



6 + 6W STEREO AMPLIFIER WITH MUTING

PRODUCT PREVIEW

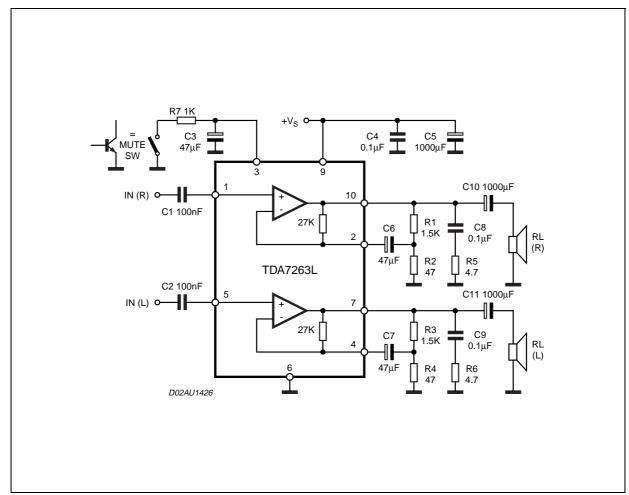
- WIDE SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE
- HIGH OUTPUT POWER 6+6W @ $V_S=20V$, $R_L=8\Omega$, THD=10%
- MUTE FACILITY (POP FREE) WITH LOW CONSUMPTION
- AC SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

DESCRIPTION

The TDA7263L is class AB dual audio power amplifier assembled in Single IN Line 10 pins package, specially designed for high quality sound application as HI-FI music centers and stereo TV sets.



TEST AND APPLICATION DIAGRAM

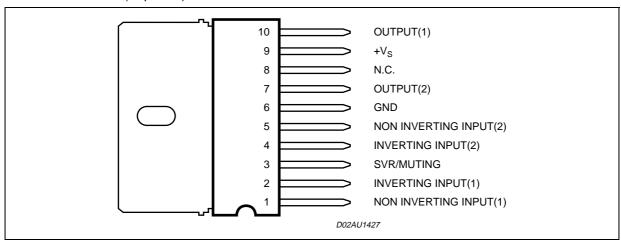


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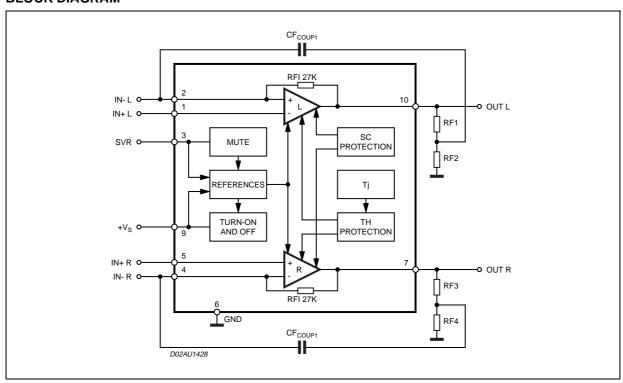
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-------------------|--|------------|------|
| Vs | Supply Voltage without Load | 30 | V |
| Ιο | Output Peak Current (repetitive f >20Hz) | 1.7 | А |
| lo | Output Peak Current (non repetitive, t = 100μs) | 2 | Α |
| P _{tot} | Total Power Dissipation (T _{case} = 70°C) | 8 | W |
| T _{op} | Top Operating Temperature Range 0 to 70 | | °C |
| T_{stg} , T_j | Storage & Junction Temperature | -40 to 150 | °C |

PIN CONNECTION (Top view)



BLOCK DIAGRAM



THERMAL DATA

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|------------------------|---|-------|------|
| R _{th j-case} | Thermal resistance junction to case Max | 9 | °C/W |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTCS (Refer to the stereo test and application circuit, $V_S = 20V$; $R_L = 8\Omega$; $G_V = 30dB$; f = 1KHz; $T_{amb} = 25$ °C unless otherwise specified.)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Condition | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit | | |
|--------------------|---|--|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Vs | Supply Voltage | | 10 | | 24 | V | | |
| Vo | Quiescent Output Voltage | | | 11.5 | | V | | |
| lq | Total Quiescent Current | | | 64 | 80 | mA | | |
| Po | Output Power (RMS) | d = 10%; T _{amb} = 85°C | | 6 | | W | | |
| | | d = 1% | | 5 | | W | | |
| d | Total Harmonic Distortion | $P_O = 1W$, $f = 1kHz$ | | 0.02 | 0.2 | % | | |
| | | $f = 100Hz$ to 10KHz; $P_O = 0.1$ to 4W | | | 0.5 | | | |
| C _T | Cross Talk | R _S = 10K&; f = 1KHz | | 70 | | dB | | |
| | | R _S = 10K&; f = 10KHz | | 60 | | dB | | |
| R _I | Input Resistance | | 100 | 200 | | ΚΩ | | |
| fL | Low Frequency Roll-off (-3dB) | | | 40 | | Hz | | |
| fH | High Frequency Roll-off (-3dB) | | | 80 | | KHz | | |
| e _N | Total Input Noise Voltage | A Curve; $R_S = 10K\Omega$ | | 1.5 | | mV | | |
| | | $f = 22Hz$ to $22KHz$; $R_S = 10K\Omega$ | | 3 | 10 | V | | |
| SVR | Supply Voltage Rejection (each channel) | $R_S = 10K\Omega$; $f = 100Hz$; $V_r = 0.5V$ | 45 | 60 | | dB | | |
| Tj | Thermal Shutdown Junction Temperature | | | 145 | | °C | | |
| MUTE FU | MUTE FUNCTION | | | | | | | |
| VT _{MUTE} | Mute Threshold | | 1 | 1.6 | | V | | |
| VT _{PLAY} | Play Threshold | | | 4.5 | | V | | |
| ATT _{AM} | Mute Attenuation | | 70 | 100 | | dB | | |
| I _{qMUTE} | Quiescent Current @ Mute | | | 7 | 10 | mA | | |

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (referred to the typical Application Circuit, V_S = 20V, R_L = 8 Ω , unless otherwise specified)

Figure 1. Output Power vs. Supply Voltage

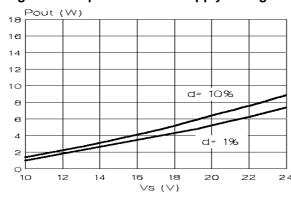


Figure 2. Distortion vs. Output Power

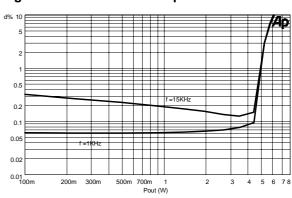


Figure 3. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

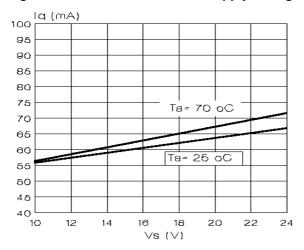


Figure 6. Output Attenuation & Quiescent Current vs. V_{pin3}

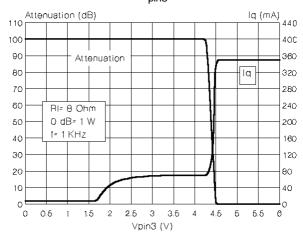


Figure 4. Supply Voltage Rejection vs. Freq.

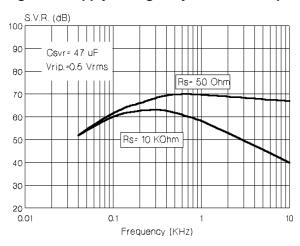


Figure 7. Total Power Dissipation vs. Output Power

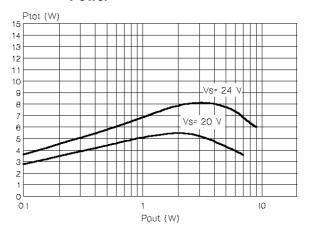


Figure 5. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

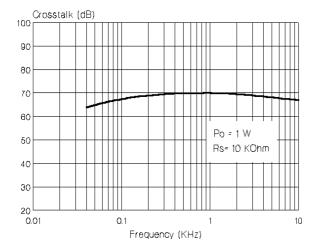


Figure 8. PC Board Component Layout

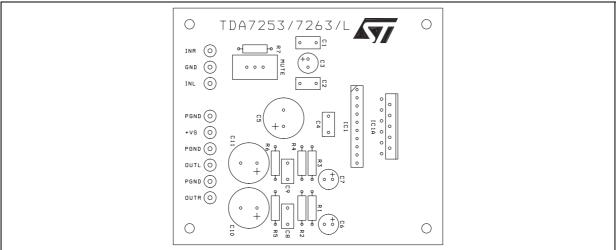


Figure 9. Evaluation Board Top Layer Layout

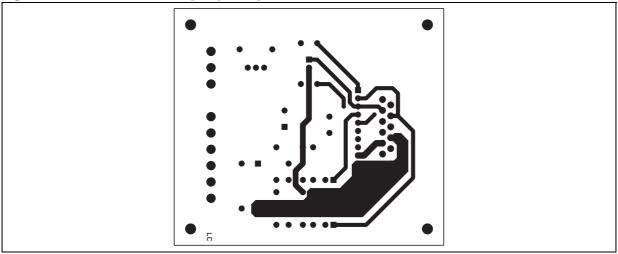
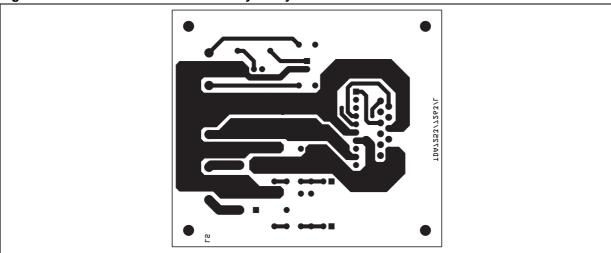


Figure 10. Evaluation Board Bottom Layer Layout



APPLICATION SUGGESTION

The recommended values of the components are those shown on the typical application circuit. Different values can be used; the following table can help the designer.

| Component | Recomm. Value | Purpose | Larger Than | Smaller Than |
|-------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| R1 and R3 | 1.5ΚΩ | Close loop gain setting (*) | Increase of gain | Decrease of gain |
| R2 and R4 | 47Ω | Close loop gain setting (*) | Decrease of gain | Increase of gain |
| R5 and R6 | 4.7Ω | Frequency stability | Danger of oscillations | |
| C1 and C2 | 100nF | Input DC decoupling | Higher SVR | Higher low frequency cutoff |
| C3 | 47μF | - Ripple Rejection - Mute time constant | Increase of the Switch-on time | - Degradation of SVR - Worse turn-off pop by muting |
| C4 | 100nF | Supply Voltage Bypass | | Danger of oscillations |
| C5 | 1000μF | Supply Voltage Bypass | | |
| C6 and C7 | 47μF | Feedback input DC decoupling | Increase of the Switch-on time | Danger of Switch-on time |
| C8 and C9 | 0.1μF | Frequency stability | | Danger of oscillations |
| C10 and C11 | 1000μF | Output DC decoupling | | Higher low-frequency cut-off |

^(*) Closed loop gain must be higher than 26dB

BUILT-IN PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Thermal Shut-down

The presence of a thermal limiting circuit offers the following advantages:

- 1 an overload on the output (even if it is permanent), or an excessive ambient temperature can be easily withstood.
- 2 the heatsink can have a smaller factor of safety compared with that of a conventional circuit. There is no device damage in the case of excessive junction temperature; if for any reason the junction temperature increases up to 145°C. the thermal shutdown simply reduces the output power and therefore the power dissipation.

The maximum allowable power dissipation depends upon the thermal resistance junction-ambient. Figure 8 shows the dissipable power as a function of ambient temperature for different heatsink thermal resistance.

Short Circuit (AC Conditions)

The TDA7263L can withstand accidental short circuits across the speaker made by a wrong connection during normal play operation.

HEAT SINK DIMENSIONING:

In order to avoid the thermal protection intervention, that is placed approximatively at $T_j = 150$ °C, it is important the dimensioning of the Heat Sinker R_{Th} (°C/W).

The parameters that influence the dimensioning are:

- Maximum dissipated power for the device (P_{dmax})
- Max thermal resistance Junction to case (R_{Th i-c})

- Max. ambient temperature Tamb max
- Quiescent current Iq (mA)

Example:

$$V_{CC} = 20V$$
, $R_{load} = 80$ hm, $R_{Th j-c} = 9$ °C/W , $T_{amb max} = 50$ °C

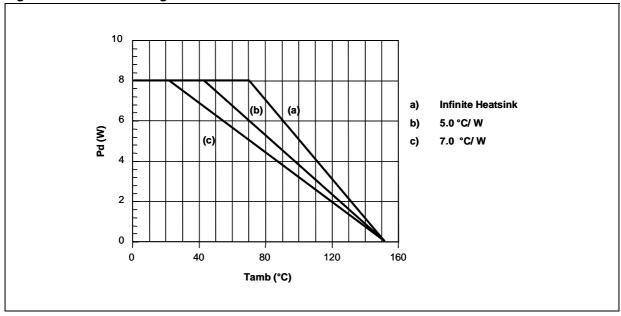
$$P_{dmax} = (N^{\circ} \text{ channels}) \cdot \frac{2V_{cc}^{2}}{\Pi^{2} \cdot R_{load}} + I_{q} \cdot V_{cc}$$

$$P_{dmax} = 2 \cdot (2.5) + 0.5 = 5.5W$$

(Heat Sinker)
$$R_{Th \ c-a} = \frac{150 - T_{amb \ max}}{P_{d \ max}} - R_{Th \ j-c} = \frac{150 - 50}{5.5} - 9 = 9.0^{\circ} C/W$$

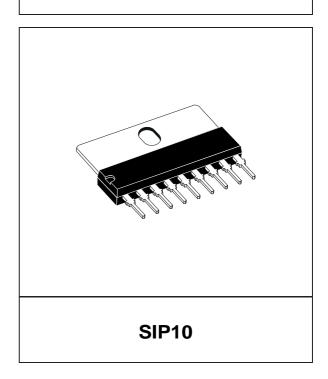
In figure 11 is shown the Power derating curve for the device.

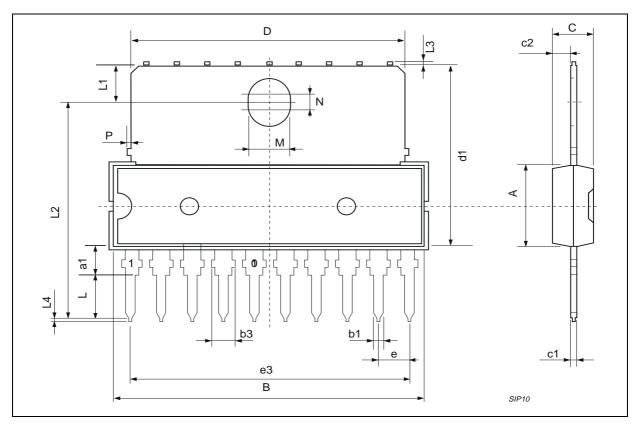
Figure 11. Power derating curve



| DIM. | mm | | | inch | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | |
| Α | | | 7.1 | | | 0.280 | |
| a1 | 2.7 | | 3 | 0.106 | | 0.118 | |
| В | | | 24.8 | | | 0.976 | |
| b1 | | 0.5 | | | 0.020 | | |
| b3 | 0.85 | | 1.6 | 0.033 | | 0.063 | |
| С | | 3.3 | | | 0.130 | | |
| c1 | | 0.43 | | | 0.017 | | |
| c2 | | 1.32 | | | 0.052 | | |
| D | | | 23.7 | | | 0.933 | |
| d1 | | 14.5 | | | 0.571 | | |
| е | | 2.54 | | | 0.100 | | |
| e3 | | 22.86 | | | 0.900 | | |
| L | 3.1 | | | 0.122 | | | |
| L1 | | 3 | | | 0.118 | | |
| L2 | | 17.6 | | | 0.693 | | |
| L3 | | | 0.25 | | | 0.010 | |
| L4 | | | 0.254 | | | 0.010 | |
| М | | 3.2 | | | 0.126 | | |
| Ζ | | 1 | | | 0.039 | | |
| Р | | | 0.15 | | | 0.006 | |

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA





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