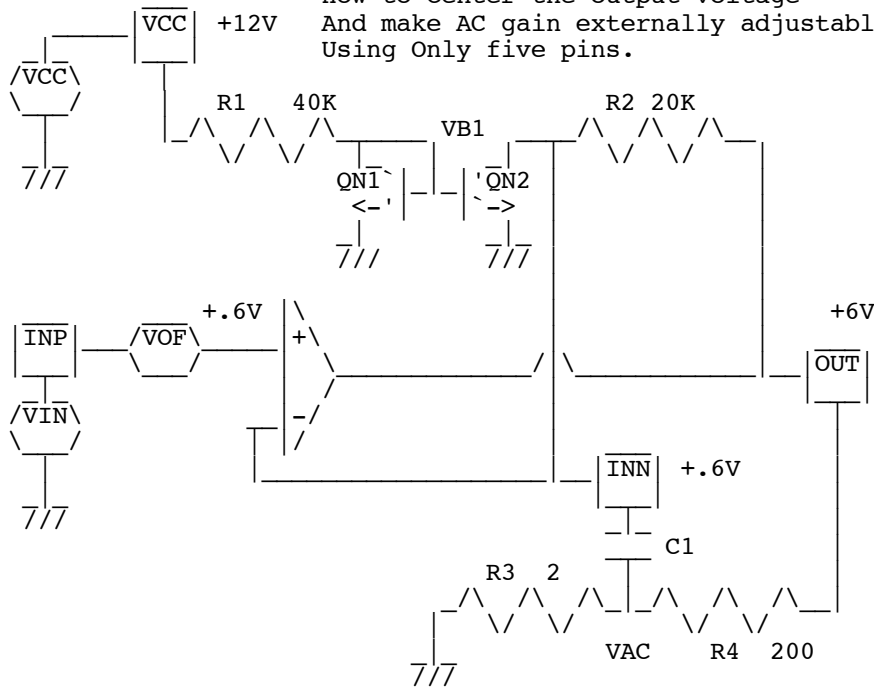


AC_DC_GAINS

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 * www.idea2ic.com

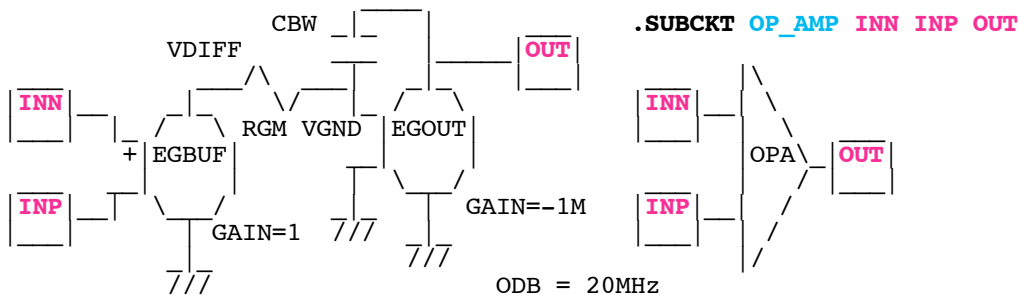
How to Center the output voltage
 And make AC gain externally adjustable
 Using Only five pins.



```
.option set srcsteps = 1
VCC VC 0 DC 12
VIN IN 0 DC 0 SIN( 0 60m 10k 1n )
VOF INP IN DC .6
R1 VC VB1 40k
R2 INN OUT 20k
X_OPA INN INP OUT OP_AMP
R3 VAC 0 2
R4 OUT VAC 200
CAC INN VAC 100u
QN1 VB1 VB1 0 NPNP
QN2 INN VB1 0 NPNP
.tran 10n .2m 0 10n
```

```
.control
run
set pensize = 2
plot out vc
.endc
```

```
.SUBCKT OP_AMP INN INP OUT
EGBUF VDIFF 0 INN INP 1
RGM1 VDIFF VDIFF2 1k
RGM2 VDIFF2 VGND2 1k
CBW OUT VGND2 4p
CSP VDIFF2 0 4f
EGOUT OUT 0 VGND2 0 -100000000
.ENDS OP_AMP
```



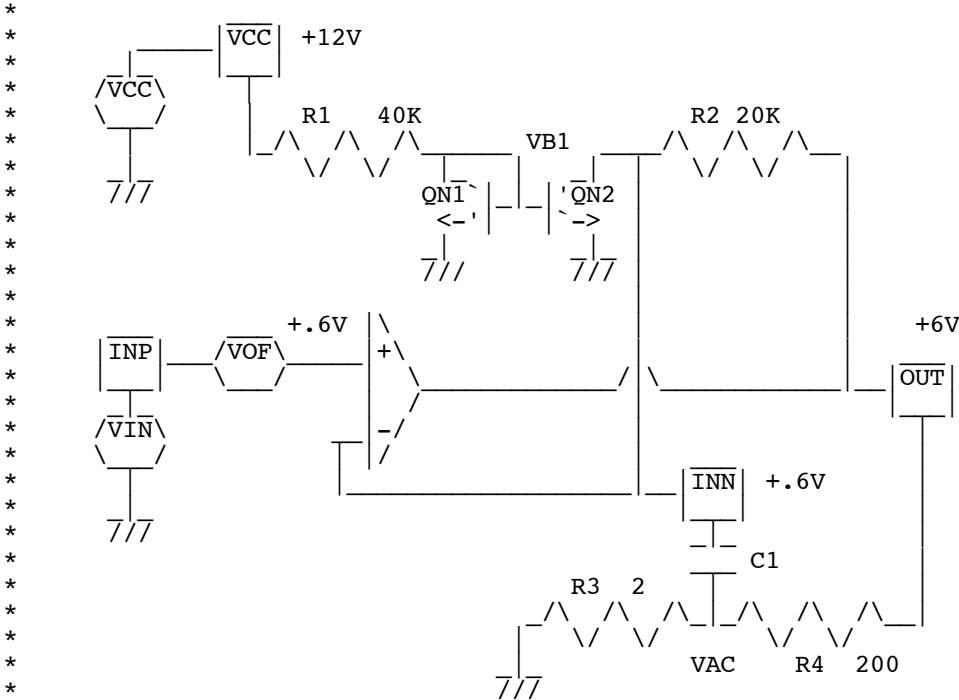
```

*
.model NPN NPN( BF=210 IS=1e-17 RC= 100)

.end

```

=====**AC_DC_GAINS**=====



This circuit satisfied the automotive audio power amplifier requirement of putting out a maximum amount of power on a relatively low supply current while also allowing the audio AC gain to be externally set from 50 to 300.

A further challenge was that this was all to be done in the new TO-220 five lead power package. SGS should be credited with coming up with the clever way to use the INN pin to both center the output voltage between the supply voltage and ground while also allowing the INN pin to set the AC Gain.

The trick is that this is a power amplifier. So it resistors R3 and R4 could be made much smaller than usual. This low impedance network would be able to dominate in the AC mode over the much higher DC feedback network consisting of R1, QN1, QN2, and R2.


```

.tran 10n .2m 0 10n

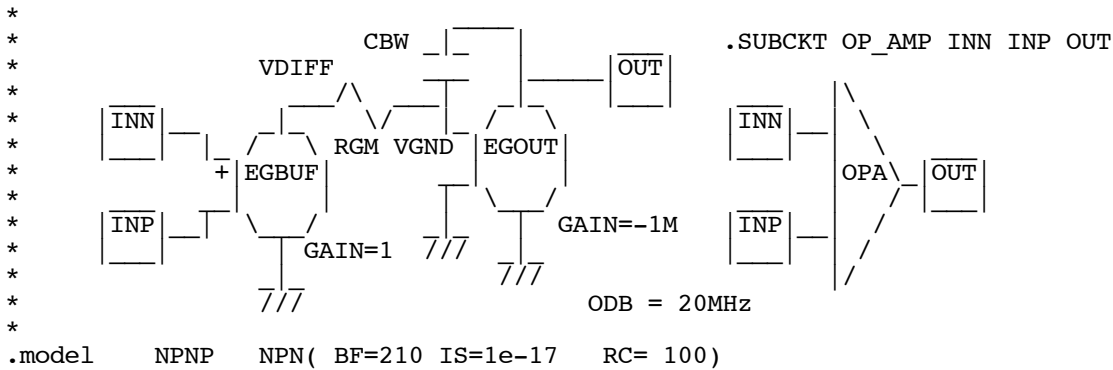
.control
run
set pensize = 2
plot out vc
.endc

```

```

.SUBCKT OP_AMP INN INP OUT
EGBUF VDIFF 0 INN INP 1
RGM1 VDIFF VDIFF2 1k
RGM2 VDIFF2 VGND2 1k
CBW OUT VGND2 4p
CSP VDIFF2 0 4f
EGOUT OUT 0 VGND2 0 -100000000
.ENDS OP_AMP

```



```

.model1 NPNP NPN( BF=210 IS=1e-17 RC= 100)

```

```

.end

```