

7W MONO BRIDGE AMPLIFIER

- WIDE SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE (3-18V)
- MINIMUM EXTERNAL COMPONENTS
 - NO SWR CAPACITOR
 - NO BOOTSTRAP
 - NO BOUCHEROT CELLS
 - INTERNALLY FIXED GAIN
- STAND-BY & MUTE FUNCTIONS
- SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

TECHNOLOGY BI20II



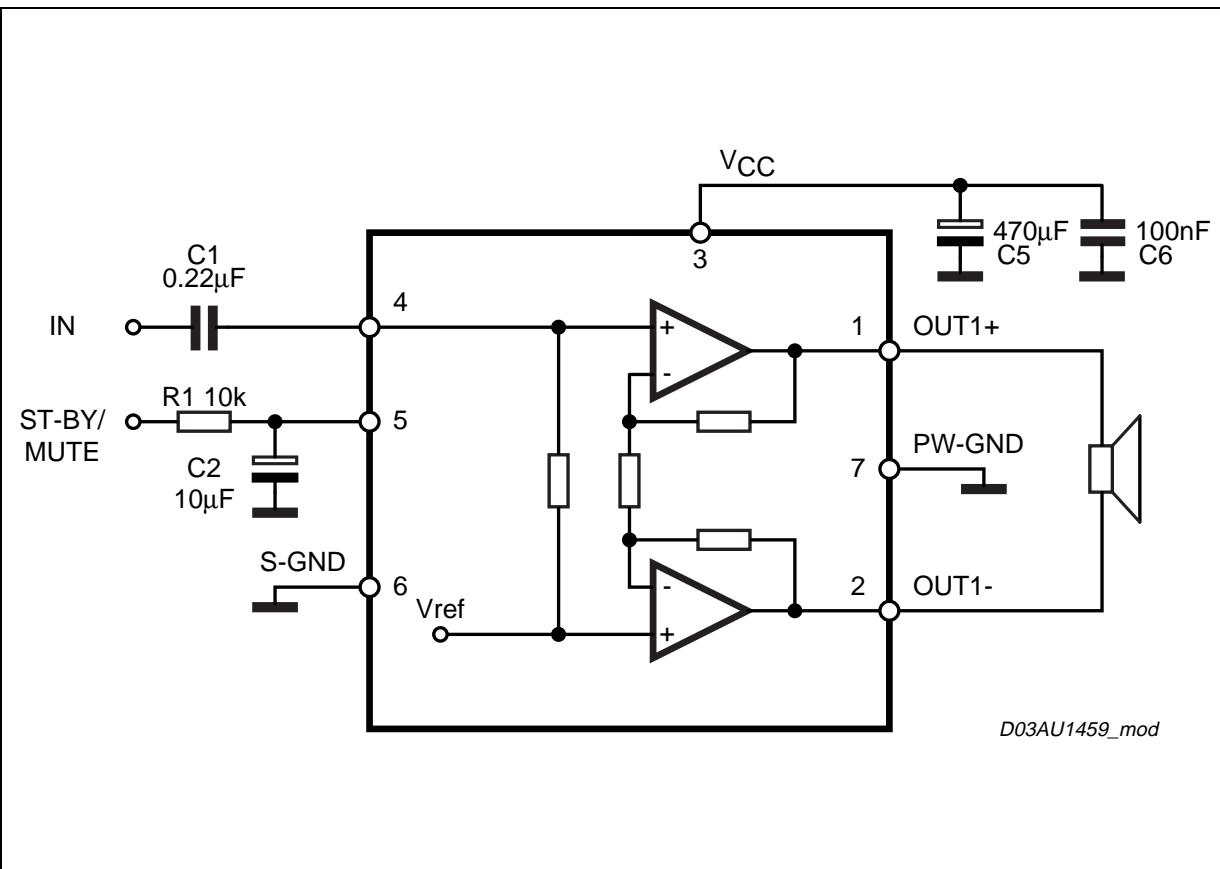
SIP9
ORDERING NUMBER: TDA7266MA

DESCRIPTION

The TDA7266MA is a mono bridge amplifier specially designed for TV and Portable Radio applications.

Pin to pin compatible with: TDA7266S, TDA7266, TDA7266M, TDA7266MA, TDA7266B, TDA7297SA & TDA7297.

Figure 1. Block and Application Diagram



TDA7266MA

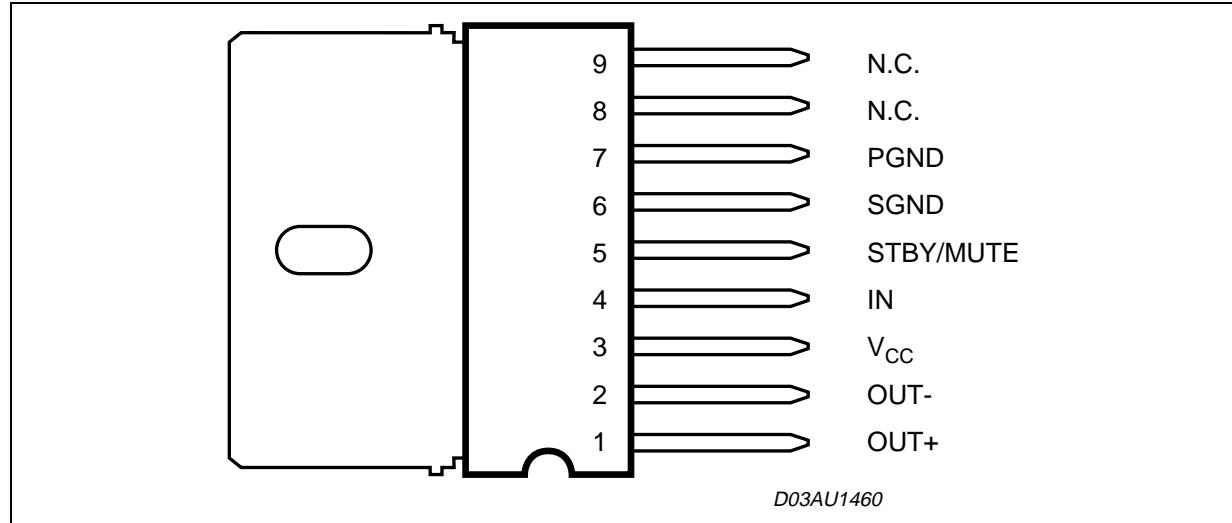
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _s	Supply Voltage	20	V
I _O	Output Peak Current (internally limited)	2	A
T _{op}	Operating Temperature	0 to 70	°C
T _{stg} , T _j	Storage and Junction Temperature	-40 to 150	°C

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R _{th j-case}	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	9	°C/W

PIN CONNECTION (Top view)



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 11V, R_L = 8Ω, f = 1KHz, T_{amb} = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

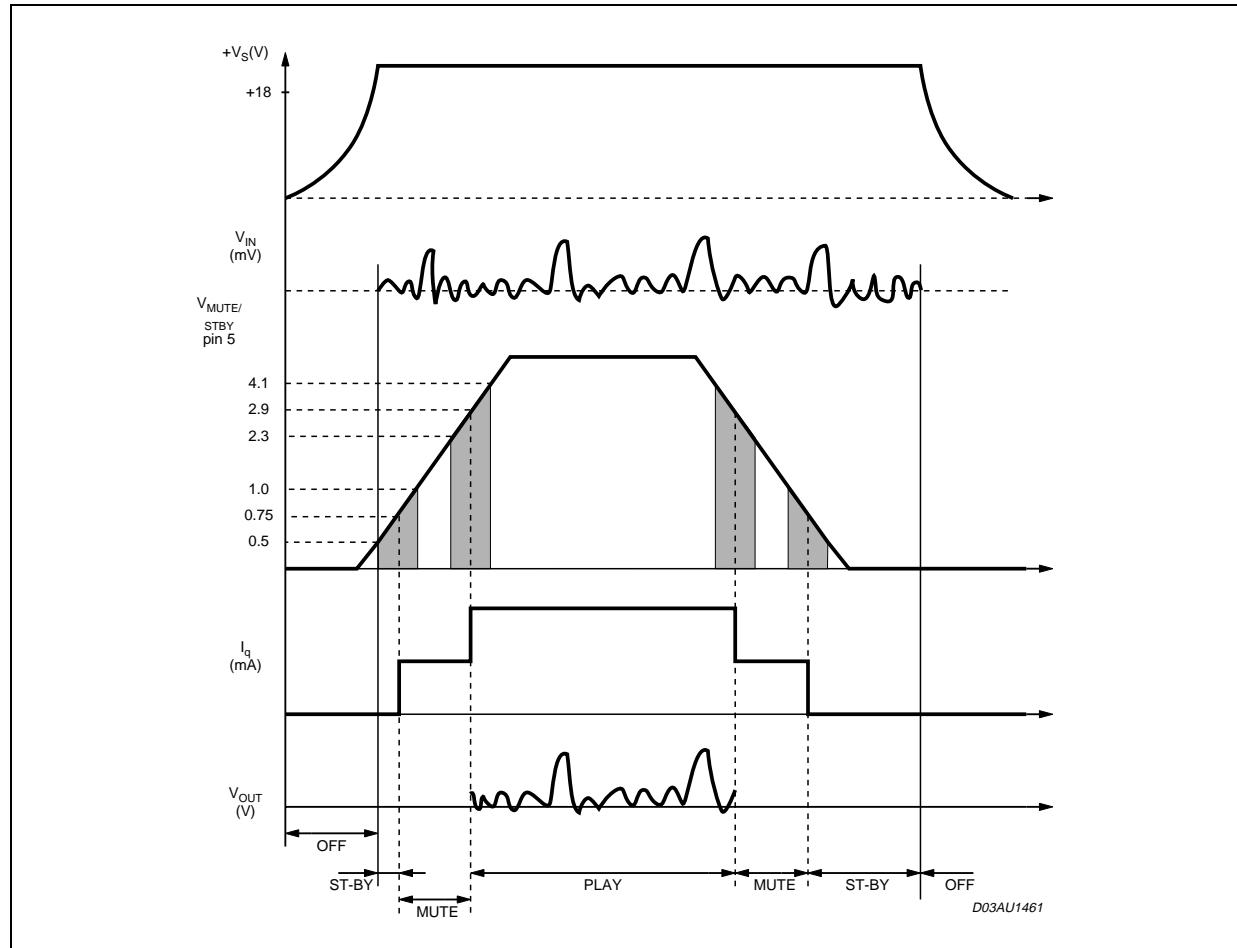
Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply Range		3	11	18	V
I _q	Total Quiescent Current			50	65	mA
V _{OS}	Output Offset Voltage				120	mV
P _O	Output Power	THD 10%	6.3	7		W
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	P _O = 1W		0.05	0.2	%
		P _O = 0.1W to 2W f = 100Hz to 15KHz			1	%
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection	f = 100Hz, V _R = 0.5V	40	56		dB
A _{MUTE}	Mute Attenuation		60	80		dB
T _w	Thermal Threshold			150		°C
G _V	Closed Loop Voltage Gain		25	26	27	dB
R _i	Input Resistance		25	30		kΩ

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)(V_{CC} = 11V, R_L = 8Ω, f = 1KHz, T_{amb} = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VTMUTE	Mute Threshold	for V _{CC} > 6.4V; V _O = -30dB	2.3	2.9	4.1	V
		for V _{CC} < 6.4V; V _O = -30dB	V _{CC} /2 -1	V _{CC} /2 -0.75	V _{CC} /2 -0.5	V
VTST-BY	St-by Threshold		0.8	1.3	1.8	V
I _{ST-BY}	St-by Current V ₆ = GND				100	μA
e _N	Total Output Voltage	A Curve; f = 20Hz to 20KHz		150		μV

APPLICATION SUGGESTION

STAND-BY AND MUTE FUNCTIONS

Figure 2. Microprocessor Driving Signals

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.

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Figure 3. Stand-alone low-cost Application

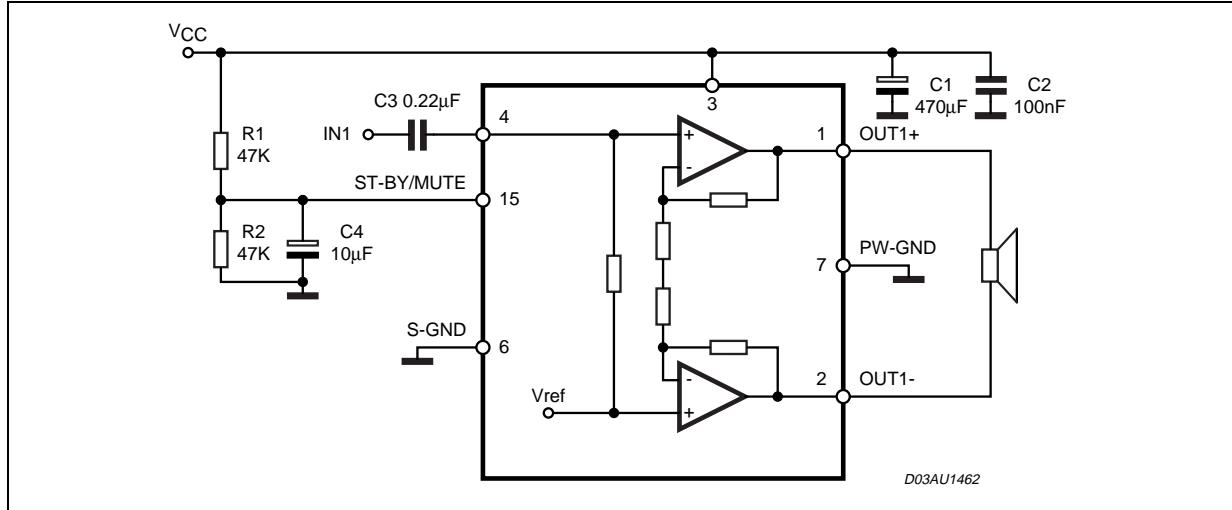


Figure 4. Distortion vs Ouput Power

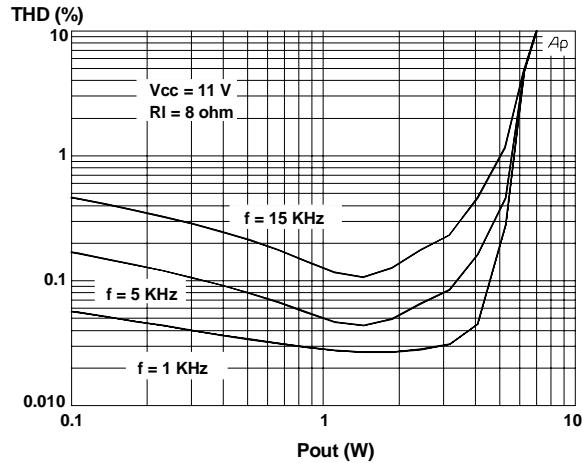


Figure 5. Distortion vs Ouput Power

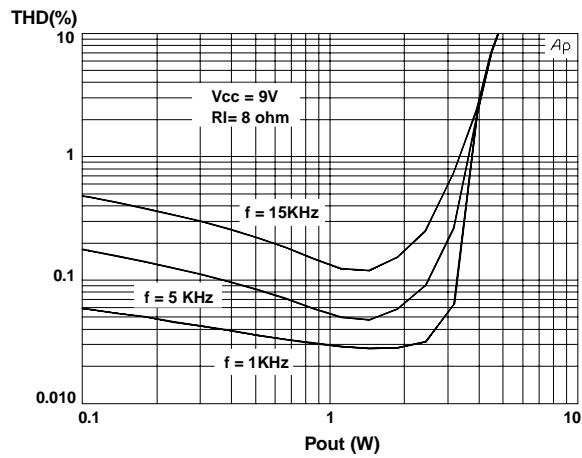


Figure 6. Distortion vs. Frequency

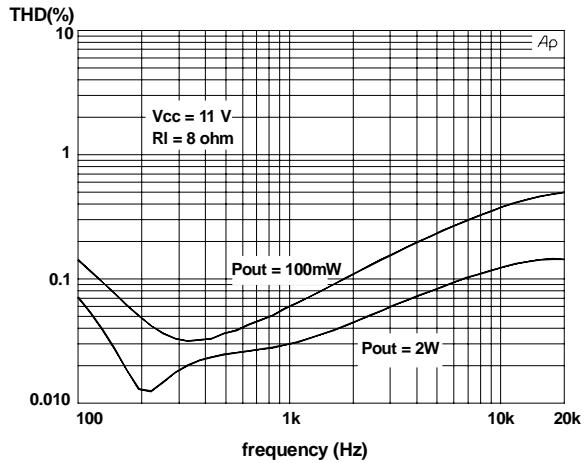


Figure 7. Gain vs Frequency

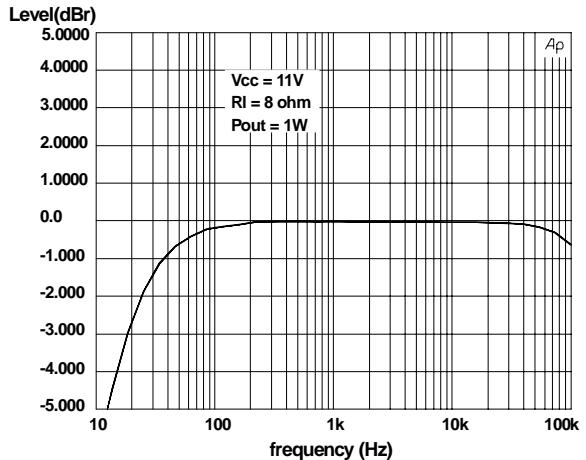


Figure 8. Output Power vs. Supply Voltage

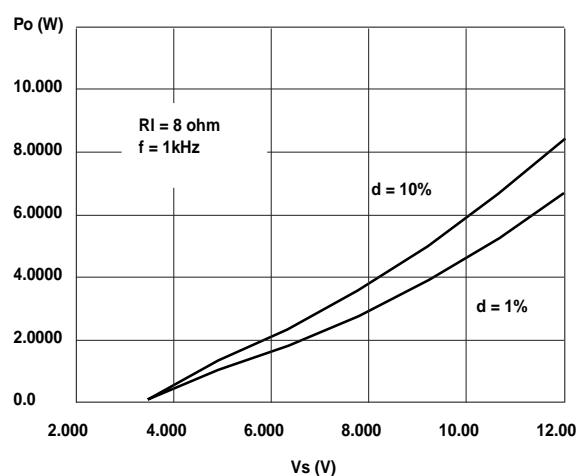


Figure 9. P_{tot} Dissipation & Efficiency vs. P_{out}

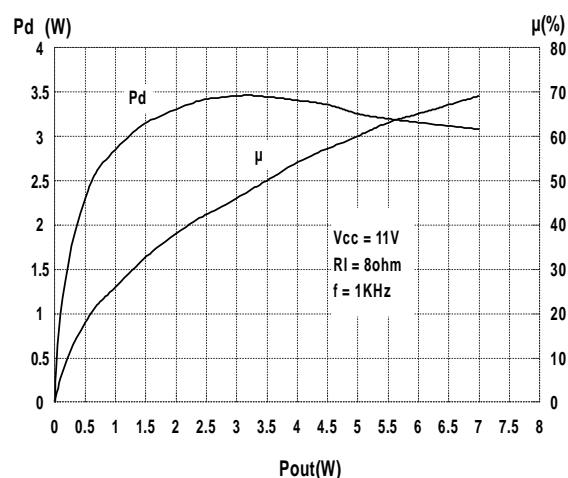


Figure 10. Mute & Stand-By Attenuation vs Vpin. 5

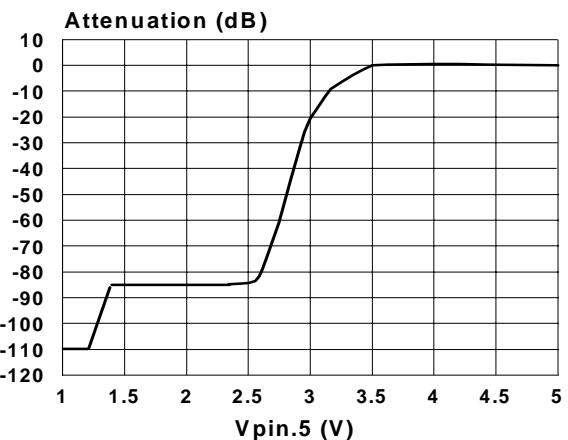
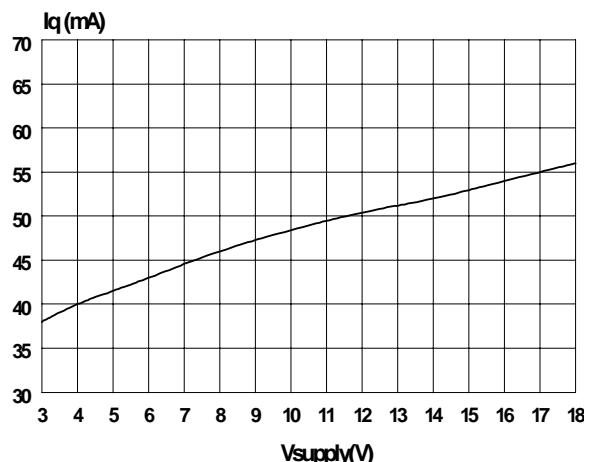


Figure 11. Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage



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Figure 12. PC Board Component Layout

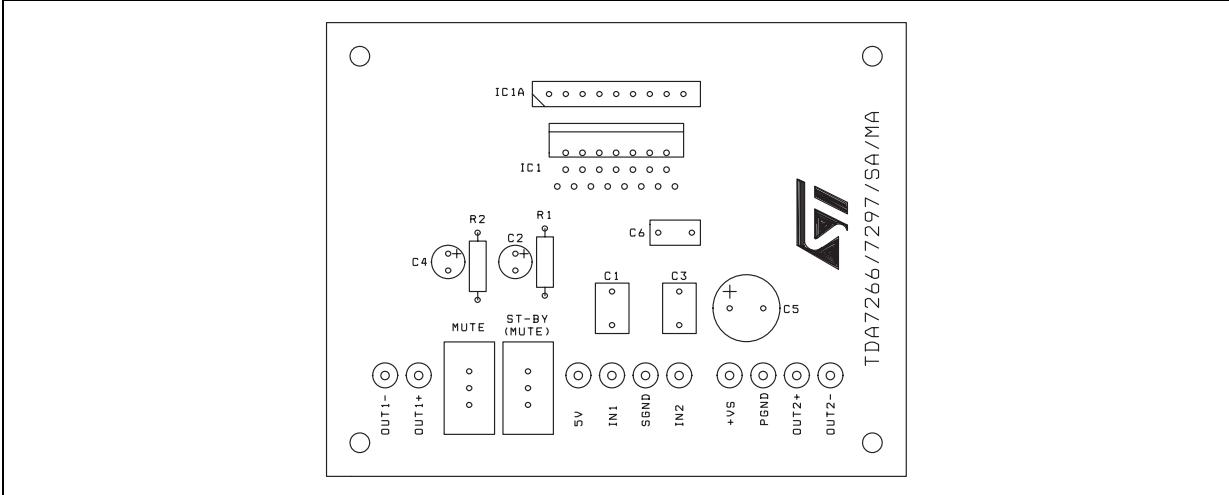


Figure 13. Evaluation Board Top Layer Layout

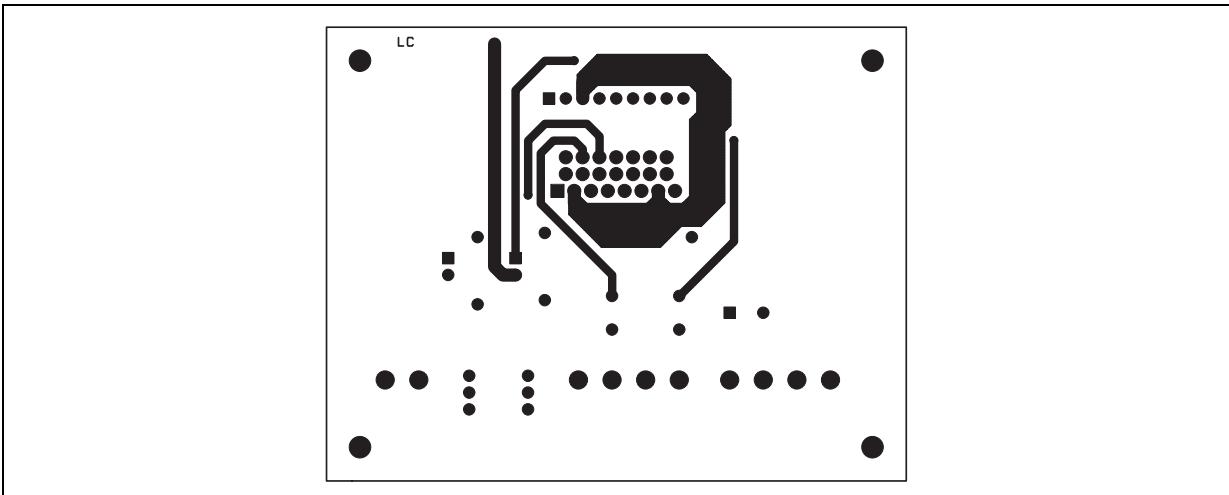
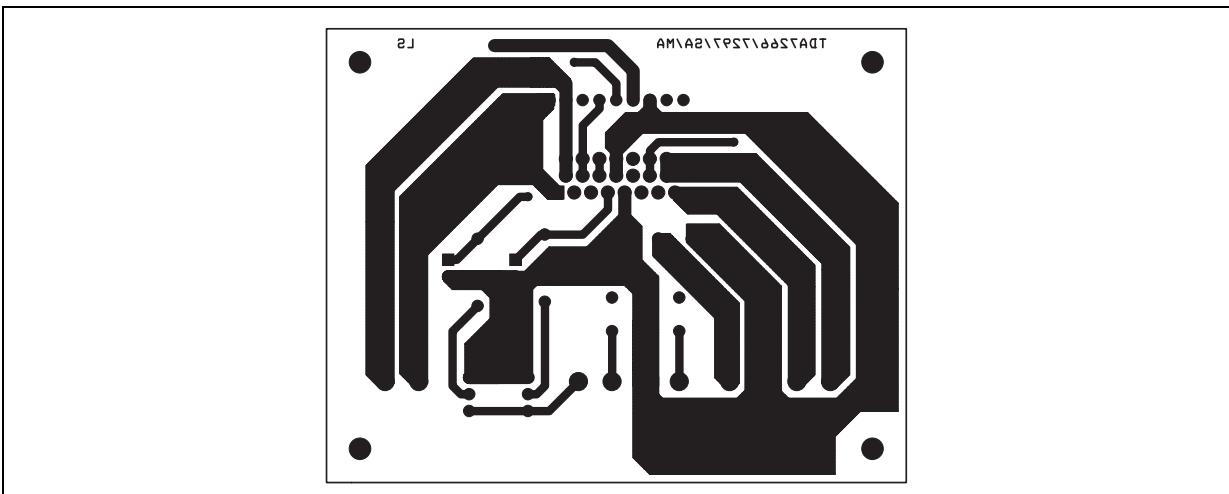


Figure 14. Evaluation Board Bottom Layer Layout



HEAT SINK DIMENSIONING:

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

The parameters that influence the dimensioning are:

- Maximum dissipated power for the device (P_{dmax})
- Max thermal resistance Junction to case ($R_{Th j-c}$)
- Max. ambient temperature T_{amb} max
- Quiescent current I_q (mA)

Example:

$V_{CC} = 11\text{V}$, $R_{load} = 8\text{ohm}$, $R_{Th j-c} = 9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$, T_{amb} max = 50°C

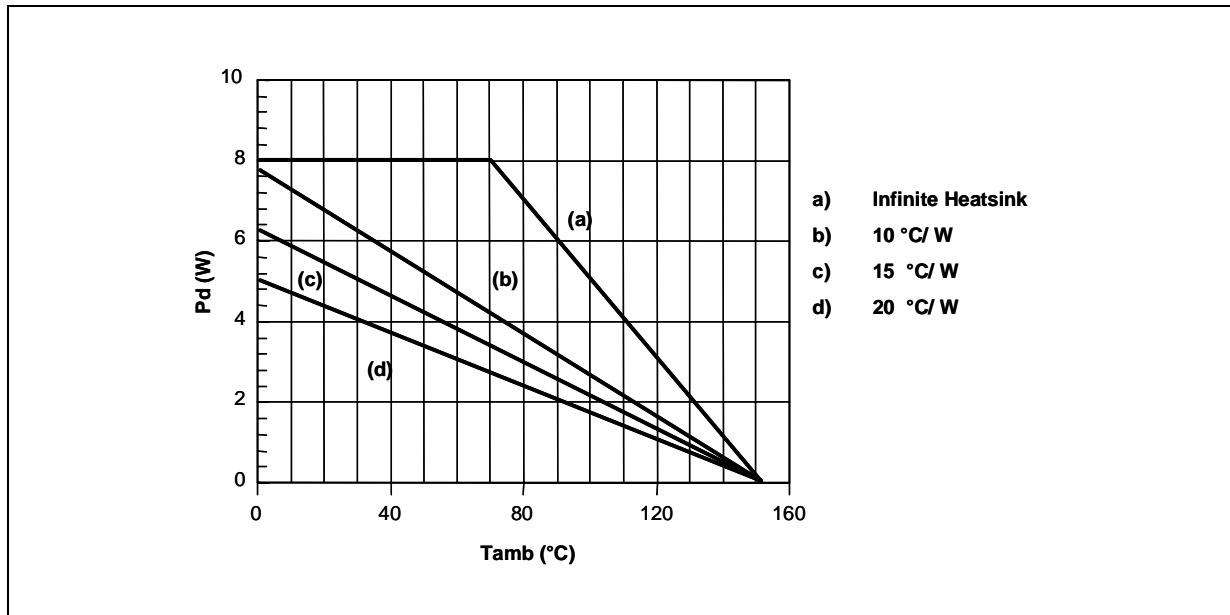
$$P_{dmax} = (\text{Nº channels}) \cdot \frac{\frac{V_{CC}^2}{R_{load}} + I_q \cdot V_{CC}}{\Pi^2 \cdot \frac{2}{2}}$$

$$P_{dmax} = 1 \cdot (3) + 0.5 = 3.5\text{W}$$

$$(\text{Heat Sinker}) R_{Th c-a} = \frac{150 - T_{amb} \text{ max}}{P_{dmax}} - R_{Th j-c} = \frac{150 - 50}{3.5} - 9 = 19.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$$

In figure 15 is shown the Power derating curve for the device.

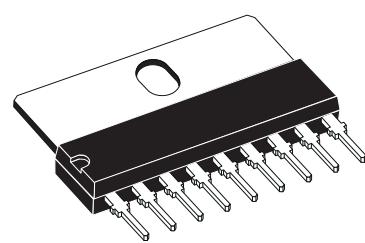
Figure 15. Power derating curve



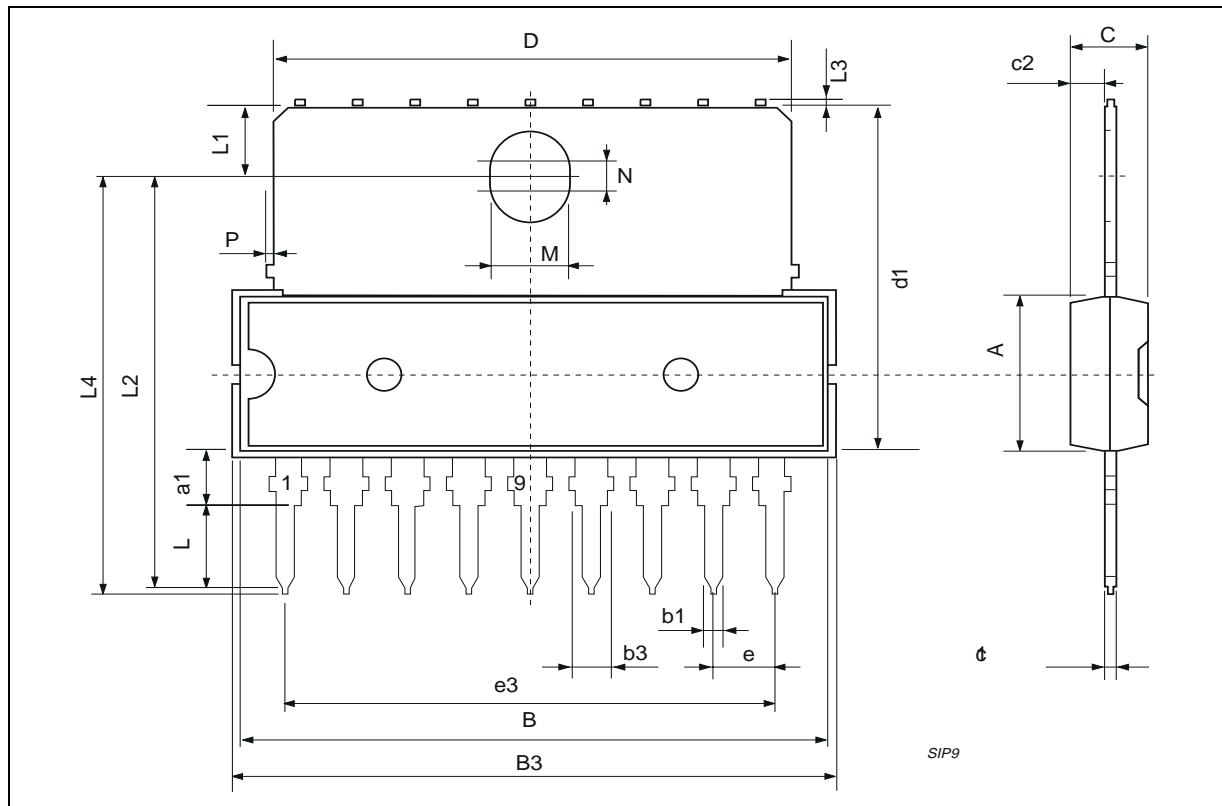
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DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	_TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	_TYP.	MAX.
A			7.1			0.280
a1	2.7		3	0.106		0.118
B			23			0.90
B3			24.8			0.976
b1		0.5			0.020	
b3	0.85		1.6	0.033		0.063
C		3.3			0.130	
c1		0.43			0.017	
c2		1.32			0.052	
D		21.2				0.835
d1		14.5			0.571	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		20.32			0.800	
L	3.1			0.122		
L1		3			0.118	
L2		17.6			0.693	
L3		0.25			0.010	
L4	17.4		17.85	0.685		0.702
M		3.2			0.126	
N		1			0.039	
P		0.15			0.006	

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



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