## General Description

The D386 is a power amplifier designed for use in low voltage consumer applications. The gain is internally set to 20 to keep external part count low, but the addition of an external resistor and capacitor between pins 1 and 8 will increase the gain to any value from 20 to 200.

The inputs are ground referenced while the output automatically biases to one-half the supply voltage. The quiescent power drain is only 24 milliwatts when operating from a 6 volt supply, making the D386 ideal for battery operation.

DIP8

SOP8
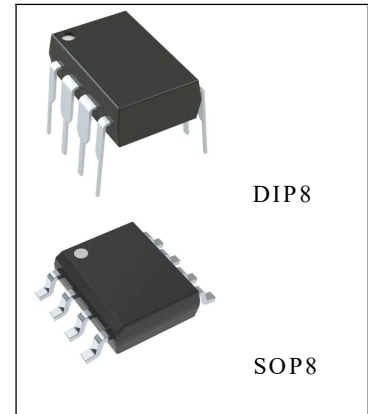
Features

- Battery operation
- Minimum external parts
- Wide supply voltage range: 4V–12V
- Low quiescent current drain: 4mA
- Voltage gains from 20 to 200
- Available in 8 pin DIP package

Package Information

| Part NO.	Package Description	Package Marking	Package Option
D386	DIP8	CHMC D386 SXXXX	50/Tube
D386(F)	SOP8	CHMC D386 SXXXX	100/Tube 4000/Reel

CHMC:Trademark   D386:Part NO.   SXXXX:Lot NO.
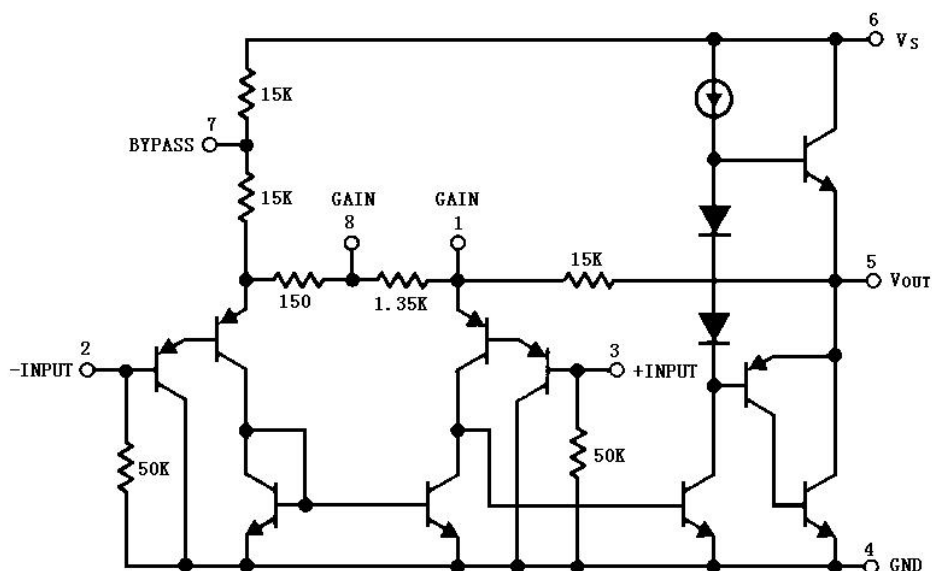
Applications

- AM-FM radio amplifiers
- Portable tape player amplifiers
- Intercoms
- TV sound systems
- Line drivers
- Ultrasonic drivers
- Small servo drivers
- Power converters

Pin Configuration

GAIN	1	8 GAIN
-INPUT	2	7 BYPASS
+INPUT	3	6 V_S
GND	4	5 V_{OUT}
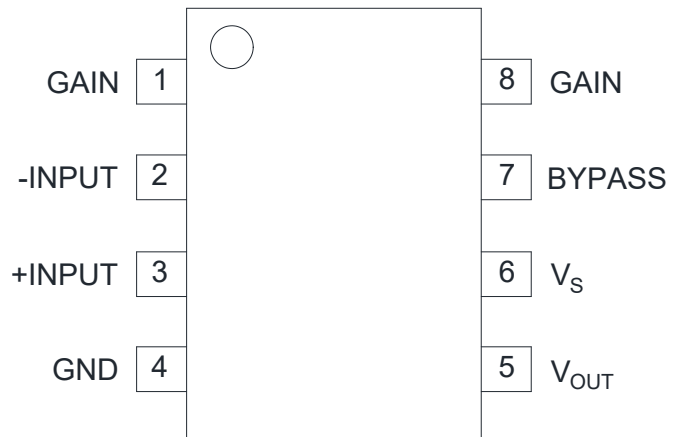
Equivalent Schematic And Connection Diagrams

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25℃)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum Input Voltage	V_{IN}	± 0.4	V
Supply Voltage	Vcc	15	V
Maximum Power Disspation	P_D	660	mV
Soldering temperature(10 sec.)	Ts	260	℃
Junction Temperature	Tj	150	℃
Operating Temperature	Tamb	-10~+70	℃
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40~125	℃

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified: Vcc=6V , R$_L$=8 Ω , f=1kHz , Tamb=25℃)

Characteristics	Test conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Supply Voltage		Vcc			12	V
Quiescent Current	Vcc=6V， V$_{IN}$=0	Icc	-	4	8	mA
Output Power	Vcc=6V, R$_L$=8Ω， THD=10%	Po	250	325		mW
	Vcc=9V, R$_L$=8Ω， THD=10%		500	700		
Voltage Gain	Vcc=6V, f=1kHz	Av	-	26	-	dB
	10μFfrom Pin 1 to 8		-	46	-	
Bandwidth	Vcc=6V， Pins 1 and 8 open	BW	-	300	-	kHz
Total Harmonic Distortion	Vcc=6V, R$_L$=8Ω, Po=125mW, f=1kHz Pins 1 and 8 open	THD	-	0.2	-	%
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Vcc=6V， f=1kHz， C$_{BYPASS}$=10μ Pins 1 and 8 open referred to Output	PSRR		50		dB
Input Resistance		R$_{IN}$	-	50	-	kΩ
Input Bias Current	Vcc=6V， Pins 2 and 3 open	I$_B$	-	250	-	nA

Application Hints

Gain Control

To make the D386 a more versatile amplifier, two pins (1and 8) are provided for gain control. With pins 1 and 8 open the 1.35kΩ resistor sets the gain at 20 (26 dB). If a capacitoris put from pin 1 to 8, bypassing the 1.35kΩ resistor, the gain will go up to 200 (46 dB). If a resistor is placed in series with the capacitor, the gain can be set to any value from 20 to 200. Gain control can also be done by capacitively coupling a resistor (or FET) from pin 1 to ground.

Additional external components can be placed in parallel with the internal feedback resistors to tailor the gain and frequency response for individual applications. For example, we can compensate poor speaker bass response by frequency shaping the feedback path. This is done with a series RC from pin 1 to 5 (paralleling the internal 15kΩ resistor).

For 6 dB effective bass boost: R . 15kΩ, the lowest value for good stable operation is R = 10kΩ if pin 8 is open. If pins 1 and 8 are bypassed then R as low as 2kΩ can be used. This restriction is because the amplifier is only compensated for closed-loop gains greater than 9.

Input Biasing

The schematic shows that both inputs are biased to ground with a 50 kW resistor. The

base current of the input transistors is about 250 nA, so the inputs are at about 12.5 mV when left open. If the dc source resistance driving the D386 is higher than 250 kΩ it will contribute very little additional offset (about 2.5 mV at the input, 50 mV at the output). If the dc source resistance is less than 10 kW, then shorting the unused input to ground will keep the offset low (about 2.5 mV at the input, 50 mV at the output). For dc source resistances between these values we can eliminate excess offset by putting a resistor from the unused input to ground, equal in value to the dc source resistance. Of course all offset problems are eliminated if the input is capacitively coupled.

When using the D386 with higher gains (bypassing the 1.35 kΩ resistor between pins 1 and 8) it is necessary to bypass the unused input, preventing degradation of gain and possible instabilities. This is done with a 0.1 µF capacitor or a short to ground depending on the dc source resistance on the driven input.

Application Circuit
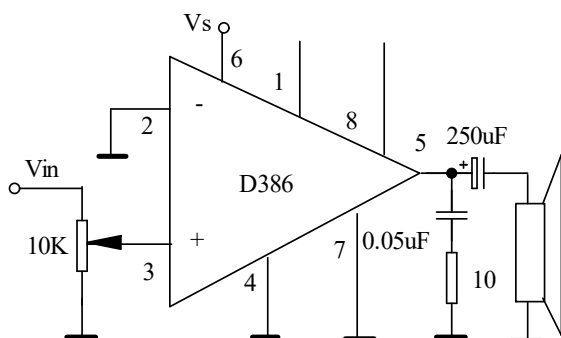
Fig1   Amplifier with Gain = 20
(Minimum Parts)
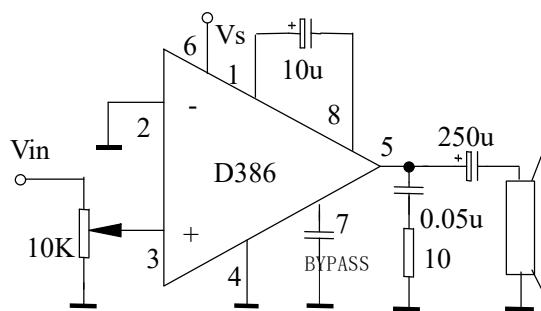
Fig2   Amplifier with Gain = 200
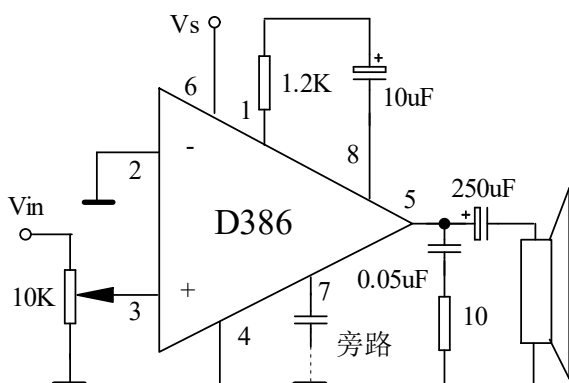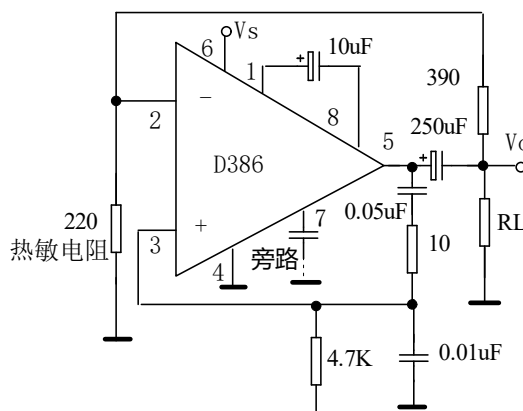

Fig3   Amplifier with Gain = 50

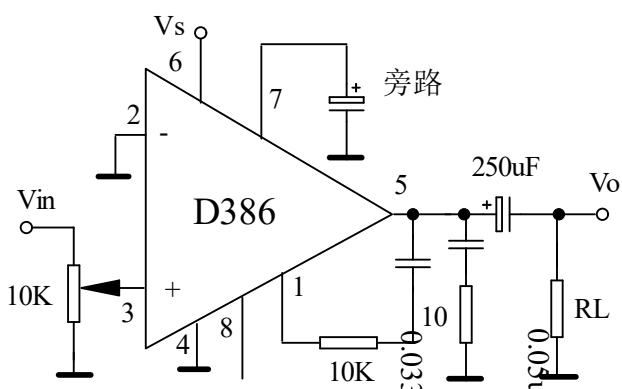Fig4   Low Distortion Power
Wienbridge Oscillator

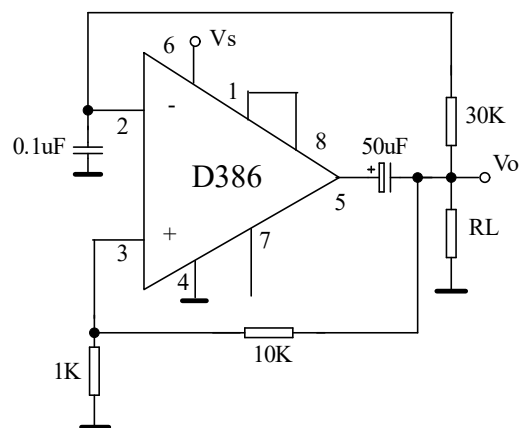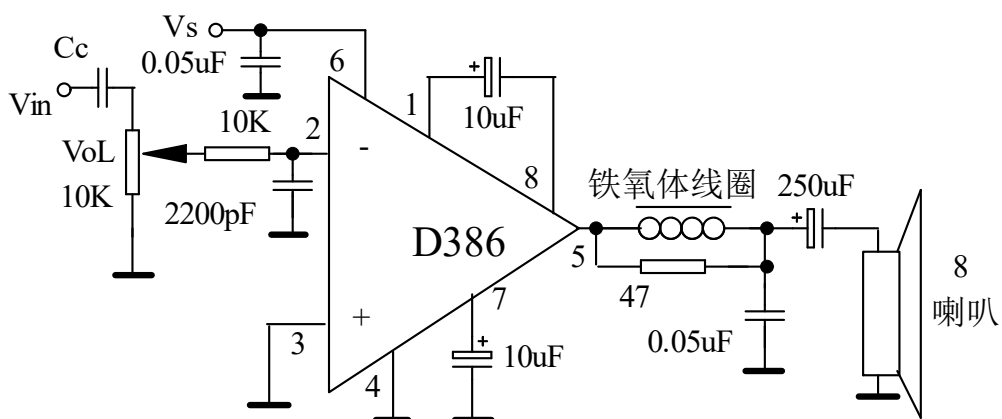Fig5 Amplifier with Bass Boost
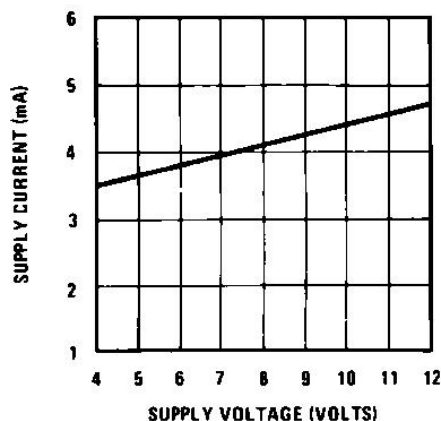

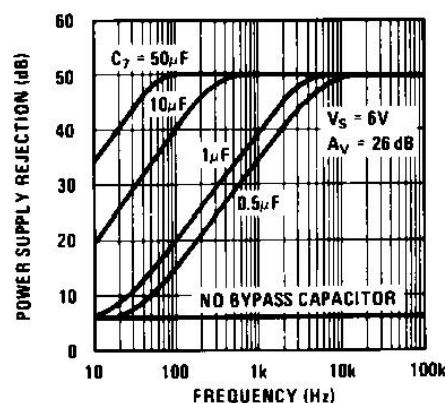Fig6   Square Wave Oscillator

Fig7   AM Radio Power Amplifier

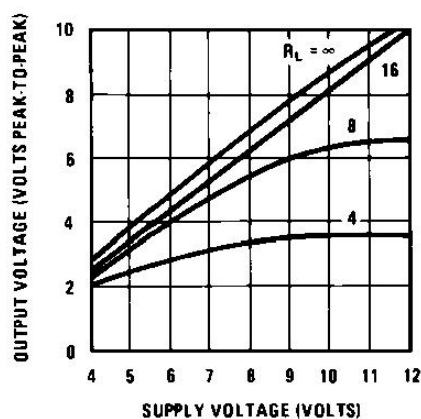## Typical Performance Characteristics
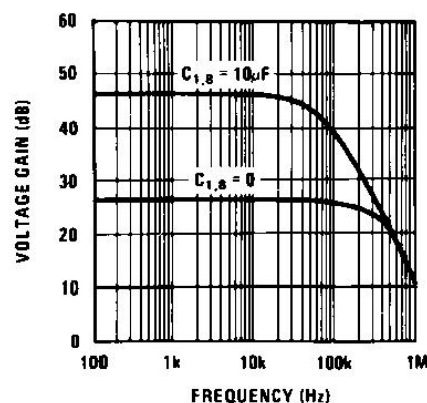
Quiescent Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

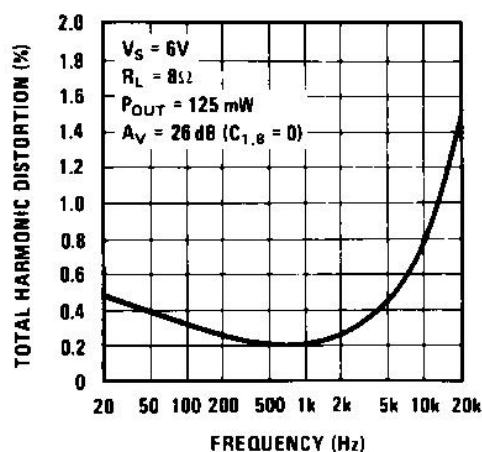### Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Referred to the Output) vs Frequency
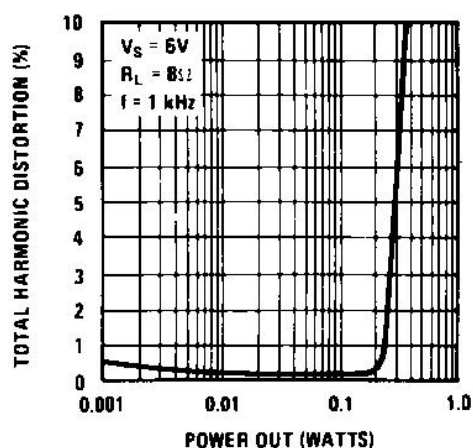
Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage
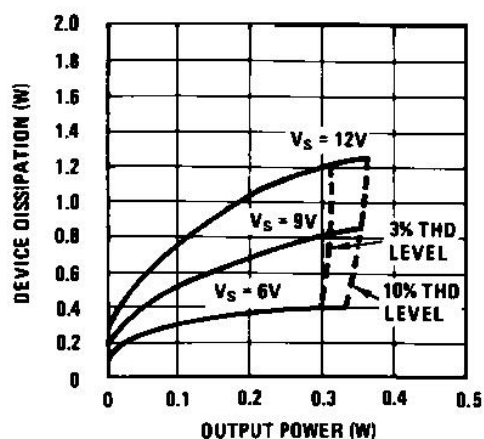
Voltage Gain vs Frequency
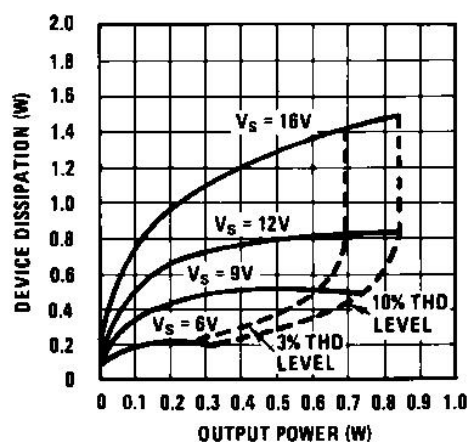
Distortion vs Frequency

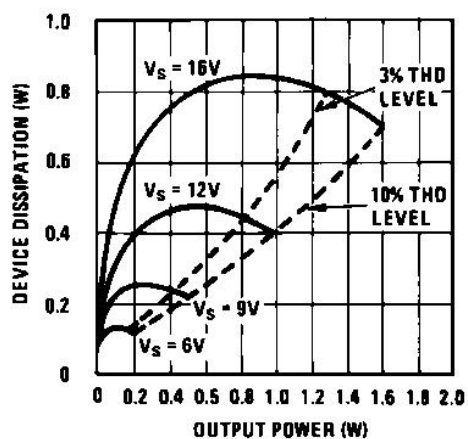### Distortion vs Output Power

Device Dissipation vs Output Power — 4Ω Load
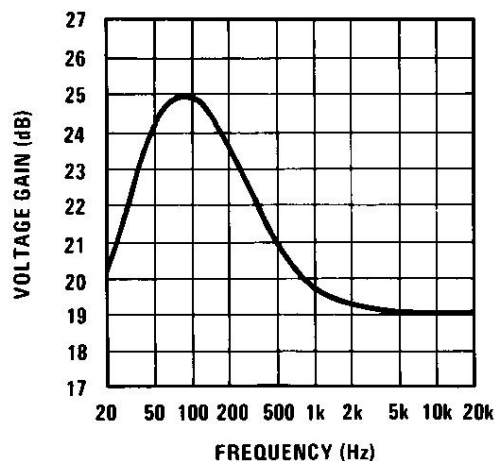

Device Dissipation vs Output Power — 8Ω Load
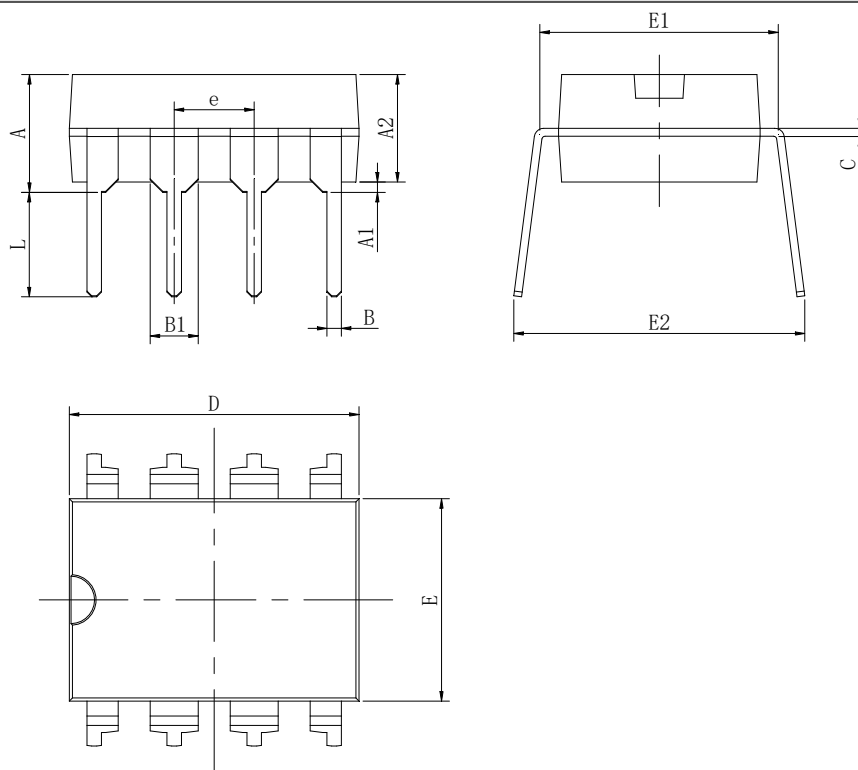

Device Dissipation vs Output Power — 16Ω Load

Frequency Response with Bass Boost

Outline Dimensions

| DIP8 | | | | Unit: mm |

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	3.710	4.310	0.146	0.170
A1	0.510		0.020	
A2	3.200	3.600	0.126	0.142
B	0.380	0.570	0.015	0.022
B1	1.524(BSC)		0.060(BSC)	
C	0.204	0.360	0.008	0.014
D	9.000	9.400	0.354	0.370
E	6.200	6.600	0.244	0.260
E1	7.320	7.920	0.288	0.312
e	2.540(BSC)		0.100(BSC)	
L	3.000	3.600	0.118	0.142
E2	8.400	9.000	0.331	0.354

SOP8　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Unit: mm
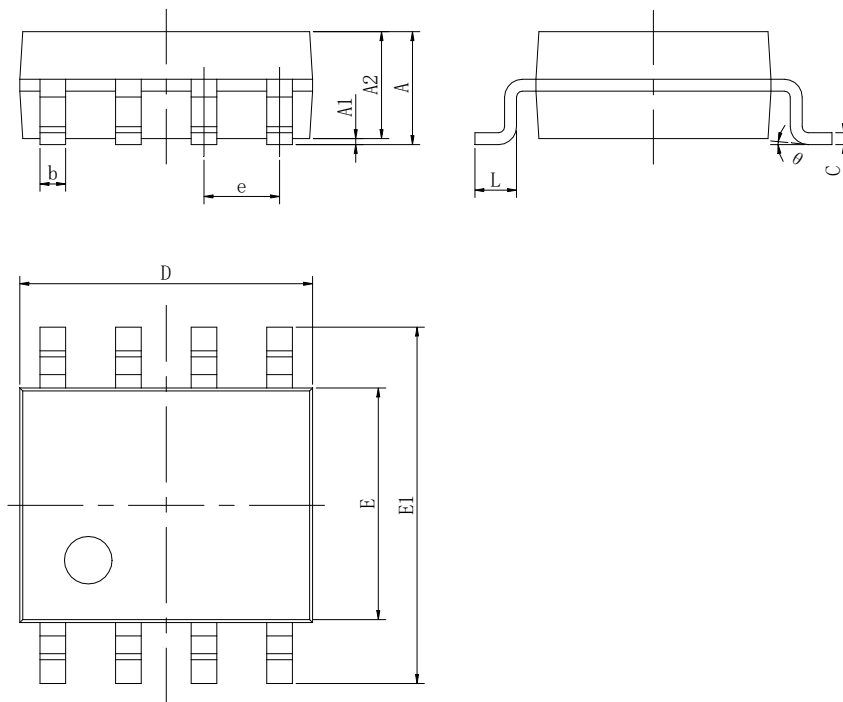
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.800	0.053	0.071
A1	0.000	0.250	0.000	0.010
A2	1.250	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.300	0.510	0.011	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.201
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.300	0.228	0.244
e	1.270(BSC)		0.050(BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

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