

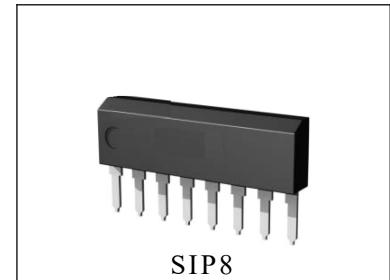
# C1237HA

## Protector IC for Stereo Power Amplifier

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### General Description

The C1237HA is a monolithic integrated circuit designed for protecting stereo power amplifiers and loudspeakers.



### Features

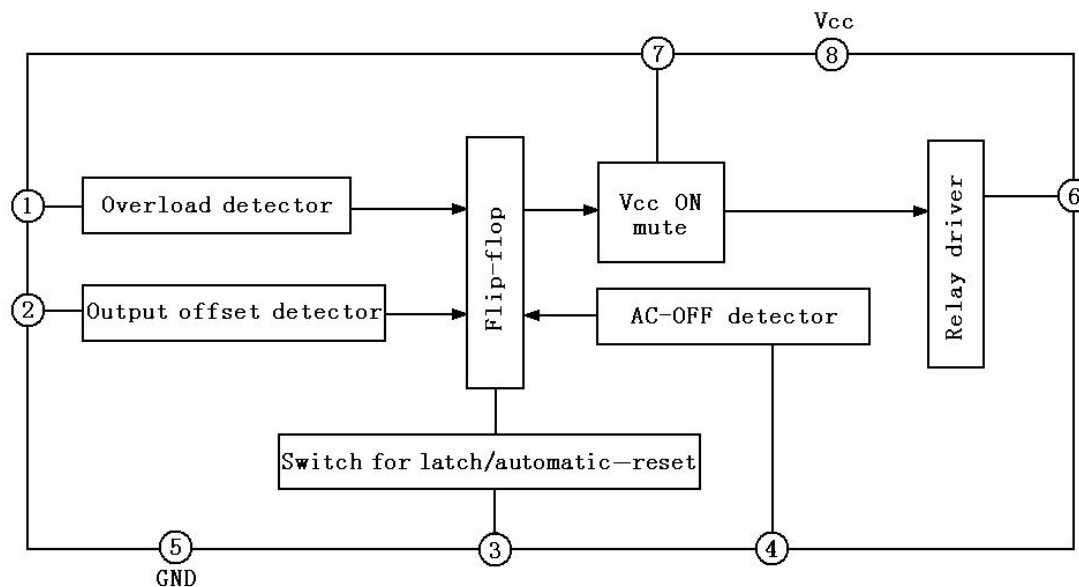
- Work stably within a wide power supply voltage range.(Vcc=25 to 60V)
- Contain a relay driver.(Max.I<sub>6</sub>=80mA)
- Work as either latching function or automatic resetting function by using pin3.(In both overload detection and output offset detection,either function can be selected).
- Need only single power supply.
- Both positive and negative output offset can be detected through the same pin.(Output offset detection through pin2)
- AC voltage can be detected.(For AC-power-OFF mute through pin4)
- The time delay from amplifier power ON to relay ON can be freely set by selecting external components.(For AC-power-ON mute through pin7)
- The moment that amplifier-power is turned off,it can make relay broken OFF and then loudspeaker disconnected from amplifier to prevent a shock off noise.

### Package Information

Part NO.	Order NO.	Package Description	Package Marking	Package Option
C1237HA	C1237HA	SIP8	C1237HA SXXXX	25/Tube

C1237HA:Part NO.      SXXXX:Lot NO.

## Block Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings (\*2)

Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power supply voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	60	V
Allowable power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	320*	mW
Pin 6 maximum current	I <sub>6 max</sub>	80	mA
Pin 4 maximum voltage	V <sub>4 max</sub>	10	V
Pin 8 maximum voltage	V <sub>8 max</sub>	8	V
Pin 1 maximum current	I <sub>1 max</sub>	3	mA
Pin 2 maximum current	I <sub>2 max</sub>	±3	mA
Pin 7 maximum voltage	V <sub>7 max</sub>	8	V
Operational temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-20 ~ +75	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +125	°C

\*Ta=25 °C

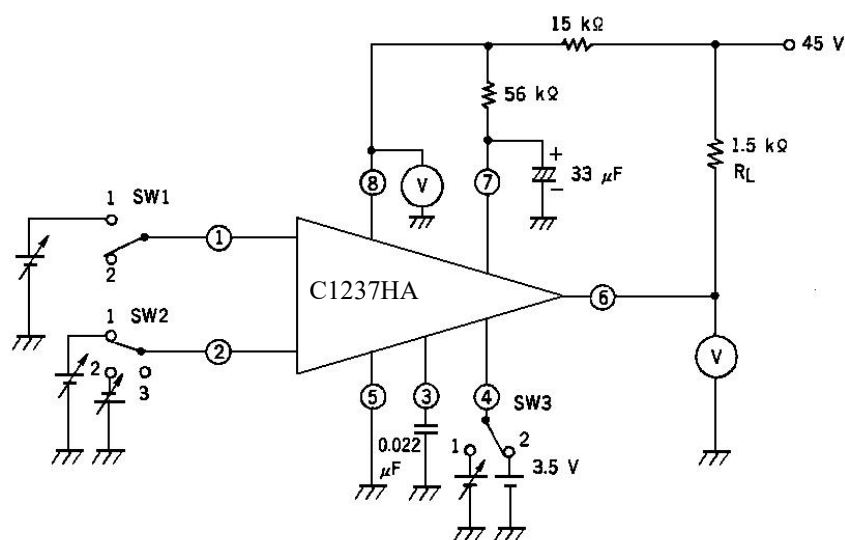
## Recommended Operating Conditions (\*3)

Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	25~45~60	V

## Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, V<sub>CC</sub>=45V, T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit
Pin 1 threshold voltage	V <sub>th 1</sub>	Level to invert at pin6	0.58	0.67	0.76	V
Pin 2 positive threshold voltage	V <sub>th +2</sub>	Level to invert at pin6	0.54	0.62	0.70	V
Pin 2 negative threshold voltage	V <sub>th -2</sub>	Level to invert at pin6	-0.12	-0.17	-0.23	V
Pin 4 threshold voltage	V <sub>th 4</sub>	Level to invert at pin6	0.60	0.74	0.90	V
Pin 8 reference voltage	V <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> =1.5kΩ	3.0	3.4	3.8	V

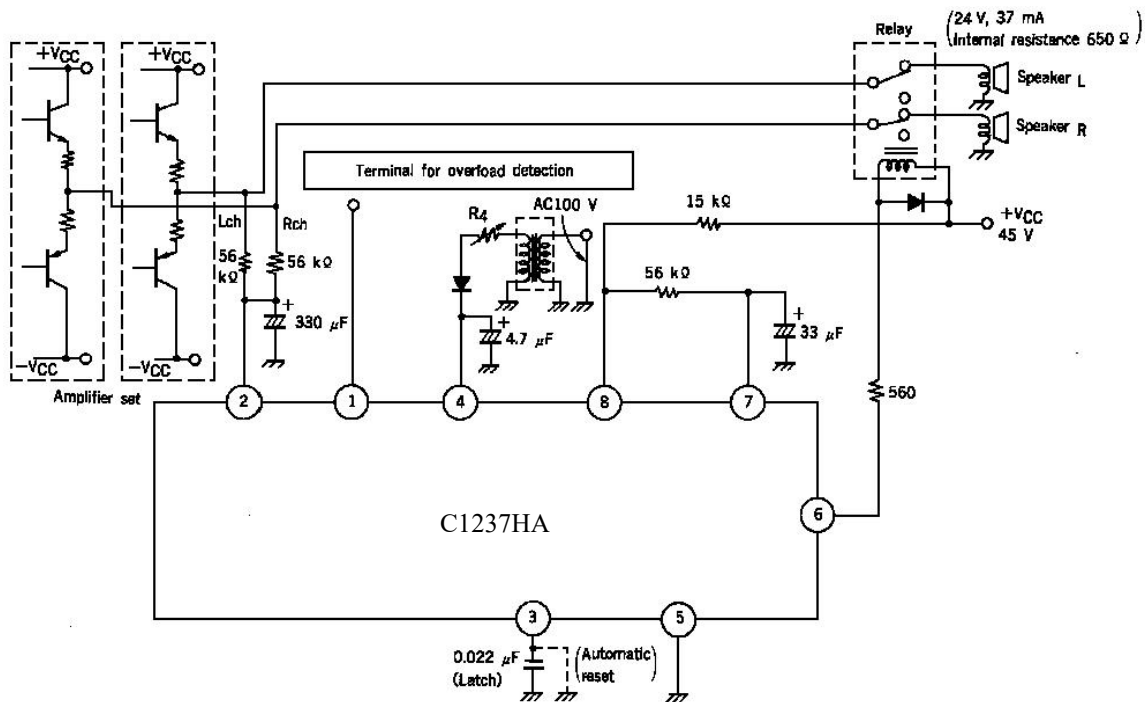
## Test Circuit (State using latching function)



Switch positions

Item	SW 1	SW 2	SW 3
V <sub>th 1</sub>	1	3	2
V <sub>th +2</sub>	2	1	2
V <sub>th -2</sub>	2	2	2
V <sub>th 4</sub>	2	3	1
V <sub>B</sub>	2	3	2

## Application Circuit



## Application Summary

### Function for output offset detection (pin 2)

If too much DC current flows through a speaker voice coil due to large output offset DC level, the voice coil might be overheated and the speaker might be broken. To prevent the damage, it is necessary to detect the Output Offset DC level and to disconnect the speaker from the power amplifier by breaking off a relay if the detected DC level is shifted beyond a threshold level. C1237HA has a function to detect both the positive and the negative Output Offset DC level with its single power supply. As shown below, you can easily make the positive and the negative threshold level equivalent and also set up their level by choosing proper resistances.

How to determine the threshold levels of Output Offset detection. ( $\pm V_{th}$ )

[1] The threshold level of positive output offset detection ( $+V_{th}$ ) is given by Eq.(1)

$$+V_{th} = \left(2 + \frac{R_A}{R_C}\right) \cdot V_{th} + 2, \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where  $V_{th} + 2$  is the original positive threshold level of pin2, and  $V_{th} + 2 = 0.62V$  Typ.

[2] The threshold level of negative Output Offset detection ( $-V_{th}$ ) is given by Eq.(2).

$$-V_{th} = -\left\{-V_{th} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{R_A}{R_C}\right) + I_{c2} \cdot R_A\right\}, \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where  $V_{th}$  is the original negative threshold level of pin2, and  $V_{th} = -0.17V$  Typ. and  $I_{c2}$  is the current from C1237HA and  $I_{c2} = 12.5\mu A$  Typ. at nearly  $-V_{th}$ .

[3] you can easily find how to make  $\pm V_{th}$  level equivalent as shown below

$$\left(2 + \frac{R_A}{R_C}\right) \cdot V_{th} + 2 = -\left\{-V_{th} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{R_A}{R_C}\right) + I_{c2} \cdot R_A\right\}, \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

therefore determine  $R_A, R_B$  and  $R_C$  from Eq.(3).

Attention: The original positive and negative threshold level at pin 2 without any resistances are unbalanced;  $+V_{th} = 0.62V$  Typ. and  $-V_{th} = -0.17V$  Typ.

### Example of design

If you need the output offset threshold level  $\pm V_{th}$  to be  $\pm 2.0V$ , determine  $R_A, R_B$  and  $R_C$  as shown below

[1] Substitute 2.0 to  $+V_{th}$  in Eq.(1) and obtain  $R_A/R_C$ .

$$2.0 = \left(2 + \frac{R_A}{R_C}\right) \times 0.62$$

$$\frac{R_A}{R_C} = 1.226$$

[2] Substitute  $-2.0$  to  $-V_{th}$  in Eq.(2) and obtain  $R_A(R_B)$  and  $R_C$ .

$$-2.0 = -0.17(2 + 1.226) - 12.5(\mu A) \times R_A \text{ (k}\Omega\text{) (V)}$$

$$R_A = 116.1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_C = 94.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Therefore, if you need  $\pm V_{th}$  to be 2.0 volts, choose  $R_A, R_B$  and  $R_C$  as shown below.

$$R_A = R_B = 120 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ and } R_C = 91 \text{ k}\Omega$$

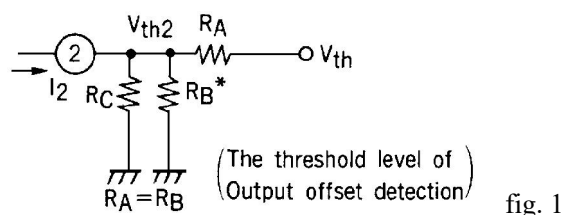
The lower limits of  $R_A$  and  $R_B$  are given by the maximum rating ( $\pm 3mA$ ) of pin 2 and

$$\frac{\pm V_{CC}}{R_{A(B)}} < \pm 3mA$$

In case of recommended condition, that is  $R_A = R_B = 56 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_C = \infty$ ,  $\pm V_{th}$  can be obtained as shown below.

$$[1] +V_{th} = \left(2 + \frac{56(\text{k}\Omega)}{\infty}\right) 0.62 = 1.24(V)$$

$$[2] -V_{th} = -0.17 \left(2 + \frac{56(\text{k}\Omega)}{\infty}\right) - 12.5(\mu A) \times 56(\text{k}\Omega) = -1.04(V)$$



\* Rch power amplifier output terminal is usually an imaginably GND as seen from Lch power amplifier, so that the equivalent circuit can be obtained as shown above.

### Function of AC level detection

When you turn off the power switch, it sometimes causes a shock-off noise, therefore it is necessary to break off the relay and then to keep the power amplifier apart from loud speaker at the moment that power switch is turned off. In other words, the protection circuit is required to have a function to detect that power-off time. However, in fact, it is difficult to detect that power-off time from actual DC supply voltage line. Because it cannot be turned 0V instantaneously due to a large capacitance inserted between the power supply line and GND. In case of C1237HA, it can detect this power-off time from AC power supply directly, that is, this is a function to detect AC level.

The AC power supply level (usually 50Hz or 60Hz) can be transmitted to pin 4 through a half-wave rectification circuit as shown below.

And it works within a wide range of AC level by choosing a proper resistance as R4 (Refer to the characteristic curve shown as fig.5 for the choice of R4). If power switch is turned off while the relay is being made ON and the speaker is being connected to the power amplifier output, the relay will be broken OFF to disconnect the speaker after a time delay (AC OFF mute) according to the discharge time constant determined by the voltage on pin 4, the external capacitance C4, and the internal resistance of the IC.

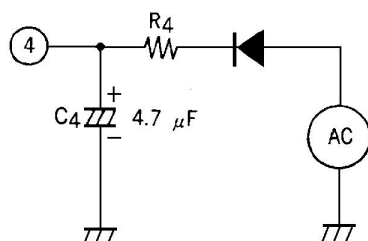


fig. 2

### Function of overload detection (pin 1)

The original threshold level of pin 1 is 0.67V Typ. In case of using a constant-current drive, as the means of detection, the threshold current level is 110μA

Typ. When current which is larger than  $110\mu\text{A}$  flows to the IC, the relay will be broken OFF.

Note: The overload detecting circuit is not included in the IC because of patent problems. Use the external circuit as an overload detection.

### Function of latching and automatic resetting (pin 3)

If the IC detects the abnormal condition such as the larger output offset level or the overload, the IC can make the relay broken OFF. And then, two functions can be selected after the condition returns to the normal state. One is that the relay is made ON automatically and the other is that it keeps the relay broken off until once the power switch is turned off and then is turned on again.

The former is a function of automatic resetting and the latter is a function of latching. C1237HA has both functions and can be selected either function by using pin 3 .In case of latching, connect pin 3 to the ground through the capacitor, which is for preventing misoperation. For automatic resetting, connect it to the ground directly. This function is valid for both overload detection and output offset detection.

### Time delay from power amplifier power switch on to relay on (power-on mute at pin7)

To suppress shock-on noise generated by power ON, a time delay is provided by connecting a circuit with a time constant. This time delay is set to make relay ON to connect speakers sfter enough time for the power amplifier and the preamplifier to reach a stable operating condition. The ON mute time is determined as follows.

$$T(\text{ON mute}) = -C7 \cdot R7 \cdot \ln \frac{V8 - V7}{V8}$$

Where V8 is reference voltage at pin 8, 3.40V Typ. and V7 is threshold level at pin 7, 2.06V,Typ.

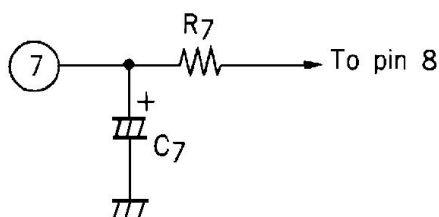


fig.3

### How to make it work within a wide range of power supply voltage(pin 8)

By choosing a proper resistance R8 connected to pin 8, the IC can work within a wide range of power supply voltage  $V_{cc}$  from 25 to 60V.

In case that pin 8 is directly driven by a regulated power supply, set V8 to

3.40V,Typ. As for the choice of R8 value, refer to the characteristic curve shown as fig.6.

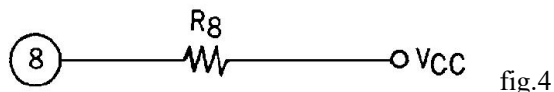
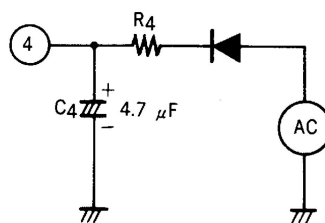
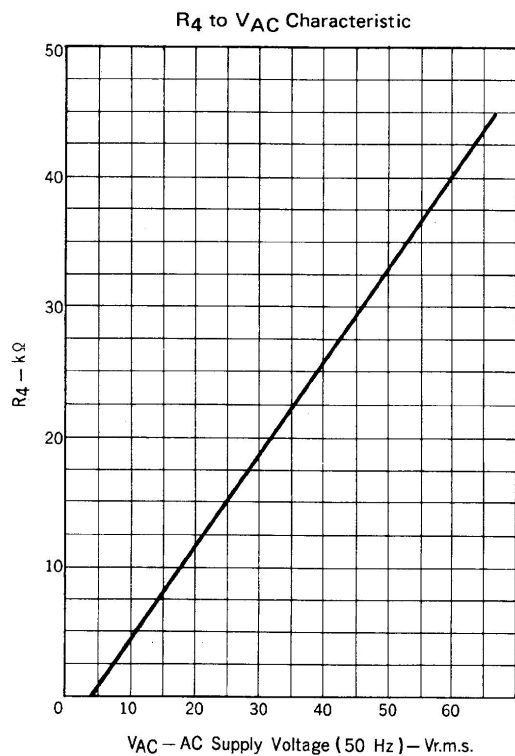


fig.5 Optimum Value of External Resistance R4

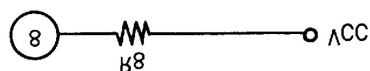
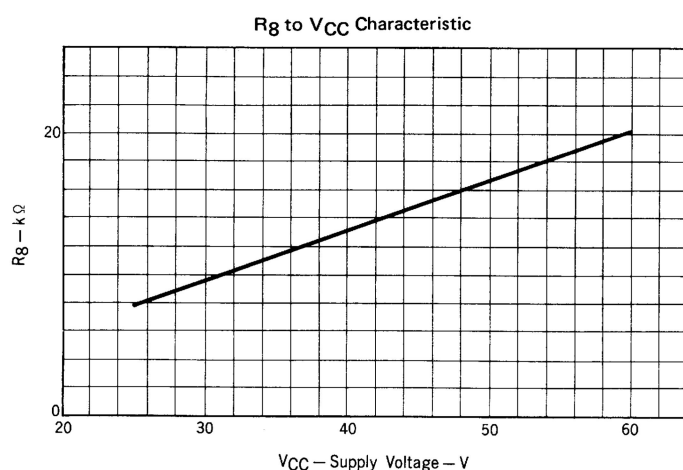


Example: Use of E-24 series.

Select 24kΩ R4 for 40V r.m.s.VAC.

If no resistance of specified value is available,choose a resistance which is as close as possible to and lower than the value specified by the diagram.

fig.6 Optimum Value of External Resistance R8



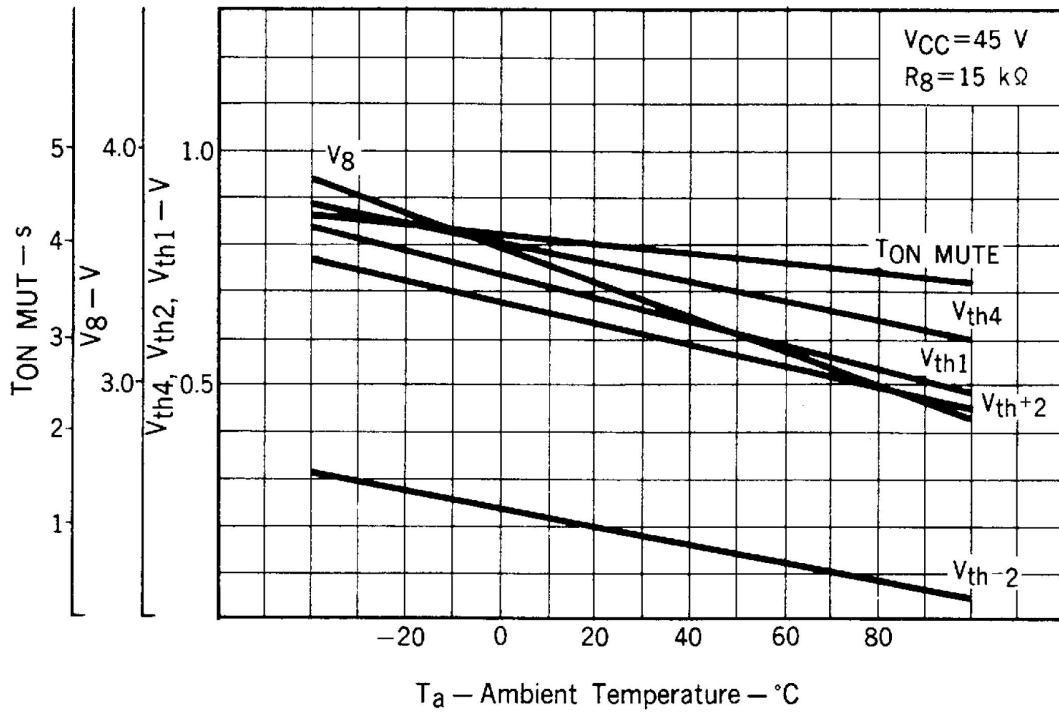
Example: Use of E-24 series.

Select 15kΩ R4 for 45V Vcc

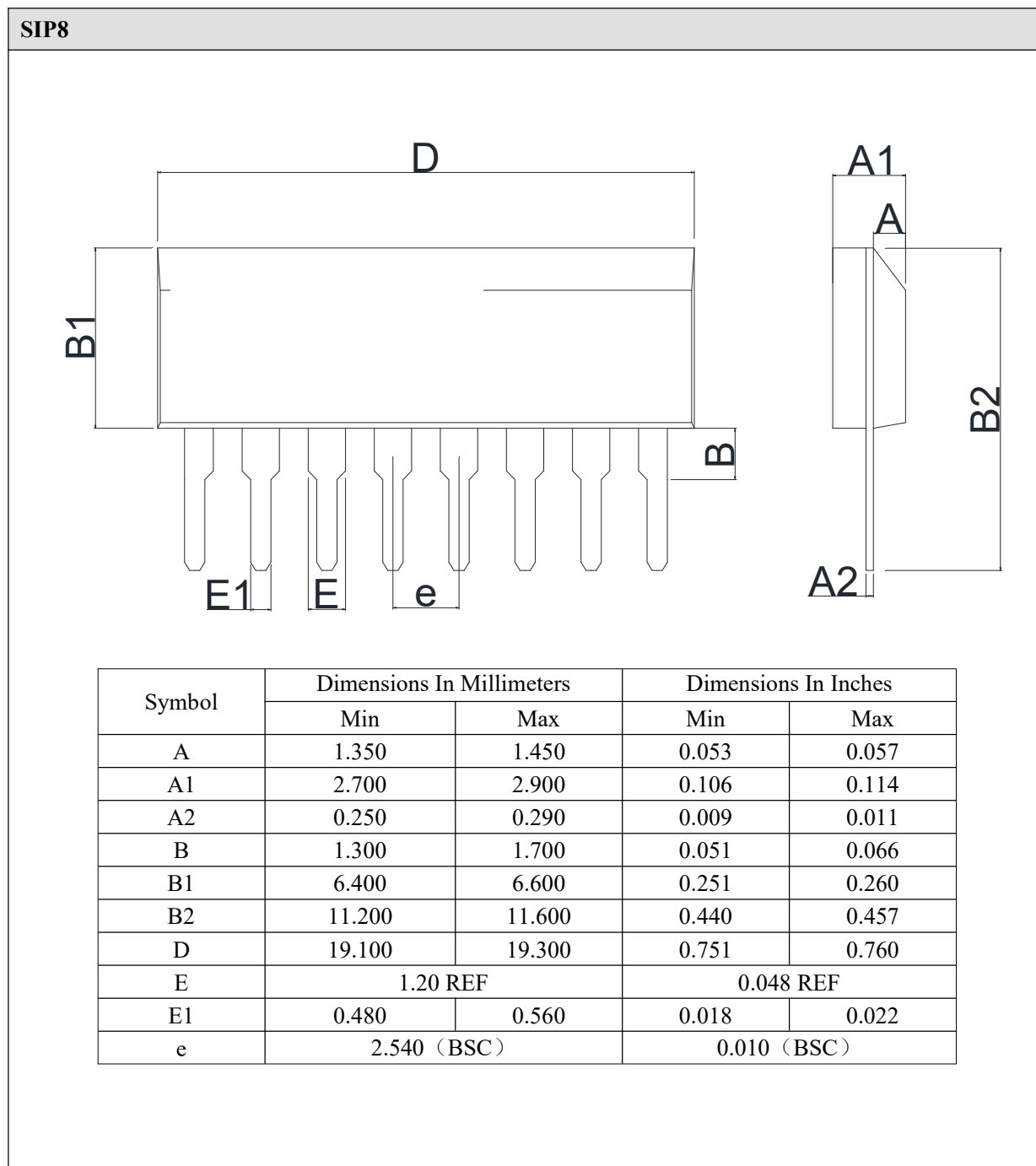
If no resistance of specified value is available,choose a resistance which is as close as possible to and lower than the value specified by the diagram.

## Characteristics Curves

V<sub>g</sub>, T<sub>ON</sub> mut, V<sub>th4</sub>, V<sub>th+2</sub>, and V<sub>th1</sub> to T<sub>a</sub> Characteristics



## Outline Dimensions



## Statements

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