

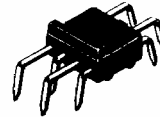
**MFC8020A**  
**MFC8021A**  
**MFC8022A**

**CLASS B AUDIO DRIVERS**

... designed as preamplifiers and driver circuits for complementary output transistors.

- Driver for Auto Radios – and up to 20-Watt Amplifiers
- High Gain – 7.0 mV for 1.0 Watt,  $R_L = 3.2$  Ohms
- High Input Impedance – 500-Kilohm Capability
- Output Biasing Diodes Included
- No Special h<sub>f</sub>  $\beta$  Matching of Outputs Required

**CLASS B AUDIO DRIVERS**  
**SILICON MONOLITHIC**  
**FUNCTIONAL CIRCUITS**



CASE 644A  
 PLASTIC PACKAGE

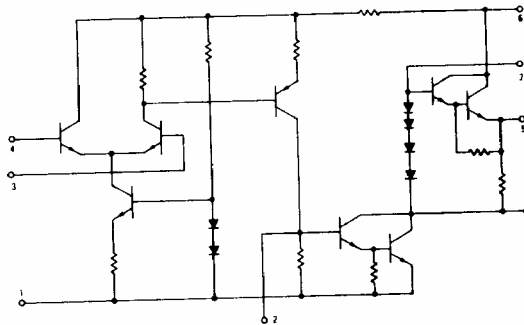
**MAXIMUM RATINGS** (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Value			Unit
	MFC8020A	MFC8021A	MFC8022A	
Power Supply Voltage	35	20	45	Vdc
Power Dissipation	1.0	1.0	1.0	Watt
Derate above T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	10	10	10	mW/°C
Peak Output Current (pins 5 & 8)	150	150	150	mA
Operating Temperature Range	-10 to +75	-10 to +75	-10 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +125	-55 to +125	-55 to +125	°C

**THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Characteristic	Value	Unit
Thermal Resistance	100	°C/W
Junction Temperature	125	°C

**FIGURE 1 - CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC**



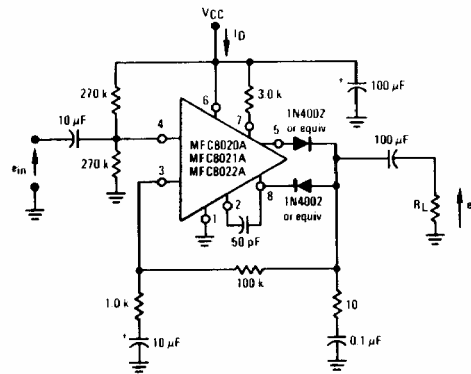
See Packaging Information Section for outline dimensions.

MFC8020A, MFC8021A, MFC8022A (continued)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C unless otherwise noted) (See Figure 2)

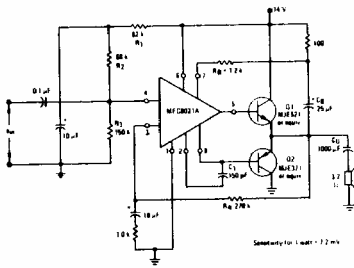
Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Drain Current (e<sub>in</sub> = 0)</b> V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 Vdc V <sub>CC</sub> = 14 Vdc V <sub>CC</sub> = 40 Vdc	MFC8020A MFC8021A MFC8022A	- 10 7.0 12	30 30 30	mA
<b>Sensitivity (P<sub>O</sub> = 1.0 Watt, f = 1.0 kHz)</b> e <sub>o</sub> = 8.95 V(RMS), R <sub>L</sub> = 165 Ω e <sub>o</sub> = 3.2 V(RMS), R <sub>L</sub> = 65 Ω e <sub>o</sub> = 12.65 V(RMS), R <sub>L</sub> = 165 Ω	MFC8020A MFC8021A MFC8022A	- 89 32 126	112 40 180	mV
<b>Total Harmonic Distortion (f = 1.0 kHz)</b> V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V, e <sub>o</sub> = 8.95 V(RMS), R <sub>L</sub> = 165 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 14 V, e <sub>o</sub> = 3.2 V(RMS), R <sub>L</sub> = 65 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 40 V, e <sub>o</sub> = 12.65 V(RMS), R <sub>L</sub> = 165 Ω	MFC8020A MFC8021A MFC8022A	- 0.7 1.0 1.5	5.0 5.0 5.0	%
<b>Open Loop Gain</b> V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 165 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 14 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 65 Ω V <sub>CC</sub> = 40 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 165 Ω	MFC8020A MFC8021A MFC8022A	- 89 87 90	- - -	dB
<b>Ripple Rejection</b> f = 60 Hz, A <sub>v</sub> = 100, e <sub>in</sub> = 0, Power Supply Ripple = 1.0 V(RMS)		- 27	- -	dB
<b>Equivalent Input Noise</b> e <sub>in</sub> = 0, R <sub>S</sub> = 1.0 k Ω, BW = 100 Hz - 10 kHz		- 18	- -	μV
<b>Quiescent Output Voltage (e<sub>in</sub> = 0)</b> V <sub>CC</sub> = 30 V V <sub>CC</sub> = 14 V V <sub>CC</sub> = 40 V	MFC8020A MFC8021A MFC8022A	- 15 7.0 20	- - -	Vdc

FIGURE 2 - TEST CIRCUIT

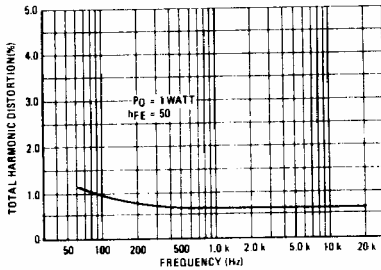


**TYPICAL AUTO RADIO AUDIO APPLICATION and CHARACTERISTICS**  
( $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.)

**FIGURE 3 - APPLICATION CIRCUIT FOR MFC8021A**



**FIGURE 5 - TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION versus FREQUENCY**

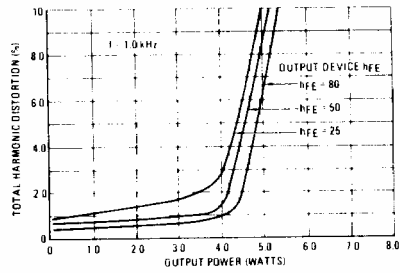


**APPLICATIONS INFORMATION for MFC8021A (AUTO RADIO AUDIO)**

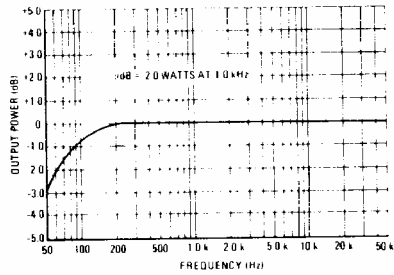
The MFC8021A combines all the voltage gain required for an automotive radio audio amplifier into one package reducing the circuit-board area requirement. The circuit shown in Figure 3 has an input sensitivity of approximately 7.2 millivolts for a one-watt output. Sensitivity can be adjusted by changing the value of  $R_4$ . The circuit performance is a function of the output device  $h_{FE}$ , as shown in Figure 4. Figure 4 can be used to determine the minimum  $h_{FE}$  of the output transistors. The bandwidth of the amplifier is determined by the capacitor,  $C_1$ . If  $C_1$  is increased to 390 pF the high frequency 3.0 dB point is typically 20 kHz.

An illustration of the copper side of the printed-circuit board layout is shown in Figure 7. The output transistors are mounted on the heatsink which for auto radio audio applications should have a maximum thermal resistance of  $18^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  for each device or  $9.0^{\circ}\text{C/W}$  when both output transistors are mounted on the same heatsink.

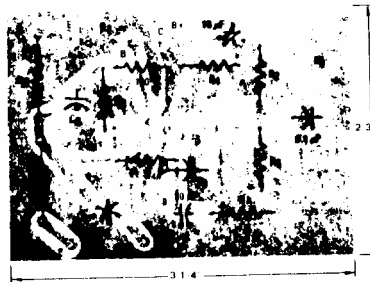
**FIGURE 4 - TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION versus OUTPUT POWER**



**FIGURE 6 - FREQUENCY RESPONSE**



**FIGURE 7 - PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD for AUTOMOTIVE RADIO AUDIO 10 and 20 WATT AMPLIFIERS (COPPER SIDE)**



TYPICAL 10-and-20 WATT AMPLIFIER APPLICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.)

FIGURE 8 - APPLICATION CIRCUIT for MFC8020A/and MFC8022A

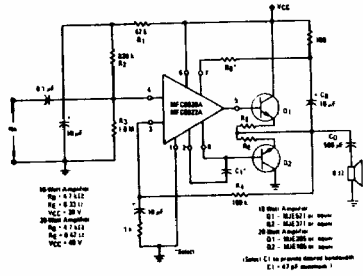


FIGURE 9 - TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION versus OUTPUT POWER

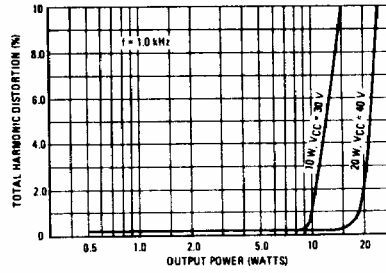


FIGURE 10 - TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION versus FREQUENCY

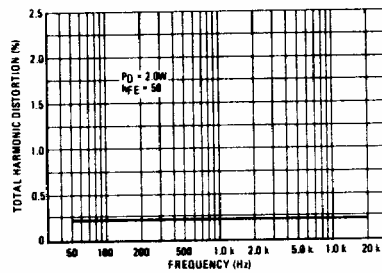
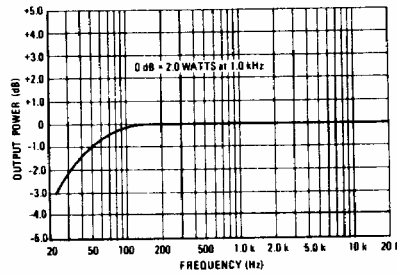


FIGURE 11 - FREQUENCY RESPONSE



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION for MFC8020A and MFC8022A (10-Watt and 20-Watt Amplifiers)

The MFC8020A and MFC8022A are high-voltage parts capable of driving 10-to-20 watt audio amplifiers. The gain of the circuit shown in Figure 8 changes when the value of  $R_4$  is varied and the bandwidth is determined by  $C_1$ . Emitter resistors are required at the higher voltages used for 10-to-20 watt audio amplifiers to provide thermal stability. The value of  $R_E$  is a function of the heatsink thermal resistance and supply voltage. The heatsink requirements for operation at  $+65^\circ\text{C}$  (with both devices mounted on the same heatsink) is about  $14^\circ\text{C/W}$  for the 10-watt amplifier and  $8.0^\circ\text{C/W}$  for the 20-watt amplifier. If the maximum ambient operating temperature is reduced then the heatsink can be reduced in size as calculated by

$$\theta_{SA} = \frac{T_J - (\theta_{JS}) P_D - T_A}{P_D}$$

where

- $\theta_{SA}$  = Heatsink thermal resistance
  - $T_J$  = Maximum junction operating temperature
  - $\theta_{JS}$  = Junction to heatsink thermal resistance (includes all surface interface components for thermal resistance such as the insulating washer)
  - $P_D$  = Maximum power dissipation of transistors (This occurs at about 60% of maximum output power) 6.0 W for 10 W, 7.2 W for 12 W
  - $T_A$  = Maximum ambient temperature
- The printed circuit board layout is shown in Figure 7.