

# 10+10W DUAL BRIDGE AMPLIFIER

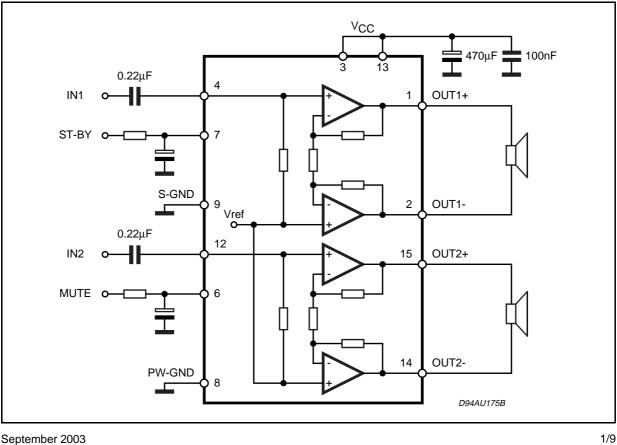
- WIDE SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE (6V -18V)
- MINIMUM EXTERNAL COMPONENTS
  - NO SVR CAPACITOR
  - NO BOOTSTRAP
  - NO BOUCHEROT CELLS
  - INTERNALLY FIXED GAIN
- **STAND-BY & MUTE FUNCTIONS**
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION



#### DESCRIPTION

The TDA7266B is a dual bridge amplifier specially designed for TV and Portable Radio applications.

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



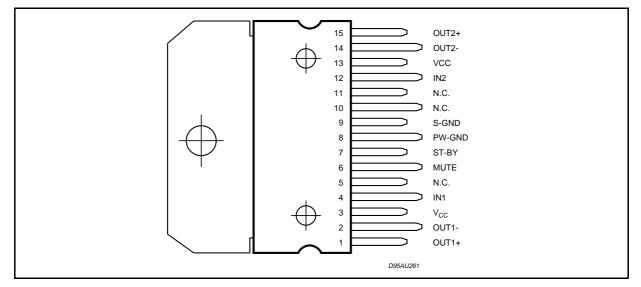
#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

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 <sub>case</sub> = 70°C)	33	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		lue	Unit
R <sub>th j-case</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction to case	Тур. 1.4	Max. 2	°C/W

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



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>CC</sub> = 13V, 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		6.5		18	V
lq	Total Quiescent Current	R <sub>L</sub> = ∞		50	65	mA
Vos	Output Offset Voltage				120	mV
Po	Output Power	THD = 10%	8.3	10		W
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$P_0 = 1W$		0.1	0.3	%
		$P_0 = 0.1W$ to 2W f = 100Hz to 15kHz			1	%
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	$f = 100Hz V_R = 0.5V$	40	56		dB
СТ	Crosstalk		46	60		dB
A <sub>MUTE</sub>	Mute Attenuation		60	80		dB
Tw	Thermal Threshold			150		°C
Gv	Closed Loop Voltage Gain		31	32	33	dB
∆Gv	Voltage Gain Matching				0.5	dB
Ri	Input Resistance		25	30		KΩ

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
VT <sub>MUTE</sub>	Mute Threshold	V <sub>O</sub> = -30dB	2.3	2.9	4.1	V
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		150 220	500	μV 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

Figure 1: Microprocessor Application

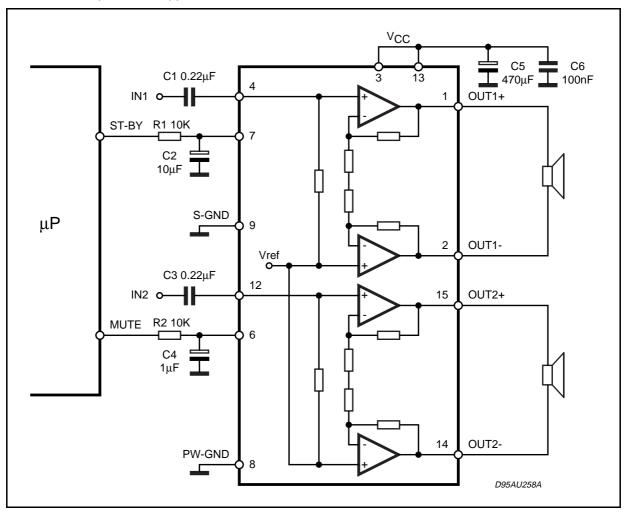
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the amplifier, this to avoid "POP" and "CLICK" on the outputs.

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.

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.



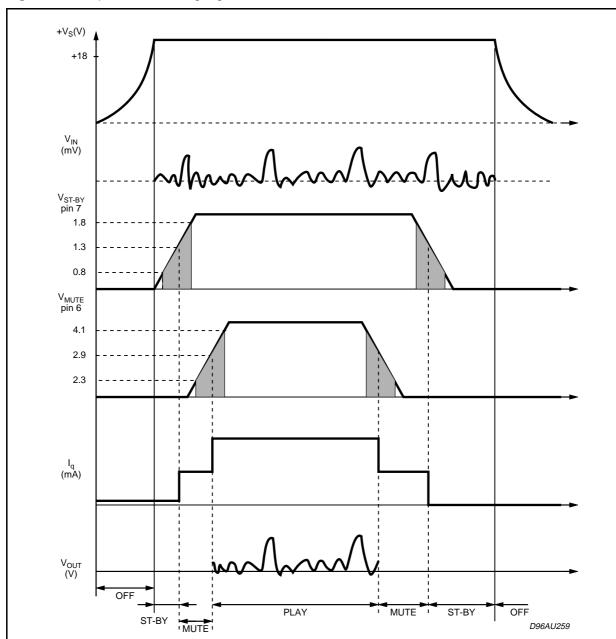


Figure 2: Microprocessor Driving Signals.

#### (B) Low Cost Application

In low cost applications where the mP 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.



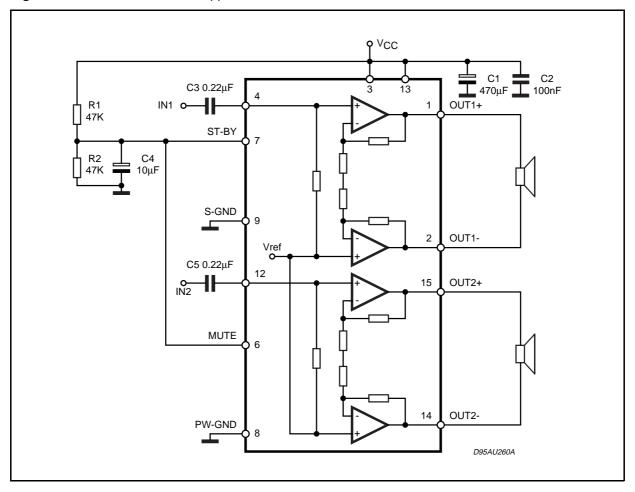


Figure 3: Stand-alone Low-cost Application.

Figure 3b: PCB and Component Layout of the Application Circuit (Fig. 1).

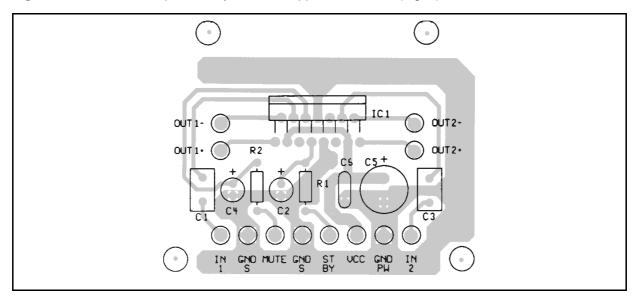
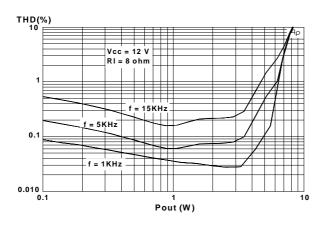
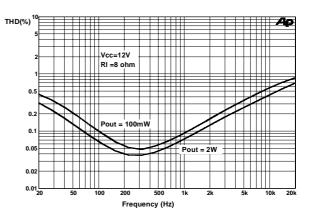


Figure 4: Distortion vs Output Power



# Figure 5: Distortion vs Frequency



D99AU1080

12 Vs(V)



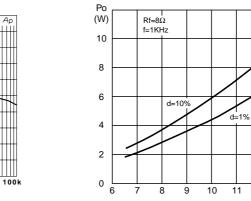
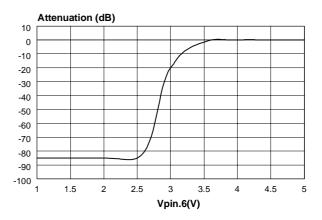


Figure 9: Mute Attenuation vs. V pin.6



#### Figure 6: Frequency Respone

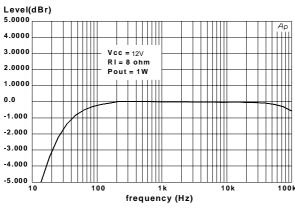


Figure 8: Total Power Dissipation & Efficiency vs Output Power

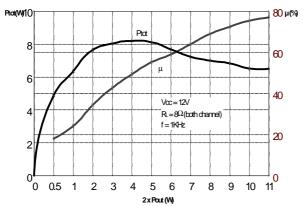
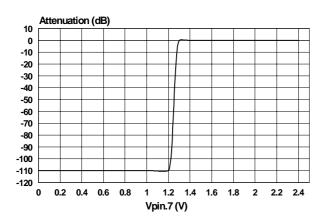
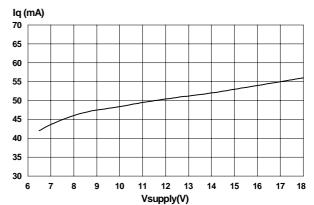


Figure 10: Stand-By Attenuation vs Vpin.7

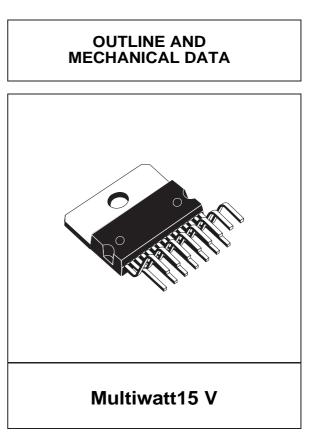
Figure 11: Quiscent Current vs. Supply Voltage

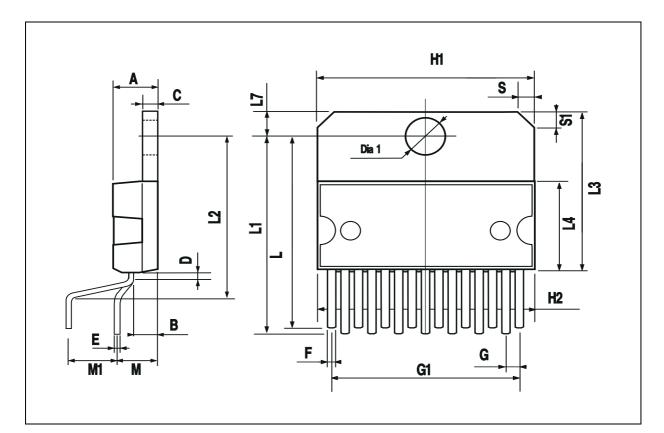






DIM.	mm			inch			
Diwi.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
А			5			0.197	
В			2.65			0.104	
С			1.6			0.063	
D		1			0.039		
Е	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022	
F	0.66		0.75	0.026		0.030	
G	1.02	1.27	1.52	0.040	0.050	0.060	
G1	17.53	17.78	18.03	0.690	0.700	0.710	
H1	19.6			0.772			
H2			20.2			0.795	
L	21.9	22.2	22.5	0.862	0.874	0.886	
L1	21.7	22.1	22.5	0.854	0.870	0.886	
L2	17.65		18.1	0.695		0.713	
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699	
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429	
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114	
М	4.25	4.55	4.85	0.167	0.179	0.191	
M1	4.63	5.08	5.53	0.182	0.200	0.218	
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102	
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102	
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152	





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