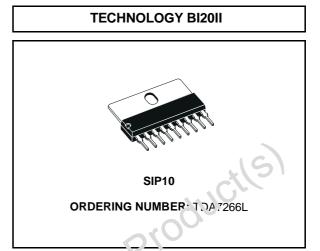


## **5W MONO BRIDGE AMPLIFIER**

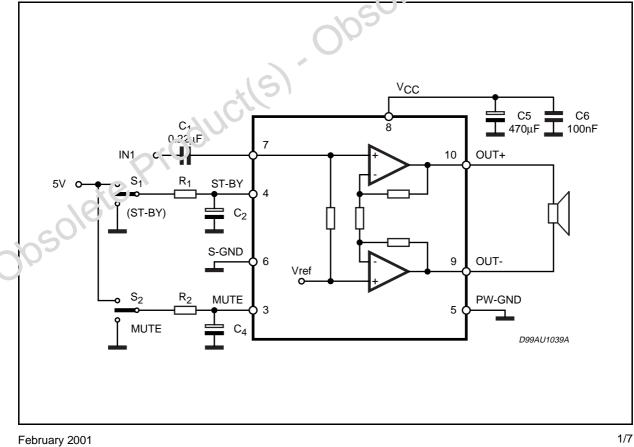
- WIDE SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE (3.5V-18V)
- MINIMUM EXTERNAL COMPONENTS
  - NO SVR CAPACITOR
  - NO BOOTSTRAP
  - NO BOUCHEROT CELLS
  - INTERNALLY FIXED GAIN
- **STAND-BY & MUTE FUNCTIONS**
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION



#### DESCRIPTION

The TDA7266L is a mono bridge amplifier specially designed for TV and Portable Radio applications.

#### **BLOCK AND APPLICATION DIAGRAM**



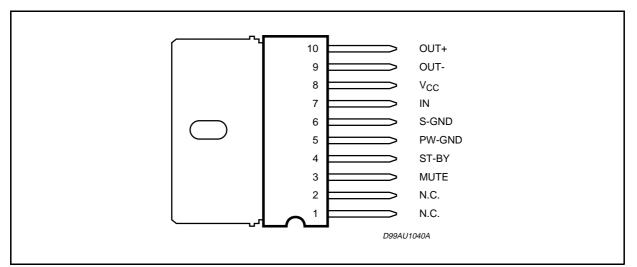
#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage	20	V
lo	Output Peak Current (internally limited)	2	А
P <sub>tot</sub>	Total Power Dissipation ( $T_{case} = 70^{\circ}C$ )	10	W
T <sub>op</sub>	Operating Temperature	0 to 70	°C
T <sub>stg</sub> , T <sub>j</sub>	Storage and Junction Temperature	-40 to +150	°C

#### THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit	
R <sub>th j-case</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction to case	8	°C/W	
R <sub>th j-amb</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction to ambient	70	°C/W	

### **PIN CONNECTION** (Top view)



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>CC</sub> = 11V, R<sub>L</sub> = 8 $\Omega$ , f = 1kHz, T<sub>amb</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vcc	Supply Range		3.5	10	18	V
l <sub>q</sub>	Total Quiescent Current			35	50	mA
Vos	Output Offset Voltage				120	mV
Po	Output Power	THD = 10%	5.5	7		W
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$P_O = 1W$		0.05	0.2	%
		$P_O = 0.1W$ to 2W f = 100Hz to 15kHz			1	%
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	f = 100Hz VR = 0.5V	40	50		dB
A <sub>MUTE</sub>	Mute Attenuation		60	80		dB
Tw	Thermal Threshold			150		°C
Gv	Closed Loop Voltage Gain			32		dB
Ri	Input Resistance		31		33	KΩ
VT <sub>MUTE</sub>	Mute Threshold	for V <sub>CC</sub> > 6.4V; V <sub>O</sub> = -30dB for V <sub>CC</sub> < 6.4V; V <sub>O</sub> = -30dB	2.3 V <sub>CC</sub> /2 -1	2.9 V <sub>CC</sub> /2 -0.75	4.1 V <sub>CC</sub> /2 -0.5	V V

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
VT <sub>ST-BY</sub>	St-by Threshold		0.8	1.3	1.8	V
I <sub>ST-BY</sub>	ST-BY current V6 = GND				100	μA
e <sub>N</sub>	Total Output Noise Voltage	A curve f = 20Hz to 20kHz		150		μV

#### APPLICATION SUGGESTION

#### STAND-BY AND MUTE FUNCTIONS

#### (A) Microprocessor Application

In order to avoid annoying "Pop-Noise" during Turn-On/Off transients, it is necessary to guarantee the right St-by and mute signals sequence.

It is quite simple to obtain this function using a microprocessor (Fig. 1 and 2).

At first St-by signal (from mP) goes high and the voltage across the St-by terminal (Pin 7) starts to increase exponentially. The external RC network is intended to turn-on slowly the biasing circuits of the amplifier, this to avoid "POP" and "CLICK" on the outputs.

When this voltage reaches the St-by threshold level, the amplifier is switched-on and the external capacitors in series to the input terminals (C3, C5) start to charge.

Figure 1: Microprocessor Driving Signals.

It's necessary to mantain the mute signal low until the capacitors are fully charged, this to avoid that the device goes in play mode causing a loud "Pop Noise" on the speakers.

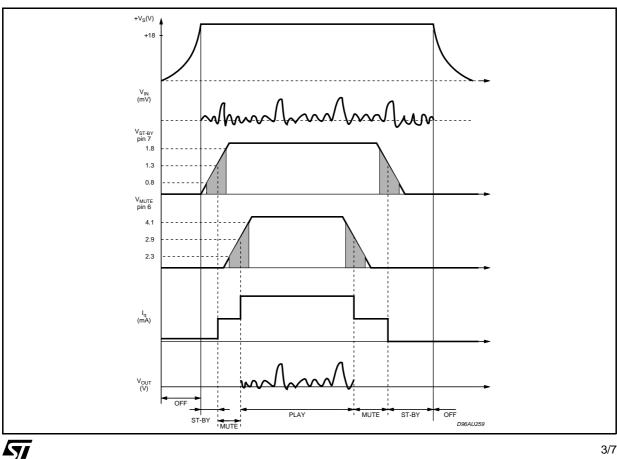
A delay of 100-200ms between St-by and mute signals is suitable for a proper operation.

#### (B) Low Cost Application

In low cost applications where the  $\mu P$  is not present, the suggested circuit is shown in fig.3.

The St-by and mute terminals are tied together and they are connected to the supply line via an external voltage divider.

The device is switched-on/off from the supply line and the external capacitor C4 is intended to delay the St-by and mute threshold exceeding, avoiding "Popping" problems.



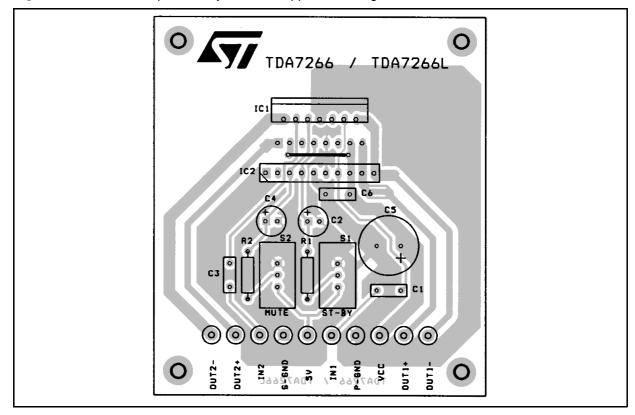


Figure 2: PCB and Component Layout of the Application Diagram

The PC board layout offers compatibility to TDA7266S, TDA7266, TDA7297, (the BTL power amplifiers in Multiwatt 15 package).

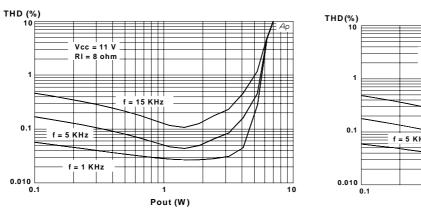
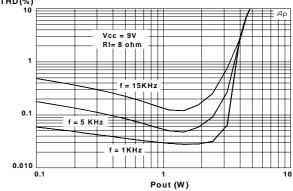


Figure 3: Distortion vs Output Power

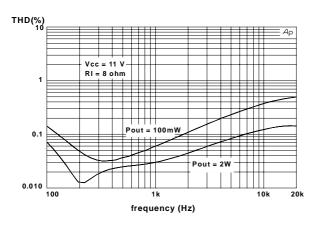
Figure 4: Distortion vs Output Power



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Figure 5: Distortion vs Frequency



#### Figure 7: Mute Attenuation vs. V pin.6

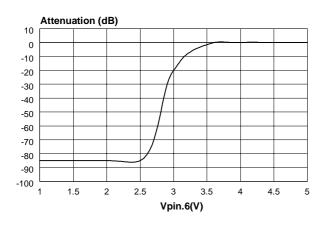


Figure 9: Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage

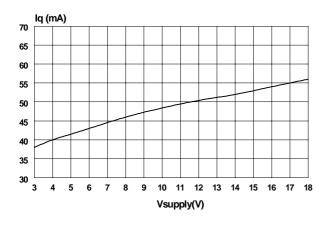


Figure 6: Gain vs Frequency

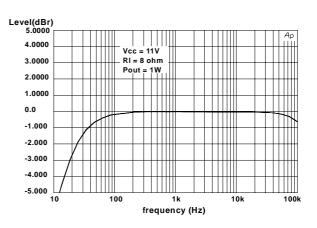
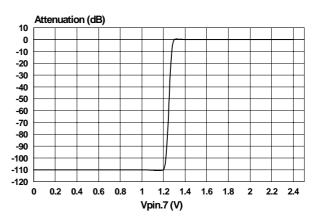
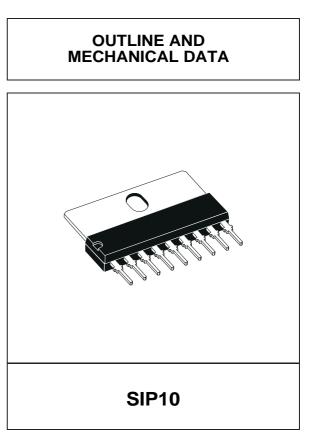


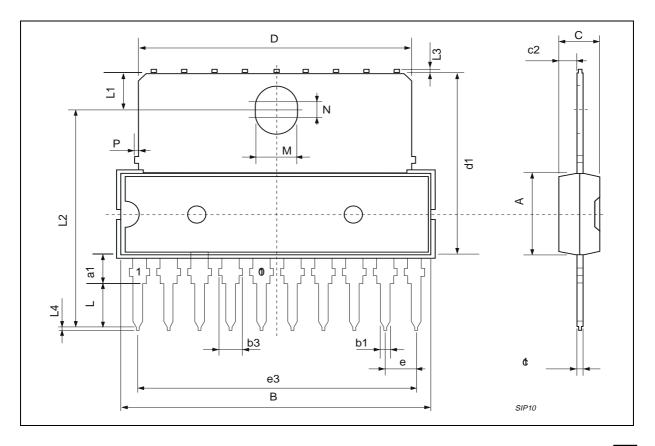
Figure 8: Stand-By Attenuation vs Vpin.7



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DIM.	mm			inch			
Divi.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
А			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		
Ν		1			0.039		
Р			0.15			0.006	





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