

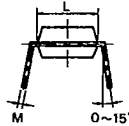
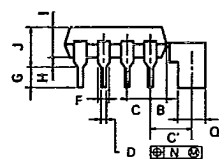
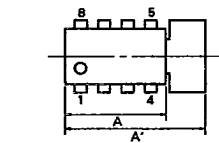
6427525 N E C ELECTRONICS INC 05E 22678 D
BIPOLAR ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUIT
 μ PC1212C

T-74-05-01

AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER**DESCRIPTION**

The μ PC1212C is a silicon monolithic integrated circuit designed for an audio power amplifier used in a portable radio receiver or a portable cassette tape recorder which works at 6-volt power supply.

The μ PC1212C is encapsulated in an 8-pin dual in line plastic package with a tab.

8 PIN PLASTIC DIP WITH TAB (300 mil)

PCE1-100-3008

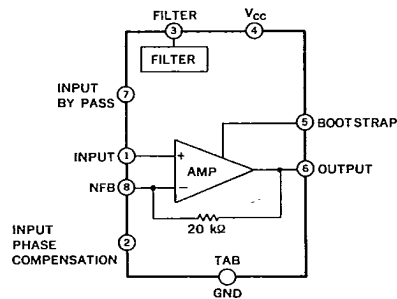
ITEM	MILLIMETERS	INCHES
A	12.70 MAX.	0.500 MAX.
A'	14.50 MAX.	0.571 MAX.
B	2.54 MAX.	0.100 MAX.
C	2.54 (T.P.)	0.100 (T.P.)
C'	3.05	0.144
D	0.50 ± 0.10	0.020 ± 0.004
F	1.1 MIN.	0.043 MIN.
G	3.5 ± 0.2	0.138 ± 0.012
H	0.51 MIN.	0.020 MIN.
I	4.31 MAX.	0.170 MAX.
J	5.08 MAX.	0.200 MAX.
L	6.4	0.252
M	0.30 ± 0.08	0.012 ± 0.003
N	0.25	0.01
Q	2.62 ± 0.05	0.103 ± 0.002

NOTE

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

FEATURES

- High output power. $P_o = 1$ W (TYP.) at $V_{CC} = 6$ V, $R_L = 4 \Omega$, T.H.D. = 10 %
- Wide operating voltage range. $V_{CC} = 3.5$ to 6 to 9 V
- High ripple rejection ratio. R.R.R. = 55 dB (TYP.)
- Soft clipping waveform.
- Have a muting circuit so that no shock noise at power supply switch on and off.
- Have a terminal to reject interference noise in strong electric field. (pin 2)

BLOCK DIAGRAM**CONNECTION DIAGRAM**

No.	CONNECTION	No.	CONNECTION
1	INPUT	5	BOOTSTRAP
2		6	OUTPUT
3	FILTER	7	FILTER
4	V _{CC}	8	N. F. B.
TAB	GND		

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Supply Voltage	V_{CC1}	(No Signal)	11	V
Supply Voltage	V_{CC2}	(Operating)	9	V
Allowable Power Dissipation	P_d	*	2.4	W
Operating Temperature	T_{opt}	-20 to 70		$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to 150		$^\circ\text{C}$

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* 50 x 50 x 0.035 mm³ copper heat sink on P.C.B.RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Supply Voltage	$V_{CC} = 3.5$ to 6 to 9 V
Load Impedance	$R_L = 4 \Omega$

ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)(Refer to the test circuits $V_{CC}=6$ V, $R_L=4 \Omega$, 50 X 50 X 0.035 mm³ copper heat sink on P.C.B. unless otherwise specified)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITION
Quiescent Circuit Current	I_{CC}	8	15	25	mA	No Signal
Open Loop Voltage Gain	A_{vo}	55	65		dB	$P_O=0.25$ W, $f=1$ kHz
Voltage Gain (Closed Loop)	A_v	41	45	48	dB	$R_f=100 \Omega$ $f=1$ kHz $R_f=360 \Omega$ $f=1$ kHz
Output Power	P_O	0.7	2.4 1.3 1.0 0.54 0.41 0.22		W	T.H.D.=10 % $f=1$ kHz, $R_f=100 \Omega$ $V_{CC}=9$ V, $R_L=4 \Omega$ $V_{CC}=9$ V, $R_L=8 \Omega$ $V_{CC}=6$ V, $R_L=4 \Omega$ $V_{CC}=6$ V, $R_L=8 \Omega$ $V_{CC}=4$ V, $R_L=4 \Omega$ $V_{CC}=4$ V, $R_L=8 \Omega$
Input Sensitivity	$V_{i(rms)}$		16.4 47.4		mV	$P_O=1$ W $R_L=4 \Omega$, $f=1$ kHz $R_f=100 \Omega$ ($A_v=45$ dB) $R_f=360 \Omega$ ($A_v=34$ dB)
Input Sensitivity	$V_{i(rms)}$		2.5 8.9		mV	$P_O=50$ mW $R_L=4 \Omega$, $f=1$ kHz $R_f=100 \Omega$ ($A_v=45$ dB) $R_f=360 \Omega$ ($A_v=34$ dB)
Total Harmonic Distortion	T.H.D.		0.4	1.5	%	$P_O=0.25$ W
Output Noise Voltage	NL		0.2	0.8	mV _{r.m.s.}	$R_G=0$
Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio	S.V.R.	40	55		dB	$R_G=0$, $f_{ripple}=100$ Hz $V_{ripple}=0.3$ V _{r.m.s.}
Input Impedance	R_i	10	20		k Ω	

NOTE: In case that only a TYP. value is specified, this specification is for helping to design.

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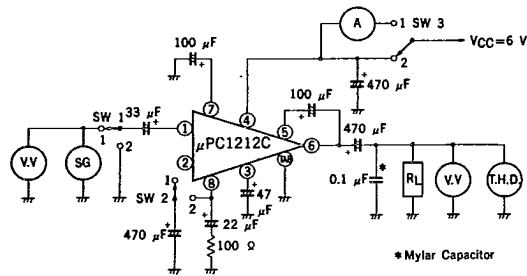
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TEST CIRCUIT

Fig. 1 TEST CIRCUIT

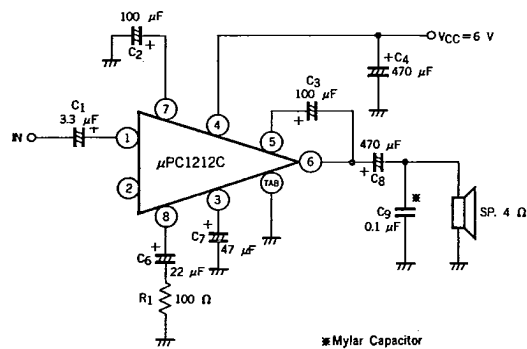


SWITCH POSITION

ITEM	SWITCH	SW1	SW2	SW3
Circuit Current	I_{CC}	.2	1	1
Open Loop Voltage Gain	A_{VO}	1	2	2
Voltage Gain	A_V	1	1	2
Output Power	P_O	1	1	2
Total Harmonic Distortion	T.H.D.	1	1	2
Output Noise Voltage	NL	2	1	2

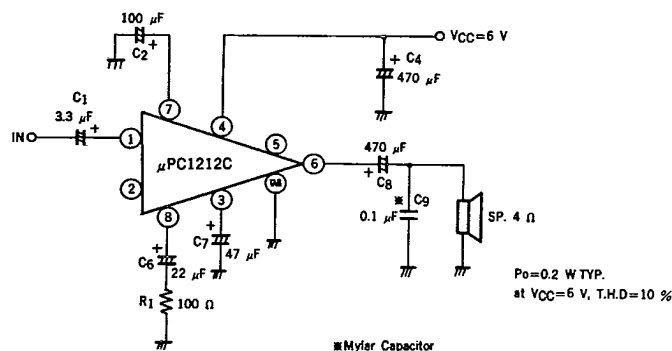
TYPICAL APPLICATION

Fig. 2 SINGLE OPERATION



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- (1) Capacitor C_9 is for preventing the parasitic oscillation. A mylar capacitor is recommended for this position.
- (2) The ground side of C_4 , C_9 and the loud speaker should be attached at the place of the copper foil close to the tab of $\mu\text{PC1212C}$.
- (3) Interference noise rejection in a strong electric field can be achieved by adding a capacitor (about 1 000 pF) between pin 1 and pin 2.

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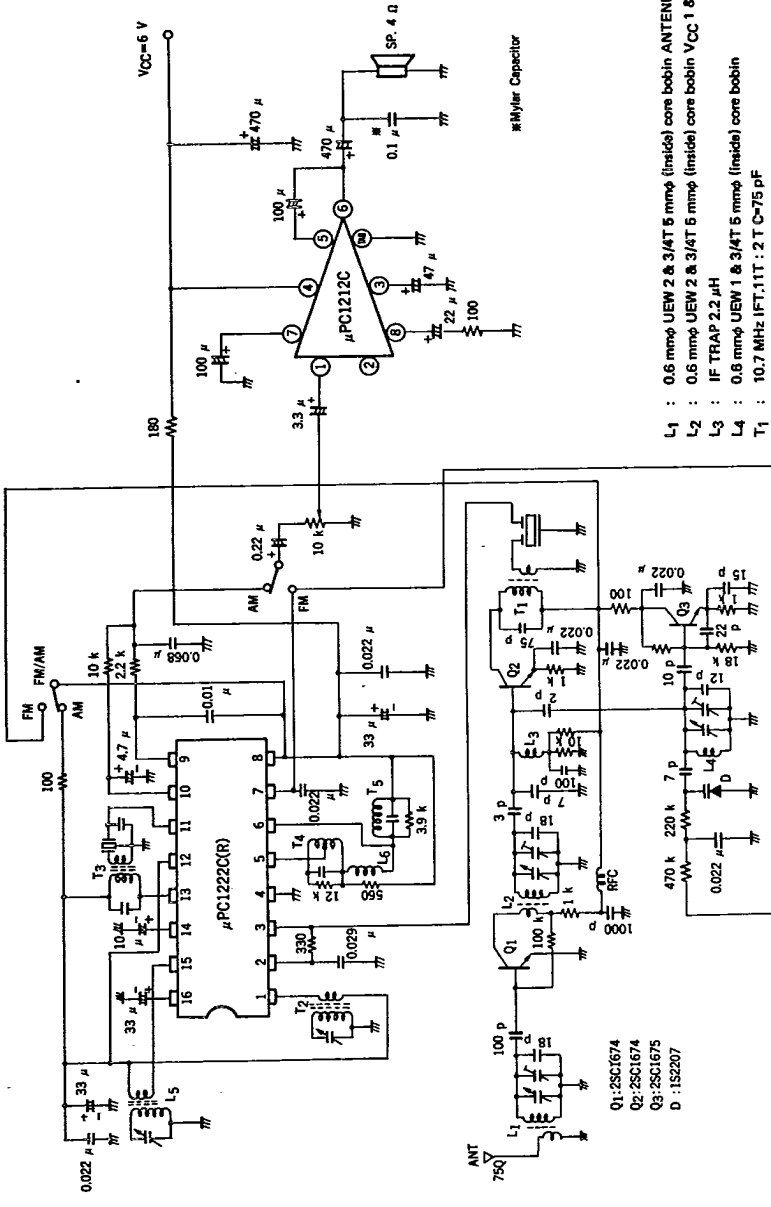
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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Fig. 5 LOW COST FM-AM RADIO WITH 1.0W OUTPUT POWER (V_{CC}=6 V)



- L1 : 0.6 mmφ UEW 2 & 3/4T 5 mmφ (inside) core bobbin ANTENNA 3/4T
- L2 : 0.6 mmφ UEW 2 & 3/4T 5 mmφ (inside) core bobbin VCC 1 & 3/4T
- L3 : IF TRAP 2.2 μH
- L4 : 0.8 mmφ UEW 1 & 3/4T 5 mmφ (inside) core bobbin
- T1 : 10.7 MHz IFT.11T.11T.2 T C-75 pF
- L5 : ANTENNA COIL 25A-1195-08 (KOHRI)
- T2 : AM OSC 28-1791-13 (KOHRI)
- T3 : AM IFT CFZ-455C (TOKO)
- T4 : AM DET. 5251 (TOKO)
- T5 : FM DET. 12747 (TOKO)
- L6 : PHASE SHIFT COIL 7BA180UH (TOKO)

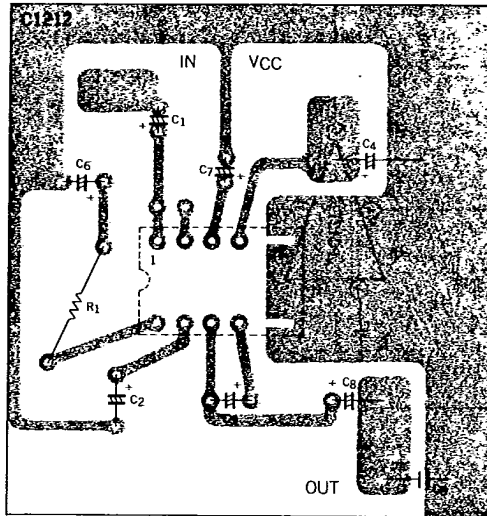
UNIT : Capacitance F
Resistance Ω

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P.C. BOARD PATTERN (COPPER SIDE)

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Fig. 7 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT POWER

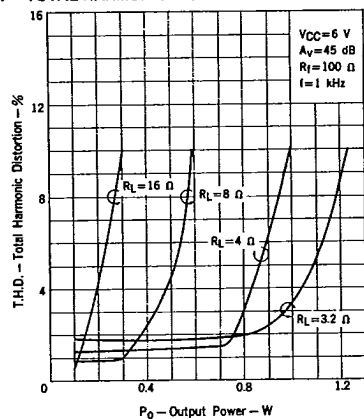
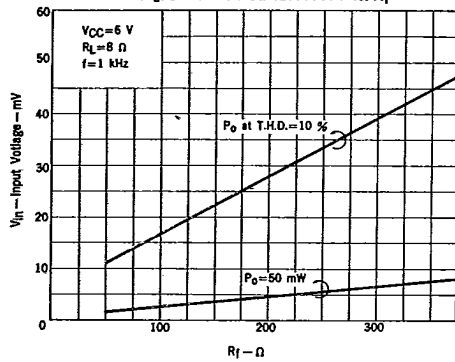
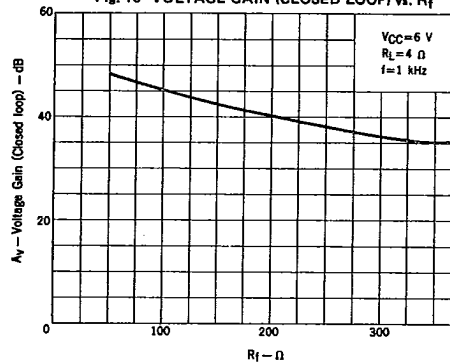
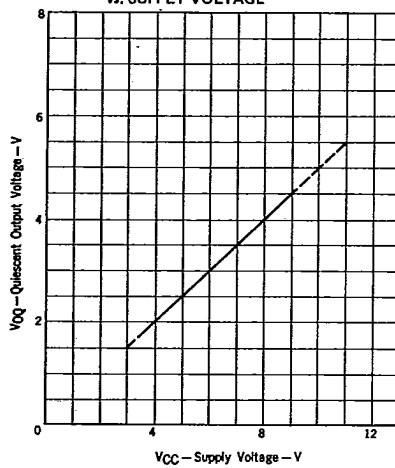
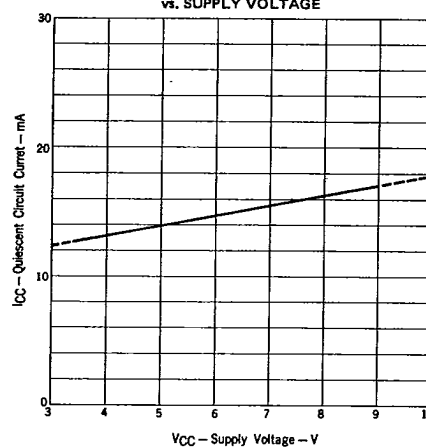


Figure 1 is a graph showing the efficiency and power dissipation characteristics of the 2N3638 PNP Silicon Darlington Transistor. The x-axis represents Output Power (P_o) in Watts, ranging from 0 to 3. The left y-axis represents Efficiency (E_f) in percent, ranging from 0 to 100. The right y-axis represents Power Dissipation (P_d) in Watts, ranging from 0 to 2. The graph includes curves for Efficiency (E_f) and Power Dissipation (P_d) for three different supply voltages (V_{CC}): 6V, 7.5V, and 9V. The curves show that efficiency increases with both output power and supply voltage, while power dissipation peaks at approximately 1.5W output power and decreases with increasing supply voltage. The graph is for $R_1 = 4 \Omega$ and $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$.

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 μ PC1212C
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vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGEFig. 12 QUIESCENT CIRCUIT CURRENT
vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

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Fig. 13 OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN, VOLTAGE GAIN vs. FREQUENCY

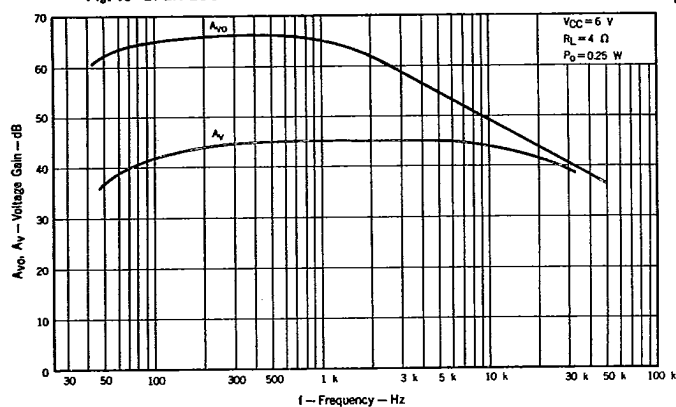


Fig. 14 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY

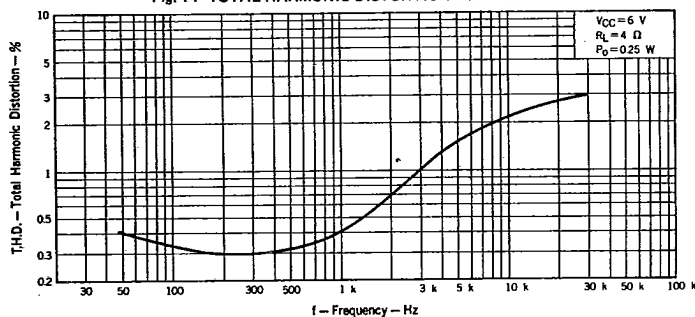
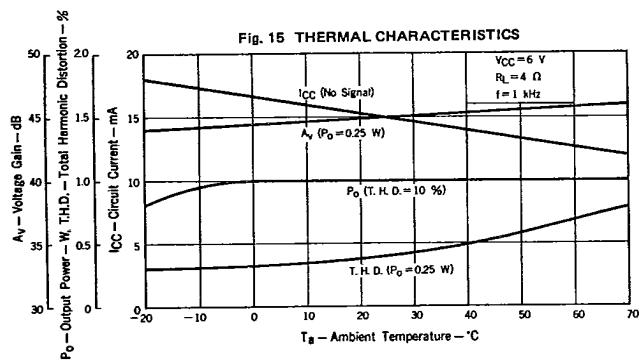


Fig. 15 THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS



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Fig. 16 OPEN LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN, VOLTAGE GAIN vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

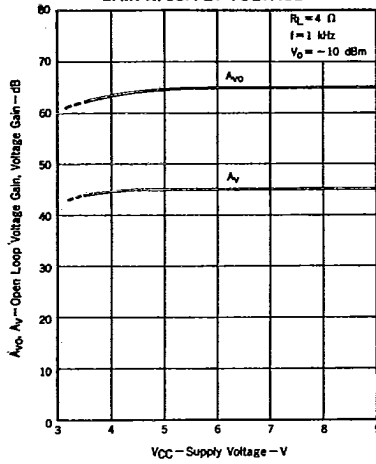


Fig. 17 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE

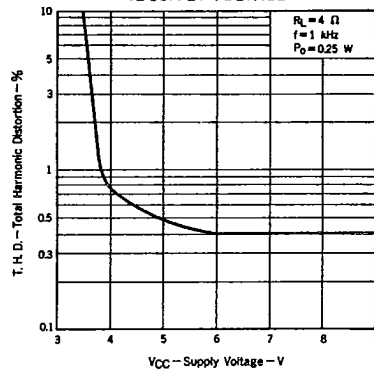


Fig. 18 AVAILABLE POWER DISSIPATION vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

