between case and heat sink
- R<sub>th(h-a)</sub> : Thermal resistance between heat sink and air
- R<sub>th(j-a)</sub> : Thermal resistance between junction and ambience

$$R_{th(j-a)} = R_{th(j-c)} + R_{th(c-h)} + R_{th(h-a)}$$

That is, where the power consumption within the μPC2505 is taken as P<sub>d</sub>, the junction temperature T<sub>j</sub> of the μPC2505 can be represented by the following equation:

$$T_j = T_a + R_{th(j-a)} \times P_d$$

$$= T_a + (R_{th(j-c)} + R_{th(c-h)} + R_{th(h-a)}) \times P_d$$

To keep the junction temperature less than the maximum allowable value T<sub>j(MAX)</sub> when the μPC2505 is operated under the condition of the maximum ambient temperature of T<sub>a(MAX)</sub> and maximum power consumption of P<sub>d(MAX)</sub>, the heat sink must meet the following equation:

$$R_{th(h-a)} < \frac{T_{j(MAX)} - T_{a(MAX)}}{P_{d(MAX)}} - (R_{th(j-c)} + R_{th(c-h)}) (^{\circ}C/W) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

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## 6.2 Heat Sink Designing of $\mu$ PC2505

Fig. 6-2 shows the relationship between the power dissipation  $P_d$  of the  $\mu$ PC2505 and ambient temperature  $T_a$ . Fig. 6-3 and 6-4 show the relationship between the internal power consumption  $P_i$  and output power  $P_o$ .

From Fig. 6-2, the thermal resistance between the junction and heat sink of  $\mu$ PC2505 is given by " $R_{th(j-h)} = R_{th(j-c)} + R_{th(c-h)} = 2.5$  ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$ )".

On the other hand, the absolute maximum rating  $T_{j(\text{MAX.})}$  of the junction temperature of  $\mu$ PC2505 is  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Therefore, equation (1) above becomes as shown below:

$$R_{th(j-h)} < \frac{150 - T_{j(\text{MAX.})}}{P_{d(\text{MAX.})}} - 2.5 \text{ (}^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}\text{)} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

### Designing Procedure of Heat Sink

① Set the operating conditions.

- (a) Load impedance :  $R_L$
- (b) Supply voltage :  $V_{cc}$
- (c) Maximum ambient temperature :  $T_{a(\text{MAX.})}$

② Obtain the maximum power consumption  $P_{d(\text{MAX.})}$  under conditions of (a) and (b) from Fig. 6-3 and 6-4.

③ Incorporate  $T_{a(\text{MAX.})}$  and  $P_{d(\text{MAX.})}$  obtained from steps ① and ② above into equation (2) to obtain the required thermal resistance of the heat sink.

**Caution** Although the thermal resistance of the heat sink can be obtained according to the method described above, it is recommended to use a heat sink somewhat larger than the calculated value for greater reliability. Also, be sure to use silicon grease when the heat sink is mounted to the  $\mu$ PC2505.

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Fig. 6-2  $P_0$  vs.  $T_a$  Characteristic

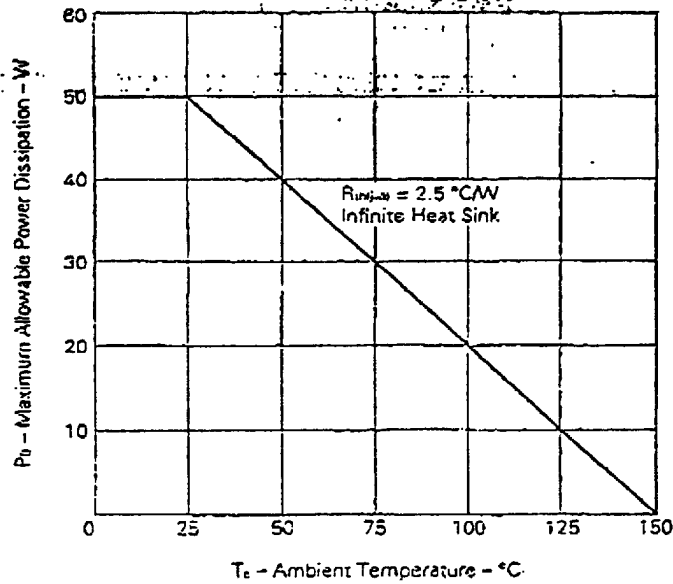


Fig. 6-3  $P_d$  vs.  $P_o$  Characteristic ( $R_L = 2 \Omega$ )

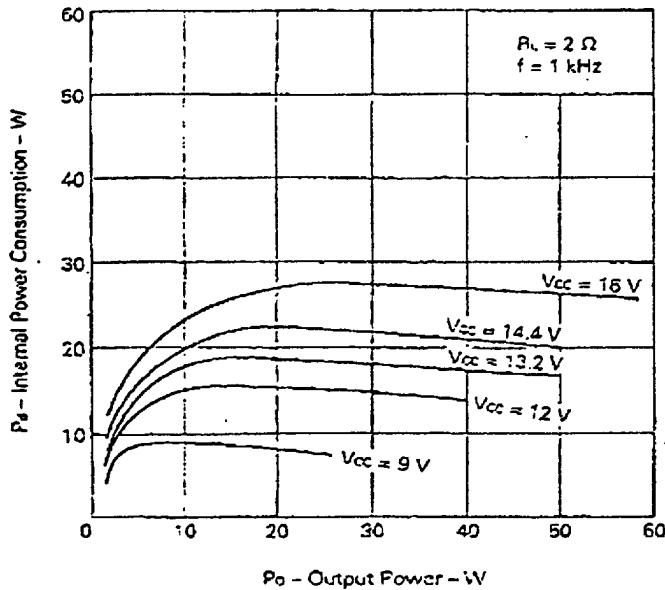
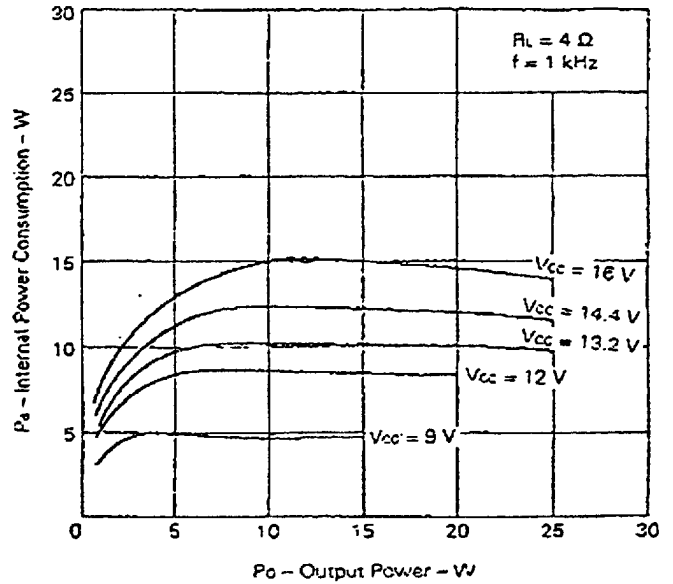


Fig. 6-4  $P_d$  vs.  $P_o$  Characteristic ( $R_L = 4 \Omega$ )



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## 7. ATTENTION ON APPLICATION

When attaching the  $\mu$ PC2505 on the heat sink, note following points.

- Be sure to use the silicon grease.
- Keep the fastening torque for the screw in the range of 5 to 8 kg-cm.
- Flatness of attached area of heat sink should be kept within  $\pm 0.1$  mm.

When the  $\mu$ PC2505 is unstable due to the high impedance of signal source, connect a capacitor (about 1000 pF) between pin 1 and pin 3.

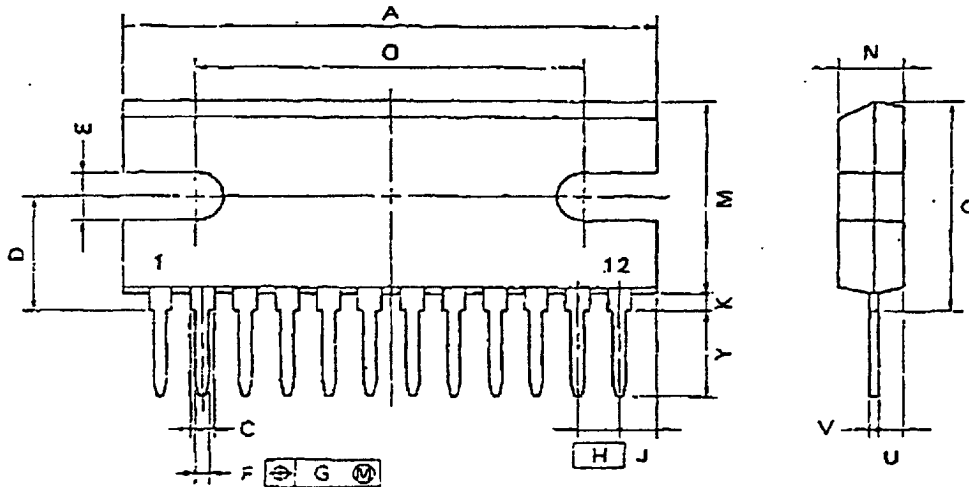
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8. PACKAGE DRAWING

12 PIN PLASTIC POWER SIP (L)



NOTE

Each lead centerline is located within 0.25 mm (0.01 inch) of its true position (T.P.) at maximum material condition.

P12HP-25482

ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
A	33.02 MAX.	1.3 MAX.
C	1.2 MIN.	0.047 MIN.
D	8.2 <sup>+0.3</sup>	0.323 <sup>+0.012</sup>
E	3.8 <sup>+0.1</sup>	0.142 <sup>+0.004</sup>
F	0.8 <sup>+0.1</sup>	0.031 <sup>+0.004</sup>
G	0.25	0.01
H	2.54	0.1
J	2.54 MAX.	0.1 MAX.
K	1.0 MIN.	0.039 MIN.
M	13.8 MAX.	0.544 MAX.
N	4.8 <sup>+0.2</sup>	0.189 <sup>+0.008</sup>
O	24.0 <sup>+0.1</sup>	0.945 <sup>+0.004</sup>
Q	15.0 MAX.	0.591 MAX.
U	2.8 MAX.	0.111 MAX.
V	0.35 <sup>+0.1</sup>	0.014 <sup>+0.004</sup>
Y	6.6 <sup>+0.7</sup>	0.256 <sup>+0.028</sup>

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**9. RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS**

The following conditions (see table below) must be met when soldering this product.

For more details, refer to our document "SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MOUNTING TECHNOLOGY MANUAL" (IEI-1207).

Please consult with our sales offices in case other soldering process is used, or in case soldering is done under different conditions.

**Type of Through Hole Device**

μPC2505H : 12 pin plastic power SIP (L)

Soldering Process	Soldering Conditions
Wave Soldering (For leads only)	Solder temperature: 260 °C or lower. Flow time: 10 seconds or less.
Penial Heating Method	Pin temperature: 260 °C or lower. Time: 10 seconds or less.

**Caution** Do not jet molten solder on the surface of package.