

## MP-A Series Amplifier Current Draw—230 VAC

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"Current draw" is the amount of AC current an amplifier demands while it is operating. Measurements are provided for various loads at idle, 1/8 of average full power, 1/3 of average full power, and full power, with all channels driven simultaneously. The figures shown on this sheet are for 230 VAC usage; for 120- and 100-volt operation, see the companion sheets. For typical usage, use the idle and 1/8 power figures.

Where an asterisk (\*) appears, the data was not available at press time. The designations "na" and "nr" respectively mean "not applicable" to the particular amplifier model and "not rated" for the particular load impedance. Bridged mono into 8 ohms is equivalent to 4 ohms per channel; into 4 ohms is equivalent to 2 ohms per channel.

|         | Standby      | Idle               | 1/8 Power  |         |         |         | 1/3 Power  |         |         |         | Full Power  |           |         |         |
|---------|--------------|--------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---|-----------|---------|---------|
|         | Current draw | Current draw       | Current draw at 1/8 of full power is measured with     |         |         |         | Current draw at 1/3 of full power is measured with a |         |         |         | Current draw at full power is measured with a 1 kHz |           |         |         |
|         | at standby.  | at idle or         | pink noise as a signal. It approximates operating with |         |         |         | 1 kHz sine wave signal. It approximates operating    |         |         |         | sine wave. However, it does not represent any real- |           |         |         |
|         |              | with very          | music or voice with light clipping and repesents the   |         |         |         | with music or voice with very heavy clipping and a   |         |         |         | world operating condition.                          |           |         |         |
|         |              | low signal         | amplifier's typical "clean" maximum level, without     |         |         |         | very compressed dynamic range.                       |         |         |         |   |           |         |         |
|         |              | level.             | audible clipping. Use these figures for typical        |         |         |         |  |         |         |         |   |           |         |         |
|         |              | _                  | maximum level operation.                               |         |         |         |  |         |         |         |   |           |         |         |
|         |              | and nor channel b  | 90   | 40      | 70V     | 1001/   | 90   | 40      | 701/    | 100V    | 90  | 40        | 70V     | 100V    |
|         |              | oad per channel -> |  | 4Ω      | _       | 100V    | 8Ω   | 4Ω      | 70V     |         | 8Ω  | 4Ω        |         | -       |
| Model   | Amperes      | Amperes            | Amperes  | Amperes | Amperes | Amperes | Amperes  | Amperes | Amperes | Amperes | Ampere  | s Amperes | Amperes | Amperes |
| MPA-20V | 0.07         | 0.2                | 0.5  | 0.5     | 0.5     | 0.5     | 0.9  | 1.0     | 0.9     | 0.9     | 2.4   | 2.6       | 2.3     | 2.3     |
| MPA-40V | 0.13         | 0.3                | 0.9  | 1.0     | 0.9     | 0.9     | 1.7  | 1.9     | 1.7     | 1.7     | 4.7   | 5.2       | 4.6     | 4.6     |
| MPA-80V | 0.26         | 0.6                | 1.9  | 2.4     | 2.1     | 1.9     | 3.7  | 4.2     | 3.6     | 3.4     | 9.9   | 11.0      | 8.8     | 8.8     |