

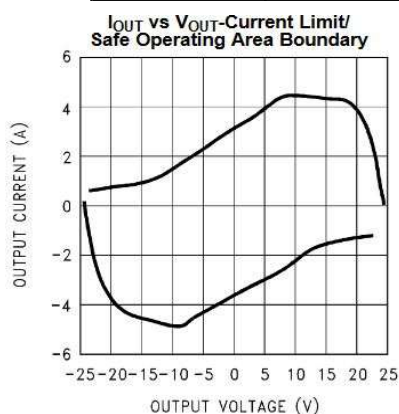
at post 24

<https://www.diyaudio.com/forums/chip-amps/346645-lm1875-parallel-configuration-composite-am>

at **4,459R** the supply voltage should be found

+/- 20V	pic 1	11,2Vrms	clipping	500mVrms in
+/- 20V	pic 2	10,6Vrms	clipping	480mVrms in
<b>+/- 20V</b>	<b>pic 3</b>	<b>10,2Vrms</b>	<b>no clipping</b>	<b>460mVrms in</b>
	current	$I=U/R$		
		$I= 10,2/4,459$	<b>2,28750841</b>	

+/- 15V	pic 4	9,3Vrms	clipping	460mVrms in
<b>+/- 18V</b>	<b>pic 5</b>	<b>10,1Vrms</b>	<b>clipping</b>	<b>460mVrms in</b>
	current	$I=U/R$		
		$I= 10,1/4,459$	<b>2,26508186</b>	



I will try to explain: Had the current limiter values been for instance 3A fixed, the curves would have been different. With a constant value load at the output, the current in the load increases steadily and linearly from zero. As long as the load current curve stays below the dynamic current limit curve, there is no problem. Above an output voltage of 20V, the load current curve is close to the dynamic current limit curve and problems start. It appears prudent to avoid operating in the area with output voltages above 20V where the current limit drops very rapidly. The supply voltage should be limited to +/-25V such as concluded from Figure 5 of the datasheet.

[plifier-3.html#post6008827](#)