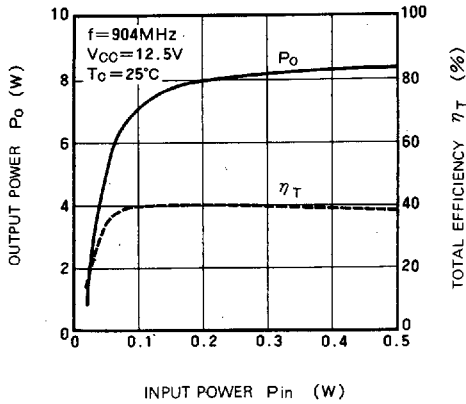
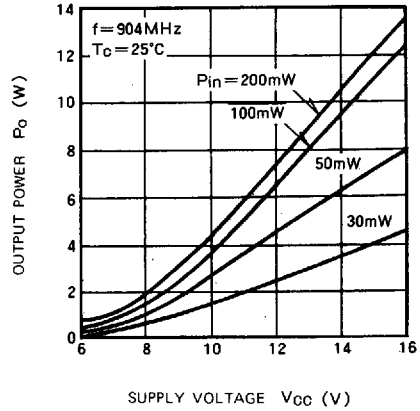


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

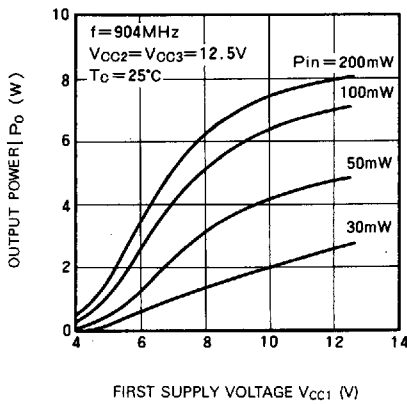
OUTPUT POWER, TOTAL EFFICIENCY VS. INPUT POWER



OUTPUT POWER VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



OUTPUT POWER VS. FIRST SUPPLY VOLTAGE



DESIGN CONSIDERATION OF HEAT RADIATION

Please refer to following consideration when designing heat sink.

1. Junction temperature of incorporated transistors at standard operation.

(1) Thermal resistance between junction and package of incorporated transistors.

- a) First stage transistor
 $R_{th(j-c)1} = 13^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ (Typ.)
- b) Second stage transistor
 $R_{th(j-c)2} = 9^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ (Typ.)
- c) Final stage transistor
 $R_{th(j-c)3} = 4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ (Typ.)

(2) Junction temperature of incorporated transistors at standard operation.

Conditions for standard operation.
 $P_o = 7\text{W}$, $V_{CC} = 12.5\text{V}$, $P_{in} = 0.2\text{W}$, $\eta_T = 30\%$ (minimum rating), P_{O1} (Note 1) = 1.5W, P_{O2} (2) = 3.6W, $I_T = 1.87\text{A}$ (I_{T1} (3) = 0.21A, I_{T2} (4) = 0.48A, I_{T3} (5) = 1.17A)

- Note 1: Output power of the first stage transistor
- Note 2: Output power of the second stage transistor
- Note 3: Circuit current of the first stage transistor
- Note 4: Circuit current of the second stage transistor
- Note 5: Circuit current of the final stage transistor

Junction temperature of the first stage transistor
 $T_{j1} = (V_{CC} \times I_{T1} - P_{O1} + P_{in}) \times R_{th(j-c)1} + T_c$ (6)
 $= (12.5 \times 0.21 - 1.5 + 0.2) \times 13 + T_c$
 $= 17 + T_c$ (°C)

Note 6: Package temperature of device
 Junction temperature of the second stage transistor
 $T_{j2} = (V_{CC} \times I_{T2} - P_{O2} + P_{O1}) \times R_{th(j-c)2} + T_c$
 $= (12.5 \times 0.48 - 3.6 + 1.5) \times 9 + T_c$
 $= 35 + T_c$ (°C)

Junction temperature of the final stage transistor
 $T_{j3} = (V_{CC} \times I_{T3} - P_o + P_{O2}) \times R_{th(j-c)3} + T_c$
 $= (12.5 \times 1.17 - 7 + 3.6) \times 4 + T_c$
 $= 45 + T_c$ (°C)

2. Heat sink design

In thermal design of heat sink, try to keep the package temperature at the upper limit of the operating ambient temperature (normally $T_a = 60^{\circ}\text{C}$) and at the output power of 7W below 90°C .

The thermal resistance $R_{th(c-a)}$ (7) of the heat sink to realize this:

$$R_{th(c-a)} = \frac{T_c - T_a}{(P_o/\eta_T) - P_o + P_{in}} = \frac{90 - 60}{(7/0.3) - 7 + 0.2} = 1.81^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

Note 7: Inclusive of the contact thermal resistance between device and heat sink

Mounting the heat sink of the above thermal resistance on the device,

$$T_{j1} = 107^{\circ}\text{C}, T_{j2} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}, T_{j3} = 135^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ at } T_a = 60^{\circ}\text{C}, T_c = 90^{\circ}\text{C}.$$

In the annual average of ambient temperature is 30°C ,

$$T_{j1} = 77^{\circ}\text{C}, T_{j2} = 95^{\circ}\text{C}, T_{j3} = 105^{\circ}\text{C}.$$

As the maximum junction temperature of these incorporated transistors T_{jmax} are 175°C , application under fully derated condition is ensured.