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## NTE7211 & NTE7212 Integrated Circuit Class AB Audio Power Amplifier, 2 Channel

**Description:**

The NTE7211 and NTE7212 are audio power amplifier hybrid integrated circuits in a 15-Lead SIP type package consisting of optimally-designed discrete component power amplifier circuits.

**Features:**

- Miniature Package
- Available in 2 Different Outputs (THD = 0.4%, f = 20Hz to 20kHz):  
     50W/Ch (NTE7211)  
     80W/Ch (NTE7212)
- Output Load Impedance:  $R_L = 6\Omega$
- Allowable Load Shorted Time: 0.3 seconds
- Supports the Use of Standby, Muting, and Load Shorting Protection Circuits

**Absolute Maximum Ratings:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Maximum Supply Voltage (No Signal), $V_{CCmax}$	
NTE7211 .....	$\pm 54\text{V}$
NTE7212 .....	$\pm 65\text{V}$
Maximum Supply Voltage ( $R_L = 6\Omega$ ), $V_{CCmax}$	
NTE7211 .....	$\pm 47\text{V}$
NTE7212 .....	$\pm 57\text{V}$
Recommended Supply Voltage ( $R_L = 6\Omega$ ), $V_{CC}$	
NTE7211 .....	$\pm 32\text{V}$
NTE7212 .....	$\pm 39\text{V}$
Operating Junction Temperature (Note 1), $T_{Jmax}$ .....	$+150^\circ\text{C}$
Operating IC Substrate Temperature (Not 1), $T_{Cmax}$ .....	$+125^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range, $T_{stg}$ .....	$-30^\circ$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case (Per Power Transistor), $R_{thJC}$ .....	$2.2^\circ\text{C/W}$
Allowable Load Shorted Time ( $R_L = 6\Omega$ , $f = 50\text{Hz}$ ), $t_s$	
NTE7211 ( $V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $P_O = 50\text{W}$ ) .....	0.3s
NTE7212 ( $V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$ , $P_O = 80\text{W}$ ) .....	0.3s

Note 1. Both the  $T_{Jmax}$  and the  $T_{Cmax}$  conditions must be met.

**Operating Characteristics:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 6\Omega$  (non-inductive load),  $R_g = 600\Omega$ ,  $V_G = 30\text{dB}$ , Note 2 unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
Output Power NTE7211	$P_O$	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$	$f = 20\text{Hz to } 20\text{kHz}$ , THD = 0.4%	-	50	-	W
			$f = 1\text{kHz}$ , THD = 10%	-	80	-	W
		$V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$	$f = 20\text{Hz to } 20\text{kHz}$ , THD = 0.4%	-	80	-	W
			$f = 1\text{kHz}$ , THD = 10%	-	120	-	W
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $V_G = 30\text{dB}$	$f = 20\text{Hz to } 20\text{kHz}$ , $P_O = 1\text{W}$	-	-	0.4	%
			$f = \text{kHz}$ , $P_O = 5\text{W}$	-	0.01	-	%
Frequency Characteristics	$f_L, f_H$	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $P_O = 1\text{W}$ , +0 -3dB	-	20 to 50k	-	Hz	
Input Impedance	$r_i$	$V_{CC} = \pm 32\text{V}$ , $f = 1\text{kHz}$ , $P_O = 1\text{W}$	-	55	-	k $\Omega$	
Output Noise Voltage	$V_{NO}$	$V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$ , $R_g = 2.2\text{k}\Omega$ , Note 3	-	-	1.2	mV <sub>rms</sub>	
Quiescent Current	$I_{CCO}$	$V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$	10	40	80	mA	
Neutral Voltage	$V_N$	$V_{CC} = \pm 39\text{V}$	-70	0	+70	mV	

Note 2. Unless otherwise noted, use a constant-voltage supply for the power supply used during inspection.

Note 3. The output noise voltage values shown are peak values read with a VTM. However, an AC stabilized (50Hz) power supply should be used to minimize the influence of AC primary side flicker noise on the reading.

**Pin Connection Diagram**  
(Front View)



